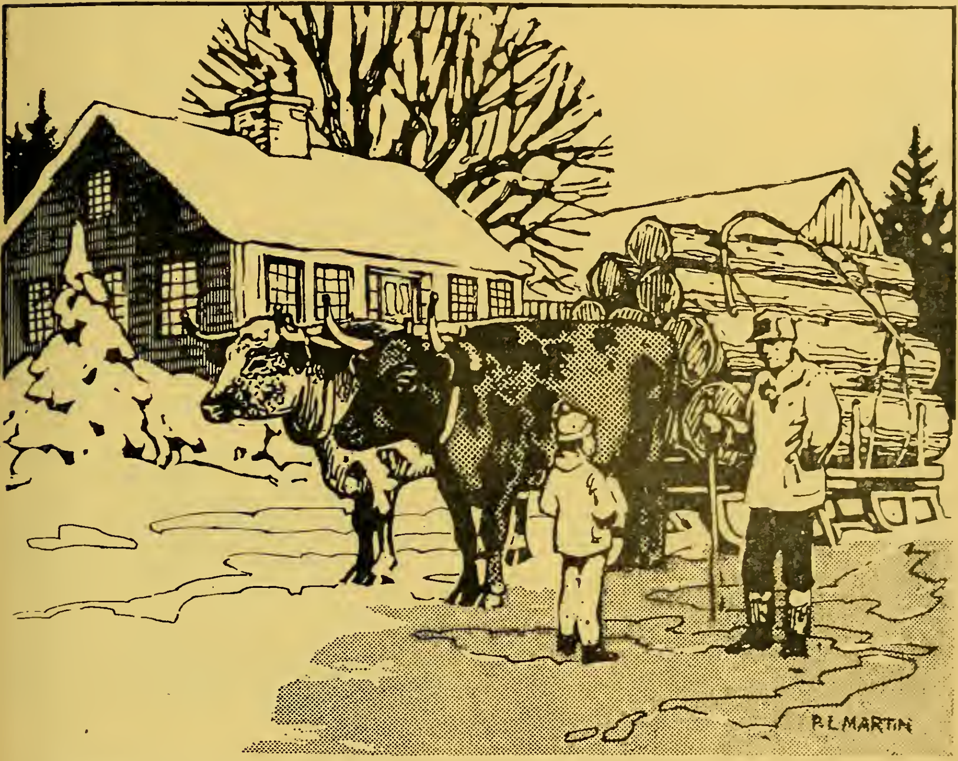
# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

*Official Publication of the*
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA



## CALENDAR FOR 1948

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JANUARY, 1948

★ ★ ★

# SOCIALISM OR THE REPUBLIC?

WHICH BEST SERVES THE NATION:

| IN THE WORLD THERE ARE: | UNITED STATES HAS: | RUSSIA HAS: | BRITAIN HAS: | FRANCE HAS: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 BILLION PEOPLE | 6.1% | 8.9% | 2.1% | 1.9% |
| 51 MILLION SQ. MILES OF LAND | 6% | 16% | .18% | .41% |
| 36½ MILLION PASSENGER AUTOS | ONE FOR 5 PERSONS | ONE FOR 1,671 PERSONS | ONE FOR 25 PERSONS | ONE FOR 22 PERSONS |
| 2½ BILLION BARRELS OF OIL (Produced Yearly) | 64.2% | 10.1% | .03% | .02% |
| 3000 DAILY NEWSPAPERS | 1,763 | 28 | 121 | 119 |
| 5½ MILLION TELEPHONES | ONE FOR 5 PERSONS | ONE FOR 125 PERSONS | ONE FOR 12 PERSONS | ONE FOR 20 PERSONS |
| 605 BILLION K.W. HOURS ELECTRICITY (Yearly) | 45% | 8% | 7% | 4% |

WHICH BEST SERVES THE CITIZEN:

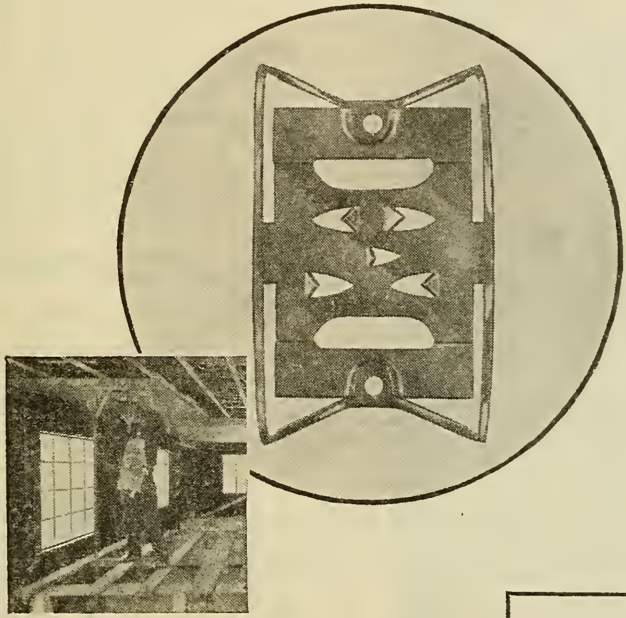
| TO BUY THE ESSENTIALS | THE AVERAGE AMERICAN WORKS | THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN WORKS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rationed Prices | Commercial Prices |
| BEEF (1 Pound) | 32 MINUTES | 5½ HOURS | 17 HOURS |
| BREAD (1 Pound) | 6 MINUTES | 1½ HOURS | 11¼ HOURS |
| BUTTER (1 Pound) | 37 MINUTES | 12½ HOURS | 45 HOURS |
| SUGAR (1 Pound) | 5 MINUTES | 11½ HOURS | 22 HOURS |
| MAN'S SUIT | 36½ HOURS | 333 HOURS | 1,250 HOURS |
| SHOES | 8 HOURS | 112 HOURS | 708 HOURS |
| WOMAN'S COAT | 48 HOURS | 298 HOURS | 1,083 HOURS |

The figures for Great Britain do not reflect the record of its new Socialist Government since its record is yet to be made. Further, the chart cannot show the contrast between nations as to intangible values such as free thought and action, which permit creative and cultural progress, the choice of employment, free press, free travel, etc., and the sum of these in providing the invention and skills to strengthen and defend the nation.

The distinction between "Rationed Prices" and Commercial Prices" today in Russia is comparable to that between wartime "Ceiling Prices" and "Black Market Prices" in the U. S. After fulfilling his production quota, the Russian farmer is allowed to sell surpluses on the open market above rationed prices. Clothing (mostly used) also is sold in this manner.

★ ★ ★

# *Only* UPSON *offers this Exclusive Floating Fastener*



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"Not a single mark can be found on any of the work to indicate where it was fastened."

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 1
INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1948
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

## — Contents —

**Where Your $450 Disappeared - - - - 8**

Through a realistic budget worked out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, facts and figures show that the cost of maintaining an average working man's family increased by about $450 per year from March, 1946, to June, 1947.

**Davie—NAM'S Mortimer Snerd - - - 10**

David Lawrence, joy and pride of the National Association of Manufacturers, creates the impression that labor is almost exclusively to blame for the high cost of building at present. Not knowing a purlin from a stringer, it is pretty clear to anyone connected with the industry that he is indulging more in wishful thinking and less in factual data.

**Termites At Work - - - - - - 13**

Now that they have pretty much nullified the Wagner Act through passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, the anti-labor forces of the nation are mobilizing their forces for an attack on the Wages and Hours Act. The forty-hour week is their first objective, and all the chiseling sweat-shop employers in the nation are backing them up.

★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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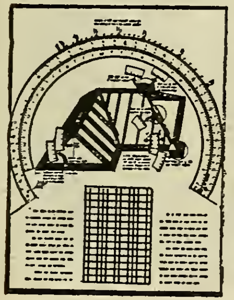

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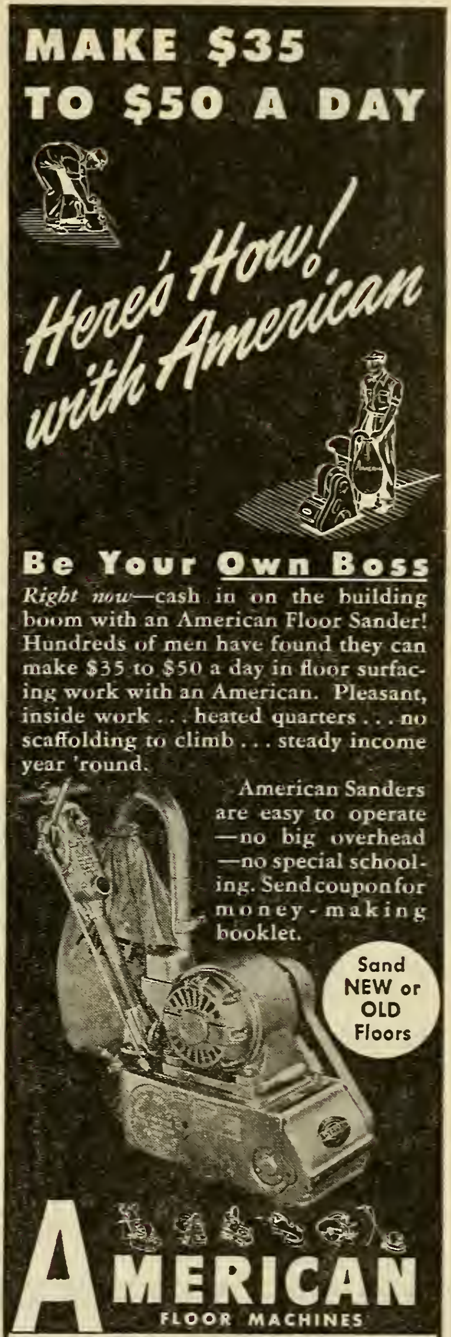

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| Key Chains (Label) | .15 | Cuff Links, pair (Roman or White) Gold | 1.50 |
| Fobs (Label and Emblem) | .50 | Belt Loop and Chain, Rolled Gold | .75 |
| Gavels (Label) | 1.25 | Match Box Holders | .15 |
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| Buttons (Emblem) | 2.00 | | |

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# Where Your $450 Disappeared

★ ★

IF YOU have four people in your family and you live on a scale that is average for a worker's family, the annual cost of maintaining your little brood jumped something like $450 from March, 1946, to June 1947, according to a comprehensive report recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a sub-division of the Department of Labor. For example, if you live in the city of Washington, D. C., the budget that would have cost you $2,985 at the prices prevailing in March, 1946, would have nicked your bankroll for $3,458 at June, 1947, prices.

The budget worked out by the Bureau in its new report is a comparatively realistic one. It is based on the actual spending habits of workers' families; which means that it covers the items which working people usually buy. Smoked turkey, shad roe, and a host of other luxury items that appeared in former budgets are left out. Bread and milk and peanut butter and stew meat and the things working people really eat are the ones covered. Clothing items and household necessities are treated in a similarly realistic manner.

In undertaking its survey, the Bureau first had to determine what constituted an average working man's family. After some study, the Bureau decided that a four-member family with the father as the sole wage earner constituted the most satisfactory unit for its research purposes. In its own words: "The budget was designed to represent the estimated dollar costs required to maintain this family at a level of adequate living—to satisfy prevailing standards of what is necessary for health, efficiency, the nurture of children and for participation in community activities. This is not a 'subsistence' budget, nor is it a 'luxury' budget; it is an attempt to describe the measure of a modest but adequate American standard of living."

That the budget is not a luxury one is amply attested to by allowances made for many items. For example, the wife is allowed but one small lipstick per year. Beer consumption is limited to a few bottles a month. The tobacco part of the budget is held to fifteen packs of cigarettes a month plus a few tins of smoking tobacco and about a cigar every two weeks for the man of the house. Even the food budget is modest. About this part of the report, Mr. Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics says:

"You will realize that this is, in fact, a fairly modest food budget, when I tell you that it provides for six loaves of bread a week for the family, twelve quarts of milk, or about three per person per week, about twenty eggs a week, and about a pound and a half of butter or margerine. These quantities are below the average per capita consumption for the United States as a whole.

"When it comes to meat, these families can buy about nine pounds of all kinds of meat per week, or a little over two pounds per person. This is about two-thirds of the average per capita consumption of meat in the United States in 1946, which was 185 pounds. About three-fifths of the budget for meats is made up of what is ordinarily fairly low-cost meat—stews, hamburger, frankfurters, and fish, for example. About one-fourth of the meat allowance provides for roast, round steak or pork chops, which might be classed as medium-priced meats. When it comes to steak and other typically high-cost meats, only thirty-three pounds a year are provided. This means that there is just about enough for a turkey or some good cut of meat for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day."

Clothing items in the budget are equally stringent. About this part of the budget, Mr. Clague says:

**CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET**

| City and State | June 1947 | | March 1946 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Cost of Goods & Services | Estimated Total Cost of Budget | Total Cost of Goods & Services | Estimated Total Cost of Budget |
| Washington, D. C. | $3111 | $3458 | $2718 | $2985 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 3054 | 3388 | 2660 | 2913 |
| New York, N. Y. | 3019 | 3347 | 2583 | 2820 |
| Milwaukee, Wisc. | 2988 | 3317 | 2575 | 2811 |
| Boston, Mass. | 2981 | 3310 | 2598 | 2842 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2974 | 3293 | 2578 | 2813 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 2973 | 3291 | 2535 | 2761 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 2965 | 3282 | 2550 | 2779 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2965 | 3282 | 2561 | 2793 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 2964 | 3317 | 2582 | 2853 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 2944 | 3260 | 2565 | 2797 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 2928 | 3247 | 2580 | 2824 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 2925 | 3276 | 2557 | 2826 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 2919 | 3241 | 2563 | 2804 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 2912 | 3220 | 2524 | 2750 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 2910 | 3251 | 2512 | 2766 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 2904 | 3251 | 2521 | 2781 |
| Richmond, Va. | 2904 | 3223 | 2542 | 2776 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2897 | 3200 | 2495 | 2712 |
| Portland, Me. | 2894 | 3200 | 2511 | 2735 |
| Denver, Colo. | 2870 | 3168 | 2494 | 2711 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 2867 | 3203 | 2442 | 2681 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 2866 | 3163 | 2422 | 2623 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 2855 | 3150 | 2502 | 2721 |
| Portland, Ore. | 2854 | 3161 | 2521 | 2748 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 2853 | 3150 | 2475 | 2691 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 2844 | 3136 | 2415 | 2615 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 2843 | 3135 | 2466 | 2677 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 2837 | 3132 | 2481 | 2700 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2830 | 3119 | 2467 | 2678 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2790 | 3098 | 2440 | 2667 |
| Houston, Texas | 2746 | 3020 | 2345 | 2532 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 2739 | 3010 | 2405 | 2603 |
| New Orleans, La. | 2734 | 3004 | 2381 | 2573 |

"These dollar amounts do not provide very large clothing replacements in a year. The husband, for example, has a new overcoat once every seven years. The wife can buy two housedresses each year—one for summer and one for winter—but her coat must last her four years. Clothes for the children are to some extent hand-me-downs. In the case of shoes, it is necessary to buy three pairs a year for the boy and four pairs for the girl, but these are necessary because the rapid growth of children at this age (boy, 13; girl, 8) soon makes a pair of shoes too small, even if it has not entirely worn out."

In spite of the modestness of the budget, such a budget at June, 1947, prices required an income of $3,004 per year in New Orleans, the lowest cost of the thirty-four cities surveyed, in order that a family of four might break even. In Seattle, the second highest cost city, the figure was $3,388. How much price increases since June have raised these figures can only be estimated. Wholesale prices advanced around six per cent during the last half of last year. As a rough guess, therefore, the budget at today's prices would run at least five per cent higher.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics intends to keep the budget abreast of conditions as they change. It also intends to work out the budget for families of different sizes, if Congress does not further curtail Department of Labor appropriations. Last year Congress dealt the Department a severe blow by lopping millions from the Department's budget.

The preceding table shows what happened to living costs in the thirty-four cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in compiling its report. It should be borne in mind, of course, that this budget is not a luxury one in any sense of the word, but rather a minimum one commensurate with accepted American living standards.

## *Willamette D. C. Rapidly Going Full-Beneficial*

Brotherhood lumber workers in the Willamette Valley, one of the nation's major lumber producing areas, are rapidly assuming full-beneficial status in the Brotherhood. At a meeting of the Willamette Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, held in Eugene, Oregon, on November 8th and 9th, the delegates present adopted a motion recommending that all affiliated Local Unions immediately apply to the General Office for full-beneficial status. Since that time some nineteen Locals have voted to comply with the recommendation. Other Locals have the matter under advisement and are expected to take similar action in the near future. Consequently the day when all lumber workers in the Valley will be in the full-beneficial classification is rapidly approaching.

In addition to applying for full-beneficial status, a number of Willamette Valley Locals have also applied for affiliation with the Oregon State Council of Carpenters, a move which they expect to be mutually advantageous.

Some forty-odd Local Unions are affiliated with the Willamette Valley District Council. Total membership exceeds 7,500. Within the last ten years the Willamette Valley Council and affiliates have been instrumental in tripling wage rates within their jurisdiction. In addition, working conditions have been improved greatly and many new benefits, such as annual vacations with pay, have been introduced into the industry.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## THERE'S ALWAYS ENGLAND

For all its woes, England still seems to keep the ship of state on an even keel. The spouters and spielers who long since made Hyde park famous are still orating from their soap boxes. An American recently brought back the following story:

Walking in the park one day, he came to a throng gathered around a fire-eating orator. The speaker blamed everything on the ruling classes. "The House of Commons should be burned," he screamed. "Buckingham Palace ought to be burned." Nearby a policeman stood by unconcernedly. Approaching the policeman, the American asked:

"Do you hear what he is saying?"

"Sure," said the policeman.

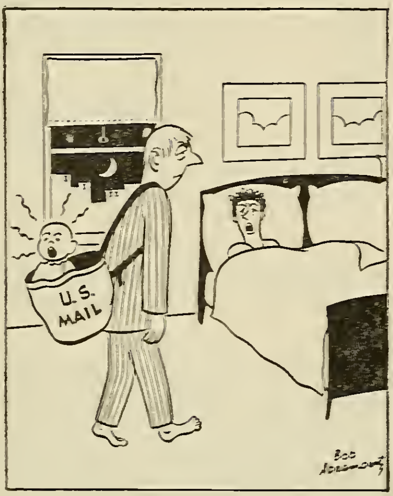
"Aren't you going to break it up?"

"No."

"But I want to get past."

"That's different," said the Bobby. Turning to the crowd he shouted: "All right, break it up, now. All them as wants to burn the 'ouse of Commons step to the left. Them as wants to burn Buckingham Palace, step to the right."

With a good-natured smile the crowd dispersed.



*Just because you carry the mail all day like that is no reason—*

## SURE FIRE

Today sixty million Americans are working in the mines, mills and factories. They are producing much, much more than they ever produced before. This has been going on for two years. Still prices stay as high as ever. When OPA was killed the industrialists told us production would solve all our problems. Month by month production has climbed but so have prices. Now the head of General Motors wants us to dump the forty-hour week. According to him this will increase production, and production will solve our problems.

The attitude of today's industrialists sort of reminds us of the fellow who was proposing to his girl.

"Refuse me," he panted, "and I will die."

She refused him and sixty-seven years later sure enough he died.

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## SAME OLD BLARNEY

Although 1948 is still in its infancy, many of the politicians and Brass Hats who worked tooth and toenail against organized labor in the last session of Congress are now beginning to gush all over the place about how much they love labor. The closer it comes to election day, the harder they will work at being "friends" of the working man. Then, once election day is over and they are once more in the saddle, they will go right back to promoting all kinds of anti-union legislation—always pointing out that it is "for labor's own good."

Most of their malarkey is about as sincere as the clerk who worked behind the cosmetic counter. One day a very faded spinster walked up to the counter.

"Have you any cream for restoring the complexion?" she asked.

"Restoring, miss? Surely you mean preserving," said the clerk.

And the old maid bought ten dollars worth. However, we doubt if labor is going to be quite so gullible.

### NO BLESSING

Overruled by the NLRB on his decision that all AFL officers would have to sign anti-Communist affidavits before any affiliated union would be eligible to appeal to the Board, General Counsel Denham has changed his mind on the matter and is now going along with the Board in the matter. If he thinks he has thereby won the blessings of organized labor, we want to repeat an old story Thackeray, the famous man of letters, used to tell on himself.

Passing an old Irish beggar woman one day, she happened to notice him putting his hand in his pocket. Expecting a coin, she murmured, "May the blessing of God follow you." But when she noticed all he pulled out was a can of snuff, she hastily added, "And may it never overtake you."

★ ★ ★

### AIN'T SEEN NOTHING YET

As this is being written, relations between Russia and the democratic part of the world are getting no better. The Reds are still opposing every constructive idea put forth by countries interested in nothing save permanent peace and prosperity for all. Recently Vishinsky, Soviet representative, lambasted everybody—including the Pope—as a war-monger. He was mad at everybody and everything. So far the United States has remained patient and forebearing, but there is a limit to everything. To show Vishinsky what can happen, we herewith reprint the story of the pullman porter.

A traveler approached the porter early one evening and said: "I am getting off at Buffalo. The train gets there at four a.m. I am awfully hard to waken at that hour. Here is ten dollars to get me off even if you have to carry me to the station."

The porter promised to get the man off. However when the traveler awoke next morning he found himself in New York. He cursed the porter, the railroad and everything in general. When he finally left, the conductor said to the porter: "I believe that is about the maddest man I ever saw."

"Yes, sir, Boss, he sure is mad," replied the porter, "but I don't think he is nearly as mad as that guy I carried off the train at Buffalo."

### ALREADY GONE BY

We see that the National Association of Manufacturers is still predicting that prices will be coming down after awhile.

Like the little boy who asked his mother when his daddy would be home, we would like to know, when is after awhile? And there is no use telling us it is pretty soon because that is already here.

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### EVERYWHERE PROFITEERS

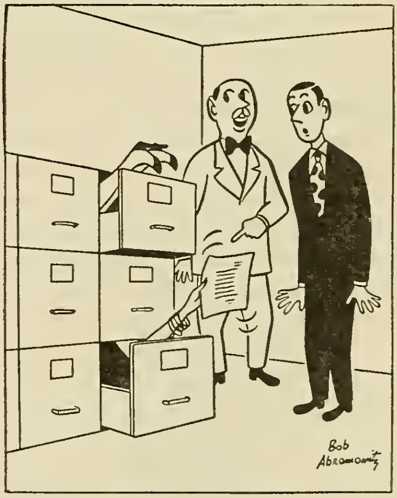
As the little man crept into the movie theatre and took his seat in the last row it was obvious from his doleful expression that he had much on his mind and was sadly in need of recreation.

On the screen an old-fashioned melodrama unfolded, a production doubtless made long ago and now "reissued." Came the scene where the heroine, lured all unsuspecting to the villain's lair, suddenly realized with horror that his intentions were anything but honorable. Providentially she discovered the handy carving-knife.

"Stand back, you unspeakable cad," she cried, brandishing the weapon. "I may be only a poor, weak, friendless woman—but, by Heaven, I shall sell my honor dearly!"

"Profiteers," shouted the troubled little man. "Everywhere you go, it's high prices."

And with that he bolted out of the theatre and disappeared into the night.



*My Secretary is just wonderful at finding a misfiled letter.*

# Davie—NAM's Mortimer Snerd

* * *

OF ALL the columunists who for one reason or another find it profitable to excoriate organized labor day after day, David Lawrence, joy and pride of the National Association of Manufacturers, is the most vicious. He is the most vicious because he resorts most often to persiflage, half-truths and subtle innuendo. Lack of factual data never seems to worry Mr. Lawrence when he takes it into his head to belabor unions and union members for any of our numerous economic ills. At the drop of a hat he can lay the blame for anything from the high rate of juvenile delinquency to the decline in game fish in the upper Mississippi at the doorstep of organized labor. Sometimes he almost busts an adverb doing it, but he gets it done.

Take for example his column of November 25th. In that piece of misinformation, he neatly creates the impression that labor is almost exclusively to blame for the high cost of building at present. He probably does not know a purlin from a stringer, but still he can tell you anything and everything about building. That is exactly what he does in his November 25th column.

He starts out by saying "a national survey of about sixty cities" proves that low labor productivity, coupled with high wages, is responsible for today's stratospheric building costs. Who made the survey, what questions were asked, and who asked the questions he does not reveal. But still he goes on quoting a number of figures as though they were taken from the Good Book itself. Using the same technique, we might well say that a "national survey" shows that forty per cent of all columnists are drunkards, twenty-two per cent beat their wives, and seventy-two per cent have B. O. Nobody could check up on us or dispute us any more than we can dispute Lawrence's phoney "survey."

However, taking Lawrence at his word let us examine his column. If high building costs are exclusively labor's fault, how does he account for the fact that the house that cost $4,500 to build twenty years ago is now selling for $10,000? When it was built two decades ago the house probably had about $1,500 dollars worth of direct labor in it, yet today it is on the market for $10,000. To let Mr. Lawrence in on a secret, it was just plain, common greed that drove the price from $4,500 to $10,000.

The same forces of greed that practically tripled the price of an old house are at work today on new construction. And they are doing the same thing to new house prices that they did to old house prices. To begin with, it is necessary to have a lot on which to place a house. The lot that sold for $500 six years ago is now on the market for $1,500. The lumber that sold for eighty dollars per thousand is now bringing twice that much. Most other building materials are also far out of line. Does Mr. Lawrence take cognizance of these items? Heck no! He has his "survey" showing it is all labor's fault.

And just to bring Mr. Lawrence up to date, we want to refer him to the testimony a large contractor recently presented at a House hearing.

The head of a big construction company (name on request) which has erected hundreds of homes for veterans on Long Island, told a congressional committee headed by Representative Ralph W. Gwinn that practices in the distribution of building materials are adding as much as 33⅓ per cent to the price of homes.

He declared that a $7,500 house could be sold for $5,000 if it were not necessary to pay profits running over 50 per cent to middlemen, who frequently never even see the material.

When he said that $2,500 could be knocked off the price by eliminating the "gravy" of dealers, distributors and wholesalers, he knew what he was talking about—because, to protect himself, he has secured control of two supply houses.

"It's a shame and a disgrace," he declared, adding that some practices of the unions are unreasonable, but that it is grossly unfair to blame the workers when middlemen are principally responsible.

Maybe it is just prejudice on our part but we are more inclined to take the word of the contractor who builds and has built thousands of houses than the word of Mr. Lawrence who would not know a butt miter from a hopper joint, even if he had a "survey" to fall back on. We are not disputing the fact that building costs are high; but we do resent the implication that labor is mainly to blame inasmuch as land and building materials and fixtures have climbed three and four times as fast as wages.

On the whole question of labor productivity in the building trades, Dick Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, in a recent speech before the Construction Advisory Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, stated labor's case clearly and concisely as possible. In part, Brother Gray said:

"Any objective student of the building and construction industry's record will agree that productivity is not a measure of the performance of the workers alone. It is determined by a combination of factors, including the quality of management responsible for the work, the supply of materials, the change in methods, the form of contract, and the efficiency of labor. Even when the measure itself may be in terms of the output per man per hour, that measure reflects the combination of all the factors in construction and it not limited solely to the performance of the workers.

"It should also be recognized that there is no comprehensive factual information providing a direct measure of productivity in construction. There is, however, a set of reliable indirect measurements of productivity based on the construction estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other sources.

"Broadly speaking, the review of the record of recent years leads to the following general conclusions:

"First, during the years of recovery from the depression, 1933-39, productivity was steadily rising with a high record of output achieved on practically every type of construction.

"Second, during the war period of 1940-45 productivity was in general at a low level. This was due to a number of causes. Chief among them was the fee-contracting system. Contract fees based on cost proved to be an incentive for high cost contracts. Payment of fees based on the percentage of the cost further enhanced the incentive for inefficiency. Material shortages and transportation difficulties also contributed to the lower rate of output. Efficiency of the workers also dropped. Selective Service resulted in the withdrawal of younger men from the construction labor force.

"Third, during the period extending from the end of the war to the Spring of 1947 productivity remained at a low ebb. Two major causes were responsible for this. Most important of all was the continuing lack of essential building materials and delays in the supply of these materials to the site. Much of the work was greatly protracted by these delays and shortages. Also important was the fact that the wartime methods of contracting were often carried over into post-war private building. The cost-plus-percentage fee system was by no means uncommon in commercial as well as housing construction. It was also a period of readjustment in the industry's labor force. Black market wages offered in some areas, far in excess of the union wage standards, helped to demoralize the labor market.

"Fourth, with the beginning of the new construction season in April of this year, a marked improvement in productivity can be noted. To be sure, many problems of readjustment evident in the preceding two years are still with us. But the available facts indicate that there has been a healthy increase in productivity.

"Let us consider these facts. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Commerce prepare a joint estimate each month of the value of work performed in each principal type of construction. The value of work performed for all types of building construction was estimated at $603 million for April of last year. For September this rose to $814 million, an increase of 35 per cent. These figures, deflated to 1939 building prices to provide a correction for price changes from Spring to Fall, show an increase of 27½ per cent from April to September in the actual physical work performed.

"In the light of this it is significant that the increase in average hours worked in the building and construction industry and total employment in the contract construction was much smaller. Average hours worked per week in private contract building construction rose from April to September 1947 less than 2½ per cent. According to the BLS, total employment in the contract construction industry increased from 1,685,000 in April to 1,900,000 in September, a rise of only about 12¾ per cent. Taken together these figures indicate an increase in manhours worked of 15½ per cent in contrast with the increase in the physical work performed of 27½ per cent. This fact, that by using only 15½ per cent more man hours of labor from April to September the industry was able to increase the physical volume of construction by 27½ per cent, provides conclusive evidence that productivity in the building and construction industry as a whole is sharply on the increase."

# Termites At Work

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NEXT to the Wagner Act, the Wages and Hours Act has been the object of the most intensified attack by vested interests of any labor law designed to protect employes, and in the 80th Congress its enemies have made more headway toward its destruction than in any earlier session. This is at the time when profits are at an all-time high and business can easily afford the overtime beyond 40 hours, and when the 40-cent minimum wage is virtually meaningless, except for a few sweatshop-standard industries.

Following up the amendments of the last session which, under the guise of outlawing "portal-to-portal" pay suits, actually struck a body blow at the enforcement of the basic wage-hour law, a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee has renewed the offensive in recent weeks.

This committee, virtually all of whose members are avowed foes of the act and a few of whom are outspoken enough to admit that they wish its complete repeal, has been hearing a parade of witnesses from the chiseling followers of business who want a return of sweatshop standards.

True, there has been a handful of witnesses from labor who were graciously allowed to appear only to be given a going over treatment by the committee's eminent counsel, Irving McCann, the man who slugged Joseph Padway, late counsel of the AFL. Yes, McCann is still on the committee staff.

The pattern of testimony of the business interests is clear, although they vary somewhat in their frankness and in their individual approach. Only a few are blunt enough to demand outright repeal of this law which sets a minimum wage standard of 40 cents an hour and a weekly hours maximum of 40 hours before overtime. The net effect, however, of the proposed amendment by the various spokesmen is to wreck the wage and hour protections of the law.

Major onslaught of the business interests, with the coal industry prominently represented, is against the overtime provisions of the law. There are several tricky schemes to limit overtime, among them one by the coal spokesmen which, after raising the present minimum wage from 40 to 64 cents, would then fix all overtime at time and a half based on the 64-cent figure instead of the actual rate of pay. In other words, it is proposed that workers' overtime be no more than 96 cents an hour.

It was further proposed by James Haley, representing the National Coal Association, that the law be amended to exempt workers who are covered by collective bargaining contracts. This would let organized workers continue to draw whatever overtime their contracts specified so long as the contracts are in effect.

However, since under Haley's other amendment overtime paid unorganized workers would be limited to time and a half the new suggested minimum of 64 cents, instead of the traditional custom of basing overtime on the actual pay rate, the exemption proposal would offer an opening wedge for destruction of overtime standards. It would mean, for instance, that contracts could be signed permitting a lower rate of overtime than the law now requires.

Newly organized groups of workers would find it more difficult to negotiate the now standard overtime clause since the law would permit a lower standard. Even those workers who now have proper overtime in their contracts would be at the mercy of the lower rate when their contracts expire. In other words, this is a subtle indirect attack on the overtime section of the law.

Another neat little trick which the committee has under serious consideration calls for limiting the coverage of the law so as to eliminate as many millions of workers as possible. This attempt to reduce the coverage is made in the face of the fact that the law now covers only about 40 per cent of the nation's workers. Outside the law are many big food processing plants, construction firms, retail shops, service establishments, seamen, fisheries, and many other borderline outfits that claim exemption on the grounds of not being engaged in interstate commerce.

The committee is also toying with the idea of making enforcement more difficult by limiting the time within which cases must be filed, by placing restraints on the authority of inspectors who check factory payrolls, by restricting the rights of workers to sue for back pay, and in other ways. It is, in fact, very plain that what the committee would do to the Wages and Hours Act is a parallel to what the 80th Congress did to the Wagner Act when it passed the NAM-Taft-Hartley Act.

Then, after committing this mayhem on one of the three basic acts of the federal labor code (the emasculated Wagner Act and the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act being the other two), the committee is toying with the idea of raising the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour. This is the political sop it would throw to organized labor at a time when a 65-minimum is meaningless for workers in major industries.

Intent of the saboteurs of the Wages and Hours Act is to limit the overtime, or eliminate it altogether if possible, so as to enable chiseling employers to work their present crews whatever hours they wish without penalty. It would be once again the old story of some workers staying on the job 50, 60 and 70 hours a week while millions of others walked the streets in search of jobs.

Thus, by permitting unlimited overtime without extra cost to employers, the suggested amendments would actually create unemployment where none now exists. This would put pressure on wage standards and weaken labor's bargaining power—the real object of the foes of the Wages and Hours Act.

Attitude of the committee was clearly reflected in its sympathetic comment on testimony of anti-labor witnesses, while it hurled a barrage of critical questions at union witnesses. Incidentally, committee members were supplied with questions written out in advance (evidently by Counsel McCann) so they would not be at a loss when grilling the union spokesmen.

One witness who delighted the committee was Prof. Paul H. Nystrom, Columbia University and president of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, who asked outright repeal of the law. He stated flatly that he was against raising minimum wages because it might tend to force wages upward in the levels above the lowest. He also attacked the 40-hour week as "sheer waste of human resources" although recent official studies show that production lags when hours are lengthened.

Members of the subcommittee beamed on Nystrom. Rep. Wint Smith (R. Kans.) said his statement had repaid the burden of Smith's coming 1,700 miles back to Washington for the hearings, and that he agreed with Nystrom's recommendations for outright repeal. Another who said he "enjoyed" Nystrom's views was Rep. O. C. Fisher (D., Tex.).

Exemption in whole or in part from the law was also sought by spokesmen of the newspapers, lumber, telephone, telegraph, retail coal dealers, sand and gravel, trucking, milk handlers, shipping interests, paper and pulpwood firms, farm equipment dealers, and many similar lines of business. In addition, the committee lent eager ears to pleas from "borderline" industries, where coverage of the law is in dispute, for clarification to let them out from under. The various business interests were backed by an overall statement from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

When labor witnesses finally got their day in court they tore into shreds the arguments of the special interests that want a return to sweatshop wage and hour standards and strongly proposed enlarging the scope of the act and increasing the minimum wage to 75 cents on the ground that the present 40-cent figure has been completely outmoded by the rising cost of living. It was pointed out to the committee that it would take at least 75 cents now to keep the same standard as 40 cents meant when it first came into effect.

Presenting the detailed economic case for immediate upward revision of the minimum to 75 cents an hour, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach described the 40-cent rate as "clearly obsolete" and said upward revision is now necessary merely to keep pace with the general advances in wages and living costs since 1938 when the law was enacted.

Citing the rise in living costs as justification for the proposed increase in the minimum, Schwellenbach said the index figure has risen 65 per cent since 1939 and for food 100 per cent. For families at the lower end of the wage scale, which this law is intended to protect, he added, living costs have risen even higher because they spend proportionately more on food and vital necessities.

"The economy of our country can absorb with ease an increased wage bill of the size which would be occasioned by a 75-cent minimum," Schwellenbach declared. "We are now working at a rate which would produce an annual income of approximately 200 billion dollars. The increase in wages resulting from the new minimum level would represent only one per cent of the Nation's wage bill."

# Editorial

## Let the Left Hand Know

Anyone having a sense of humor that runs toward the grisly probably is getting many good laughs out of the shadow-boxing efforts being made in Washington to combat inflation. Both the President and the Republican Congressmen in the closing days of the last session advanced bills supposedly aimed at stopping inflation. These contained lots of fancy words and made fine reading but insofar as combatting inflation was concerned they were hardly worth the paper they were written on. In fact no kind of a bill can be devised to stop inflation so long as the government continues to pursue the inflation making policies it embarked on at the start of the war. Plainly stated, officialdom does not want prices to come down.

There is hardly a paper in the nation that has not carried pictures of government employes pouring kerosene on potatoes to make them unfit for human consumption. The spuds were being destroyed for no other reason than to keep the price from dropping a little because high production was threatening to catch up with the market. The same sort of thing is being done in many other commodities. Still Congress talks seriously about passing bills to curb inflation. If it were not so tragic in these days of world-wide shortages, it would all be rather laughable inasmuch as it resembles nothing so much as a dog trying to catch his tail.

Take the wool situation for an example. Men's suits will be made in much smaller numbers from now. As a matter of fact the conservative New York Times predicts a decline of from twenty to twenty-five per cent in suit production during the coming Spring. For a large number of American males, suits have already been priced out of reach. However, with the prospect of today's thirty-five dollar suit selling for fifty dollars next Spring, manufacturers are looking for an even greater decline in buying. To avoid being stuck with an excess inventory of high-priced merchandise, they intend to curtail production.

But the payoff in the whole situation is the government's wool support program. Uncle Sam is currently guaranteeing wool growers a price of forty-two and three tenths cents per pound. Last April there was something like four hundred million pounds of wool stored in government warehouses, wool bought and paid for with your money and mine to keep prices from sagging. Plainly put, you and I and the rest of the taxpayers are shelling out money every week to keep wool prices high. In return for this we get the privilege of paying higher prices for the wool clothes we buy. The higher the prices of suits go, the fewer are the people who can buy them. This in turn means larger surpluses of wool; which in turn means more tax money poured out to keep prices from sagging and more wool piling up in government warehouses. Government planning brings about many strange results. About the only clear thing in the whole picture is the very obvious fact that officialdom is opposed to any price reductions.

Recently a trade agreement was negotiated between the United States and a number of other countries. Among the items in the treaty which are to receive special consideration in the form of lower tariffs is wool. Does this mean that we are now going to be compelled to subsidize the wool growers of Australia and Canada too? Does it mean that government warehouses are going to have to start making room for foreign as well as domestic wool which Uncle Sam wants to keep from going into low priced suits that people might be able to afford to buy? Frankly, we do not know. All we know is that the time has come for Washington to do a little serious thinking. For too long the left hand has had no idea what the right hand was doing. If we want to retain the free enterprise system we ought to be giving it a chance to operate. If not, at least the people should be told that a government-planned economy is here and free enterprise is gone the way of the dodo.

## The Leopard Has Not Changed His Spots

The army of press agents maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers has done it again. Each time the NAM meets in convention, the regiment of typewriter-beaters on the payroll is given the job of selling the general public on the liberalism and progressiveness of NAM policies. This year the adjective peddlers did a particularly effective job. Newspapers all over the nation carried stories detailing the great liberalism of the NAM and the policies it formulated at the convention. A typical headline proclaimed: "NAM Reaffirms Liberal Policy."

A little probing below the window-dressing verbiage gotten out by the high-powered press agents shows that the leopard has not changed his spots to any appreciable extent. What does this great NAM liberalism so widely proclaimed consist of? As formulated by resolutions adopted at the convention and by utterances made by top-flight officials, it consists of the following recommendations:

1. A year's "moratorium" by labor on all demands and desires for increases in wages to keep pace with increases in living costs.
2. Retention of all the features of the Taft-Hartley Act which are most restrictive on labor, and the imposition of even stronger curbs on anything even remotely resembling real collective bargaining.
3. Emasculation of the Wages and Hours Act through the establishment of a longer work week and the abolition of overtime pay beyond the traditional forty-hour work week.
4. Lower taxes for the wealthy (with a consequent shifting of the tax load to the poor) in order that more "risk capital" may be made available for the expansion of industry.

Broadly speaking, that sums up about what the press agents palmed off on the public as a "liberal" policy. If that is liberalism, then Stalin's policies in Russia are democracy.

Principal speaker at the convention was Charles E. Wilson, head of General Motors. His major theme was a plea for the abolition of the forty hour week. Branding such legislation as "a heritage of the day of planned scarcity," he insisted employers should no longer be compelled to pay overtime for work performed in excess of the statutory limit. Having in mind the "welfare" of wage earners, he flatly declared that such provisions interfere with the rights of many workers to earn a better living (although he failed to make clear how a worker can improve his lot by working for straight time instead of time and a half).

That utterances and actions such as these can be palmed off on American newspapers as "liberal" is no compliment to either their integrity or intelligence. Certainly few American workers will be fooled by the thick veneer of press agentry that has been applied to the same old hard core of stand pat reaction.

## Denham Playing At Being Caesar

From coast to coast it is becoming increasingly clear every day that repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act has become the prime objective of all organized labor. Nothing short of total repeal of the act will satisfy the millions upon millions of men and women who through unions of their own choosing and through the practice of genuine collective bargaining freed themselves from exploitation, insecurity and economic slavery. In cities, towns and hamlets, workers are mobilizing their forces for a showdown on the question of whether collective bargaining shall endure or whether it shall be permanently replaced by political decisions made and administered from Washington. To them the Taft-Hartley Act and all it implies is no mere academic question; rather it is life-and-death proposition, for by the ultimate outcome will be determined whether men shall remain free to choose their destinies and promote their own welfares or whether they must follow the dictates of political appointees clothed with authoritarian powers.

While the act is only a few months old, the difficulties which labor predicted long before the act was passed are beginning to materialize. Already the Board is showing signs of bogging down although the case load is probably no more than ten per cent of what it will be when operations move into high gear. Some cases have already been before the Board for two months without being any closer to a decision than they were.

However, the most irritating and disgusting aspect of the matter to date has been the biased, arbitrary, and oftentimes vindictive attitude that General Counsel Denham has been displaying. Judging solely from his actions to date, Denham seems bent on driving a wedge between labor and management. In several recent speeches—presumably made at public expense—he has gone far out of his way to smear unions and blacken the labor movement. Instead of adopting a neutral attitude and devoting his best efforts toward trying to administer a difficult and complex law, he has elected to carry the ball for the most reactionary and violently anti-union elements in American life. Partisanship on the part of a public official is incompatible with traditional American standards of justice and fair play. In the case of the Taft-Hartley Act, such partisanship will inevitably serve to make an extremely complicated law entirely unworkable.

Before being elevated to his present position of unwarranted power, Denham was an obscure lawyer. The sooner he is sent back to being an even more obscure attorney, the better off the nation will be.

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

To the General Executive Board.

Brothers:

The Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the St. Frances Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., on October 3, 1947.

One hundred and eleven delegates were in attendance from forty-two National and International Unions.

The Executive Board in its report said in part:

We open the Thirty-ninth Convention of The Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, amid strange and stirring times. We find that despite labor's magnificent contribution in industrial production during the war, it is beset upon all sides by hostile forces who seek to weaken, if not destroy our movement. In view of present international trends, this is a short-sighted, if not a fatal policy.

Unquestionably we shall live in a legalistic atmosphere for some years to come and our trials will be severe and costly. It is, therefore, all the more incumbent upon us to gird our belts and prepare to do battle on every field of organized labor's activities. Particularly is that true at this time and with the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Bill into a law. In some respects, the future use of the Union Label is now restricted or limited as a means of refusing to handle non-union made material or services in the completion of an article to bear the Union Label. Time and experience can best tell how far or effective such restrictions or limitations may be and to what extent the use of the Union Label, Shop Card, and Service Button may come within the prohibitions of the boycott terms of the Taft-Hartley Law.

We must carefully and scrupulously analyze and understand the legal barriers sought to be erected not only by our national government, but as well by our several state governments. With and within that knowledge, we must then determine the strategy and procedures we are to follow so we may avoid present pitfalls and lead ourselves again to the road of complete freedom of action.

For the past thirteen years, the Department has established new services in order that we could take advantage of the facilities offered us through the press, motion pictures, radio and electrical transcriptions for expanding our public relations.

The over-all objectives of your Department are to publicize Union Labels, Shop Cards, and Service Buttons and to promote the sale of union-made products and the use of union services.

Our immediate problem is to retain the interest of Union Label conscious consumers and carry on a vigorous campaign to increase the demand for Union Label goods and Union services. "Eternal vigilance" is necessary to maintain American union standards. At this time, it is vital to the entire labor movement to continue our efforts by urging all members of unions and their families to constantly demand the Union Label, Shop Card, and Service Button.

Established union firms and newly unionized industries will be urged to place the Union Label on their products.

By withholding their support from unfair manufacturers and mechandisers and by patronizing only those firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card, and Service Button, American workers have the best guarantee for security of their jobs, wages, and working conditions. They have the best assurance of creating higher labor standards now being advocated by the American Federation of Labor and which help to make up what is known as the "American way of life."

Then follow other matters of importance such as:

Union Label Leagues.

Union Label Catalogue Directory.

Radio Programs.

Union Label Weeks held in different cities, with Union Label Exhibits and the interest taken in them by the public.

Women's Auxiliaries.

Future Work, etc.

New affiliations during the past year follow:

The United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

The income and expenses for the year were given in detail.

After careful consideration the Report of the Executive Board was adopted.

It was unanimously resolved,

That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby acknowledges and expresses appreciation of the generous amount of space contributed by the labor newspapers, the official labor journals and other labor publications to the Union Label Trades Department.

It was also unanimously resolved,

That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor proposes that a vigorous nationwide educational and public relations program be conducted, calling upon State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, Union Label Leagues and Women's Auxiliaries to cooperate in holding Union Label weeks and Union Label exhibits for the period beginning with May 10, 1948, and culminating on Labor Day, on which day all labor in the United States and Canada will sponsor rallies, radio programs and mass meetings for the purpose of soliciting public support in repealing the Taft-Hartley law and other obnoxious labor legislation in the various states, and at the same time inform the public that the best way to maintain our high American labor standards is by directing their purchasing power to firms and establishments that display the Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by this convention that we recommend this slogan to our membership: "There will never be legislation passed to force any one to buy non-union made goods when they prefer union-made goods;" and be it further

Resolved, That our labor papers, journals, magazines and other printed literature feature this slogan whenever possible and consistent.

The following officers were elected for the coming term:

President Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers.

First Vice-President Jno. J. Ward, Boot and Shoe Workers.

Second Vice-President Jos. P. McCarty, Garment Workers.

Third Vice-President Jas. M. Duffy, Operative Potters.

Fourth Vice-President Herman Winter, Bakers.

Fifth Vice-President Dave Beck, Teamsters.

Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
TED KENNEY,
Delegates.

## *Notice to Recording Secretaries*

*The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1948, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

### NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|---|---|
| 2403 | Three Rivers, Que., Can. |
| 2405 | Kalispell, Mont. |
| 3055 | Goshen, Ind. |
| 2406 | Hibbing, Minn. |
| 3057 | Tee-Lake, So. Tamiscamingue, Que., Can. |
| 2407 | Rochester, N. Y. |
| 2409 | Helena, Mont. |
| 3058 | Marysville, Calif. |
| 3059 | Crescent City, Calif. |
| 2411 | Laurel, Miss. |
| 2412 | Melville, Sask., Can. |
| 2446 | Kalispell, Mont. |
| 2413 | Lauzon, Que., Can. |
| 2414 | Cleveland, Miss. |
| 2418 | Pawtucket, R. I. |
| 2420 | Wilmington, Del. |
| 2421 | Philippi, W. Va. |
| 2422 | El Verano, Calif. |
| 3068 | Strathroy, Ont., Can. |
| 2423 | Chicago, Ill. |
| 2426 | Lamar, Colo. |
| 2428 | Macon, Mo. |
| 2429 | Fort Payne, Ala. |
| 2430 | Wetaskiwin, Alta., Can. |
| 3073 | Oroville, Calif. |
| 3080 | High Point, N. C. |

# In Memoriam

**Not lost to those that love them,**
**Not dead, just gone before;**
**They still live in our memory,**
**And will forever more**

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother JOHN ALTMUELLER, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother FOSTER AZEVEDO, Local No. 35, San Raphael, Cal.
Brother ADOLPH BOLDT, Jr., Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother TOM BURGESS, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JAMES CAVENDAR, Local No. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother JOHN CLIFFORD, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother ARTHUR COLLETT, Local No 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother ANDER H. CRISIPIN, Jr., Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother GEO. CURDELAIR, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother ISOM DILLON, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother RALPH DUTTER, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother LAWRENCE ENDRES, Local No. 1154, Algonac, Mich.
Brother J. W. FANNING, Local No. 1880, Carthage, Mo.
Brother ROY B. FERRIS, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother W. A. FERGUSON, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother EDWARD W. FINNEY, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother HENRY FISHER, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother JOHN GREAVES, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother WILLIAM HALL, Local No. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother WILFRED HALLAWAY, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother EDGAR HOSACK, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother FRANCIS M. HAWKINS, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother LONNIE J. HINES, Local No. 187, Geneva, N. Y.
Brother ARTHUR HOLLAND, Local No. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother CHARLES W. HOLLANDER, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother ELZA M. HOUGHTON, Local No. 1815, Santa Ana, Cal.
Brother JAMES JOHNSON, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother WALTER KENNERUP, Local No. 281, Binghampton, N. Y.
Brother AUGUST KUPFERER, Local No. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother T. LEHTOVARRA, Local No. 2638, Fort William, Ont., Can.
Brother J. Q. MALONEY, Local No. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
Brother ESTES MAXWELL, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother THOMAS A. NOLAN, Local No .51, Boston, Mass.
Brother GEORGE O'DONNELL, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother ALBERT REINHARDT, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother GEORGE H. RICHTER, Local No. 1366, Quincy, Ill.
Brother JESSE RISK, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother JACOB SCHAUB, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JOE SCHLAG, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother L. H. SCOTT, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother JOSEPH SIEBER, Local No. 1365, Cleveland Ohio
Brother J. J. SOISSON, Local No. 417, St Louis, Mo.
Brother ABRAHAM STARR, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother CHALMER STONE, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JOSEPH TERBROCK, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother WALTER E. TUTTLE, Local No. 1324, Rochester, N. H.
Brother CHARLES WALIHAN, Local No. 904, Jacksonville, Ill.
Brother FRANK WALTER, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother CHARLES WARTER, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother GEORGE WATT, Local No. 1365, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother M. H. WEDDELL, Local No. 417, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother WILLIAM YEAPLE, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother FRANK R. ZILKA, Local No. 1372, Easthampton, Mass.

# Correspondence

**This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.**

## LOCALS No. 526 AND 213 SPONSOR JOINT PICNIC

Carpenters' Local Union No. 526, of Galveston, and Local No. 213, of Houston, were hosts at a Barbeque and Dance for members and families, at Galveston County Park, League City, Texas, on November 22, 1947. The all day picnic was given for the purpose of promoting the sale of Poll Taxes.

City and County Officials of both communities were among the invited guests, as were officials of other union organizations.

Brother Paul Sparks, secretary of the Houston Building and Trades Department, and Vice-President of the 9th District, Texas State Federation of Labor, was master of ceremonies. Interesting talks were given by Brother Roy Bruce, business agent for both Locals 526 and 213 in the Freeport area; C. P. Driscoll, International Representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; and Jimmie Vasek, Commissioner of Galveston County The principal address of the day was given by Otto Mullinax, of the firm of Mullinax, Barbaria and Ball, of Dallas, legal advisors to the Texas State Federation of Labor.

Races and games were enjoyed by the children, and the menu of Barbeque with all the trimmings was enjoyed by all. Dancing was from 3 to 8 p.m.

Busses were provided by both organizations for those having no other transportation, and a record crowd was present in spite of the bad weather.

The arrangement committee consisted of Bros. Howe, Jordan, Wallace and Brown of Galveston, and Bros. Lucas, Bryant, Dozier and Wilson of Houston.

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## LOCAL No. 210 CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

More than 300 people jammed the banquet hall of Hugo's Restaurant, Stamford, Connecticut, on the evening of October 23rd to commemorate the founding of Local 210 on October 23, 1897. A turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served. Rev. John P. McNerney of St. John's Church, who gave the invocation, spoke later in commemoration of the Local's anniversary.

General Representative Wm. J. Sullivan, who represented the General Office, spoke at some length on the history of Local 210 and the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Mayor of the City of Stamford, Charles E. Moore, urged the union workers to stick together and to fight to keep the advances in working conditions brought about in the years gone by.

First Selectman George T. Barrett said a great power has been put into the hands of the working people of the country and asked that they use it wisely.

Two of the original members of the Local, Brothers Henry Lindstrom and Victor Sacrision, were honored at the anniversary celebration as were twenty-four other members of thirty-five or more years standing.

Seated at the head table were represntatives of the Connecticut Federation of Labor and the Stamford Building Employees Association.

Dancing until 1:00 A.M. followed the dinner. A huge cake was brought to the celebration symbolizing the fifty years of Local 210.

President of the Local, Louis H. Hardvall, welcomed the members and their friends. The toastmaster was Brother George Robinson. Those who organized the celebration were: Louis H. Hardvall, George E. Lockwood, George Friend, Owen S. Ladd and Fran Barry.

## LOCAL No. 246 HOLD ANNUAL HONOR ROLL CEREMONY

On the night of November 17th, Local Union No. 246 of New York City held its twenty-eighth annual Honor Roll Ceremony to pay tribute to the members of the Union who served their country in the two World Wars. Originiated by Brother A. Darmstadt right after the termination of World War 1, the Honor Roll Ceremony has been an annual event with Local Union No. 246. Its only purpose is to demonstrate to veteran members that their contributions have not been and never will be forgotten.

Feature of this year's ceremony was the unveiling of a beautiful bronze plaque on which are engraved the names of all members of the Union who served in either of the two World Wars. Brother George Henjes, president of the Local, unveiled the plaque. The Reverend Father Darby invoked a blessing on the plaque and commended the veterans for their faith and sacrifices. A few moments of silent prayer were offered to the memory of those Brothers who made the supreme sacrifice.

Special guests and speakers included: Mr. Fishback of the American Red Cross; Wm. McGill, secretary of the Typographical Union Executive Board; H. C. Cooper, assistant manager of the Social Security Administration; J. B. O'Rourke, State Compensation attorney; Mr. Shane, past commander of the Unknown Soldier Post of the American Legion; and General Representative Sam Sutherland who represend the General Office. All delivered enlightening and entertaining speeches.

As climax of the evening, Brother Darmstadt, as Master of Ceremonies, called the roll of the thirty-five Brothers who served in World War 1, of whom twelve are still active members, and the ninety-nine Brothers who served in the recent war, sixty-nine of whom are still active members. As a special token of esteem, a donation of three months' dues was made to every veteran still active in the union.

In conclusion, a standing vote of thanks was given to the veterans, the evening's speakers, and especially to Brother Darmstadt whose untiring efforts made this and all other preceding Honor Roll Ceremonies great successes.

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## BRISTOL LOCAL SPONSORS PARTY FOR VETS

To pay honor to the members who served in the Armed Forces and those veterans who became members after being discharged from the Services, Local Union No. 952 of Bristol, Connecticut, on Sunday, November 2nd, sponsored an outing and picnic as a sort of welcoming home party. About ten a.m. members and guests began assembling. Recreation and a general good time were the order of the day.

At one-thirty a sumptuous chicken dinner was served and everyone present fell to with gusto. Following dinner, ball games, card playing and music kept things lively all afternoon. The party broke up in the early evening with everyone voting it an unqualified success.

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## LOCAL UNION No. 343 CELEBRATES 60th BIRTHDAY

October 6, 1947, marked the Diamond Jubilee of Local 343 of Winnipeg, Canada. On October 9th 300 members and their wives celebrated the occasion in the form of a banquet and concert which was held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

President John Simm acted as Chairman. District Representative, Brother Andrew Cooper of Toronto was guest speaker and he delivered an interesting address which was well received.

At the conclusion of his address Brother Cooper asked Brother Simm to accept a suitably inscribed gavel which is to be handed on to suceeding Presidents of Local 343.

Our Business Agent, Brother J. B. Graham, was the recipient of a 25-year or longer badge which was also presented by Brother Cooper.

A feature of the evening was the presence of John Manson who is the only known living charter member and Brothers Wm. Proffit and Alex Jackson each of whom has over 50 years membership to his credit.

In addition to the Executive at the Head Table were representatives of the Province of Manitoba, the City of Winnipeg, Department of Labor, and Builders Exchange.

A very pleasant evening was spent.

## NEW MEXICO COUNCIL CONVENTION BLASTS ANTI-LABOR LAWS

The 1947 convention of the New Mexico State Council of Carpenters was held in Carpenters Hall, Carlsbad, on October 8th. Some twenty-six delegates representing thirteen affiliated Local Unions were in attendance. A large number of matters pertaining to the welfare of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the craft of carpentry came before the convention and were disposed of in an expeditious manner. Particular emphasis was laid on the need for greater political activity on the part of workers throughout the state. Because the labor vote failed to turn out at the last election a "Right to Work" measure was passed by the state. The convention adopted a resolution urging every Local Union to investigate the background and attitude on labor matters of every candidate seeking public office in the future.

All officers of the Council were unanimously reelected and Santa Fe was selected as the site of the 1948 convention.

## LOCAL 1782 HOLDS 40th ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

On a recent Saturday Local 1782 of Newark, N. J., held its 40th Anniversary Jubilee at the Continental Ballroom, Newark. The affair was a huge success and about 12 charter members were in attendance. Chairman for the evening's festivities was Philip Israel, Financial Secretary and one of the youngest members of the Local. Toastmaster was Louis Tarchis, president of the Local and one of the charter members.

The Essex County District Council was represented in full force from President Andy Green and John Walsack, Secretary-Treasurer, to all the business agents and District Council delegates. There were also representatives from all the Local Unions comprising the district, Locals 2212, 429, 1613, 349, 306, 119 and 1209. A large delegation from Local 1073, Philadelphia, also attended. There were also representatives from Locals 383 Bayonne, and 1157 Passaic, N. J. Total attendance was 450 persons.

A grand meal was served and the audience was enthusiastic over the wonderful entertainment which was presented.

The main theme followed by all the speakers was the unification of all organized labor in the fight against the Taft-Hartley Bill.

## LOCAL 2061 HONORS 61 CHARTER MEMBERS

Proud of the achievements it has chalked up in its first decade of existence, Local Union No. 2061, Austin, Minnesota, recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding by sponsoring a banquet and get together at the Knights of Columbus Hall. Sixteen charter members who are still active were paid a special tribute.

Elmer Schaffer, Local 361, Duluth, and president of the newly-organized State Carpenters Council was principle speaker of the evening. Other speakers included A. S. Ihrig, St. Paul, secretary of the State Council, and Harold Atwood, field representative of the Apprentice Training Service, Winona. Atwood revealed that thirty-six apprentices were now in training in Austin under the program.

The evening was not only entertaining but also inspirational and the friends and guests who attended went home prouder than ever of the achievements of Local Union No. 2061.

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## OLD TIME BAY CITY MEMBER AND WIFE HONORED

Carpenters Hall, Bay City, Michigan, was the scene of an unusual event on October 19th when Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Roth celebrated their Golden Wedding there with a family dinner. By coincidence Brother Roth was close to celebrating fifty years of membership in the Brotherhood at the same time, having rounded out forty-eight years of continuous membership. In his almost half a century of membership he has held various offices in the Union. Although not an officer at present he is still active in union affairs. Local Union No. 116 wishes Brother and Mrs. Roth many more years of happy life together.

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## ST. LOUIS LOCAL HONORS VETS AT BIRTHDAY PARTY

Carpenters Hall, St. Louis, Missouri, on the night of November 15th was the scene of much merriment and hilarity as Local Union No. 602 celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of its founding. The occasion was also something in the nature of a home-coming to honor the thirty-nine members of the union who served in the Armed Forces during the war. Adding a solemn note to the evening, special tribute was paid to the memories of Brothers Adolph Hunecke and John Walker who made the supreme sacrifice during the recently concluded struggle to preserve democracy and decency.

Dancing, refreshments and food were provided in abundance and the hundreds of members and guests who attended kept things going at a merry clip until late Sunday morning. Speaker of the evening was General Representative George Ottens who extended the greetings of General President William L. Hutcheson who was unable to attend. Brother Ottens reviewed the achievements of the Brotherhood and touched on the threat that anti-labor legislation currently presents.

During the evening, each of the members who served in the Armed Forces during the war was presented to the gathering. Six other Brothers, all of whom have been with the union since its infancy, were also recognized. They are: Fred Bauman, Charles Gipfert, Henry Schnell, Al. Langmer, O. Garside, and C. Clark

The evening was voted an outstanding success by all who attended.

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## PLEASANTVILLE LOCAL HOLDS ANNUAL GET TOGETHER

On Friday evening, November 14th, members of Local Union No. 842, Pleasantville, New Jersey, held their annual Get Together Dinner. Wives and guests of members were invited and as a result a large and congenial crowd was on hand to participate in the evening's festivities. Highlight of the affair was a splendid turkey dinner which included all the traditional trimmings. Following the dinner there was a well-rounded program of entertainment. A smooth band played dance music for those who cared to dance and the evening wound up on a pleasant and convivial note. Members and guests departed better acquainted with their fellow workers and their families and convinced that not the least of the advantages of belonging to an organization such as the United Brotherhood is good fellowship. Everyone congratulated the entertainment committee on a job well done.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

(Copyright 1947)

### LESSON 232

By H. H. Siegele

I am showing three kinds of shingling gauges in Fig. 1. The one to the left has a slot into which the blade of the hatchet slips, and with the setscrew it is clamped to the hatchet in such a manner that it will gauge the width of the shingle courses. The one to the right has a different shape, but is also clamped to the blade of the hatchet. The one at the center is fastened to the blade by means of holes, through which the threaded part passes, and when the gauge is tightened it clamps itself to the hatchet blade.

Had it not been for the invention of the shingling gauge, I would not be writing this lesson now, nor would I ever have written anything for publication. And here is the way it happened.

When I was a young man a new contractor came to town. I was the second carpenter he hired. He was rather nervous, and acted as if he had lost money on perhaps a previous contract. This job was a four-room house, and the first one that he had since coming to town. The first week we put up the framework and were ready for shingling. However, toward the end of the week he fired the other carpenter. On Monday morning we were to start shingling. When I got to the job a "floater" was there, whose tools consisted of a shingling hatchet with a shingling gauge attached. It was the first shingling gauge I had ever seen. After giving the instructions, the boss left and did not return until the afternoon.

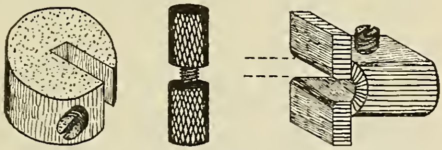

Fig. 1

While I was putting up the scaffolding, (the floater did not need scaffolding) the floater sharpened his hatchet, made a shingling stool, and carried shingles up onto the roof where he intended to work. When I had the scaffold finished, I carried a few bunches of shingles up onto the roof and started putting on the double course. I was shingling with a line and soon discovered that I would have to do my very best to keep up my end. By increasing my speed I managed to hold my own with the floater. Between 2 and 3 o'clock we had one side of the roof shingled about as shown by Fig. 2. The floater was a little to the right of the center, as indicated by the X, while I was at the point marked X, just above the H. H.

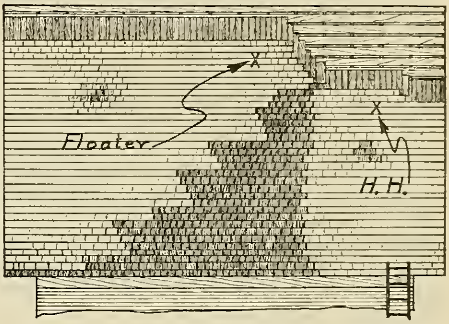

Fig. 2

Just then the boss came back, and stepping away from the building he looked up at us. Evidently he concluded that I had shingled only the part to the right that is unshaded and marked "H. H." At the same time he gave the floater credit for the rest of the shingling that had been done. In this way the floater got credit for all of his own work, the unshaded part to the left, and about half of the work that I had done, or the part shown shaded on the drawing. The boss's nervousness took on the form of resolution, and up the ladder he came. "Is that the best you can do?" he asked. "That's my best," I answered. Without further questioning he fired me off the job.

I was unmarried, with nobody but myself to take care of. So without any further explanation, I picked up my tools, with a strong feeling that that contractor (his name was Kelley, and I never saw him again) could go to Hawaii, or some warmer climate. I would get me some books and read. When I got to my room I put away my tools and went to the book store and bought Webster's Unabridged International Dictionary, an encyclopedia, and a few other books. Armed with these I settled down to do some of the things that I really wanted to do. Not until the following spring did I touch my tools again, and then only after an old head came to my room and begged me to help him out. And that was the way I got started in the direction of writing craft problem articles.

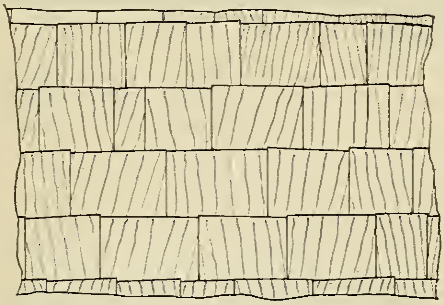

Fig. 3

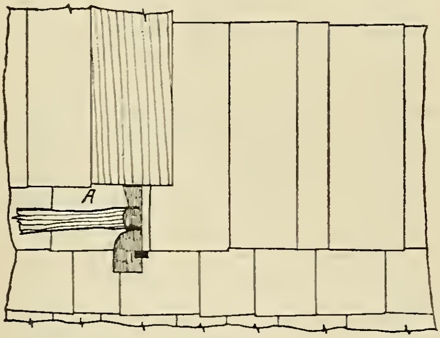

Fig. 4

The floater who got credit for about half of the shingling I did that day, was really not a first-class shingler. (I did not learn his name, and never saw him again.) While he got his courses reasonably straight, he did not bring the butts of the shingles to a straight line. They were up and down, much on the order of what is shown in Fig. 3. The reason for this was that he did not hold his hatchet at the right place when he gauged the shingle. That is, he gauged the shingle with the hatchet at the center of the butt, as shown in Fig. 4, which did not bring the butts in line at point A.

The right way to gauge a shingle is shown by Fig. 5. Here the hatchet contacts the shingle at the front corner, while at the same time the butts are made to line at point A. In order to do this, it often becomes necessary to spread the shingles a little at the joint, or, on the other hand, it might become necessary to dress the edges a little. Care should be taken that no joint will be open more than one-eighth of an inch.

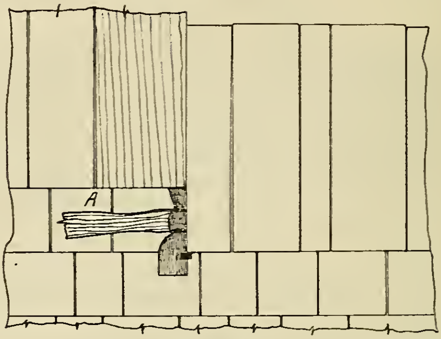

Fig. 5

Fig. 6 shows how shingling with a gauge is done. At the bottom, left, S C stand for starting course. When this course is on, the shingler starts from 8 to 12 courses (in this case I show 9 courses) and carries them all across the roof. The number of courses that a man can conveniently carry, depends on the man himself. If he is a short man, he

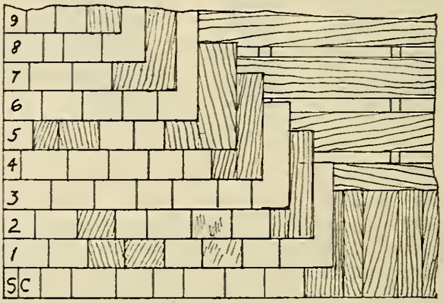

Fig. 6

can not carry as many courses as a tall man can. For that reason no hard and fast rule should be laid down.

When a strip of shingling has been done from one end of a roof to the other, the shingler should sight along the last course, and if there are any crooks, they should be straightened out, as shown by Fig. 7. Here the hatchet at A shows how to drive the shingles up in case of a downward bulge, while the hatchet at B shows how the shingles are driven down in case of an upward bulge. In driving shingles down, the workman should be careful so as not to split the shingles. The handle of the hatchet should be parallel with the surface of the roof and with the line of the courses when the hatchet strikes the shingle. To go at this work as if one were killing snakes, is abusing a practice that is entirely justifiable when done with care.

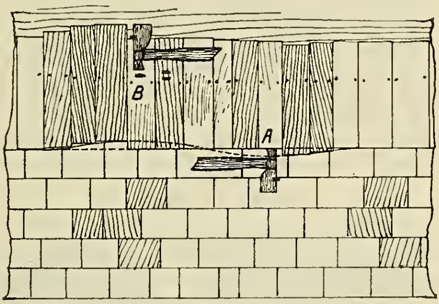

Fig. 7

Fig. 8 shows the oldtime method of shingling with a line, that I was using when I got fired, and unwittingly got started on the road to writing craft problem articles. The old heads will remember when this method was used. After the double course was on, the shingler would strike two chalk lines, as shown between 1 and 1, and between 2 and 2. The upper line was struck first and then the bottom one. Two courses of shingles were then put on from one end of the roof to the other. The first course was brought to the first line, while the second course was put on over it, and brought as nearly as possible in line with the second chalk line. Occasionally one met a shingler who struck three lines, which is shown by the additional line between 3 and 3. But the third course of shingles, while it threw off the water, seldom was straight. The dotted lines on the drawing indicate where the lines were covered with shingles.

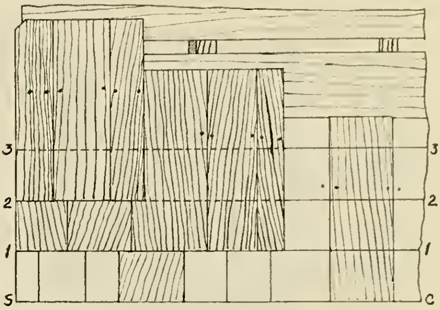

Fig. 8

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### Wants to Know

A reader wants a table covering the roof pitches shown in the first column of Fig. 1. He wants to know the figures to use in obtaining the edge bevel, which are shown by the second column. The figures to the right give the length of the rafter for a foot run, and when these figures are used with 12, they

TWO AIDS FOR SPEED AND ACCURACY

ANYONE CAN DO THIS IF THEY HAVE OUR CHART

Blueprint 27'' X 36''

"The FRAMING SQUARE" (Chart)

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give the edge bevel. The third column gives the difference in the lengths of jack rafters spaced 16 inches, while the fourth column gives the difference in the lengths when spaced 2 feet. The figures given in the table were obtained by measuring the diagonal distance of the square, between the figures giving the various rises and 12. For the difference in the length of the jacks for the 2-foot spaces the length of the rafter for a foot run was doubled, while for the 16-inch spaces, one-third of the length of the rafter was added.

| Roof Pitch | Edge Bevel | 16" Space | 2' Space |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 + 2 | 12 + 12 3/16 | 16 1/4 | 24 3/8 |
| 12 + 2 1/2 | 12 + 12 1/4 | 16 5/16 | 24 1/2 |
| 12 + 3 | 12 + 12 3/8 | 16 1/2 | 24 3/4 |
| 12 + 3 1/2 | 12 + 12 1/2 | 16 11/16 | 25 |
| 12 + 4 | 12 + 12 11/16 | 16 7/8 | 25 3/8 |
| 12 + 4 1/2 | 12 + 12 13/16 | 17 1/16 | 25 5/8 |
| 12 + 5 | 12 + 13 | 17 5/16 | 26 |
| 12 + 5 1/2 | 12 + 13 1/4 | 17 9/16 | 26 1/2 |
| 12 + 6 | 12 + 13 7/16 | 17 7/8 | 26 7/8 |
| 12 + 6 1/2 | 12 + 13 11/16 | 18 3/16 | 27 3/8 |
| 12 + 7 | 12 + 13 7/8 | 18 1/2 | 27 3/4 |
| 12 + 7 1/2 | 12 + 14 3/16 | 18 7/8 | 28 3/8 |
| 12 + 8 | 12 + 14 7/16 | 19 3/16 | 28 7/8 |
| 12 + 8 1/2 | 12 + 14 11/16 | 19 9/16 | 29 3/8 |
| 12 + 9 | 12 + 15 | 20 | 30 |
| 12 + 9 1/2 | 12 + 15 5/16 | 20 3/8 | 30 5/8 |
| 12 + 10 | 12 + 15 5/8 | 20 3/4 | 31 1/4 |
| 12 + 10 1/2 | 12 + 15 15/16 | 21 3/16 | 31 7/8 |
| 12 + 11 | 12 + 16 1/4 | 21 5/8 | 32 1/2 |
| 12 + 11 1/2 | 12 + 16 5/8 | 22 1/8 | 33 1/4 |
| 12 + 12 | 12 + 17 | 22 9/16 | 34 |

Fig. 1

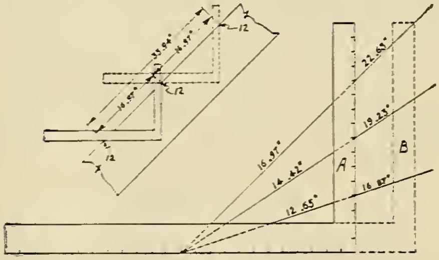

Fig. 2

Fig. 2, to the right, shows a square with the diagonal distance shown for three pitches; one-half, one-third, and one-sixth. The lengths of the rafters per foot run are given just above the diagonal lines for each of the pitches. The difference in the lengths of jack rafters spaced 16 inches for the pitches, is given between the tongues of the two squares marked A and B. The way this is done is simple. Apply the square for one foot run, mark along the blade and then slide the square forward from 12 to 16, or from position A to position B, keeping the blade on the line. Now the diagonal distance between 16 and the point where the tongue intersects with the line giving the pitch, is the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters spaced 16 inches on center.

To the upper left are shown two squares applied to a timber, using 12 and 12, on half pitch. Twice the diagonal distance between 12 and 12, is the difference in the lengths of jacks spaced 2 feet on center for a half pitch.

◆

### Wants to Know

A reader sends a pencil sketch of a truss, giving the terms of the different members, including the roof joists and roof sheeting, on one-half of the truss, leaving the other half for me to write in the practical terms of the same parts.

The drawing shows to the left, the terms as given on the sketch, and to the right, the terms that I supplied before sending the drawing back, together with the following suggestions:

Truss rafter is a better term than principal. Principal is used primarily as an adjective, as in, principal post, principal beam, principal wall, and so forth. If a truss rafter is called prin-

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cipal, unless one knew from some other source what was meant, one could hardly be expected to know from the word

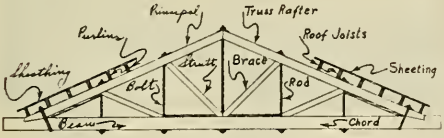

Fig. 1

itself. On the job simple terms that are readily understood should be used . . . Sheathing is a poor choice word, better say sheeting . . . The timbers to which the roof sheeting is nailed, when they are placed as shown by the illustration, are roof joists. . . A purlin is a timber that supports rafters about halfway between the seat and the comb. . . Either brace or strut is correct, but brace is commonly understood and therefore the better term. . . A beam is a girder that supports joists or some other weight, while a chord is the bottom member of a truss, and in lattice trusses both the top and the bottom members are chords . . . Bolt is a good word to use in the construction of beams, but rod is the better choice in this case.

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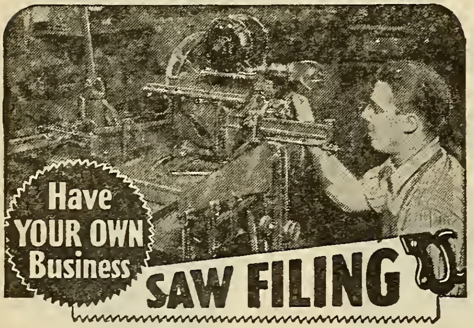

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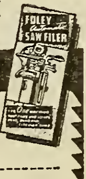

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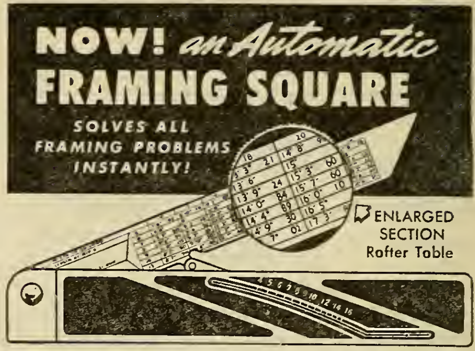

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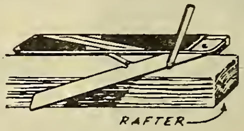

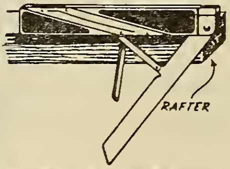

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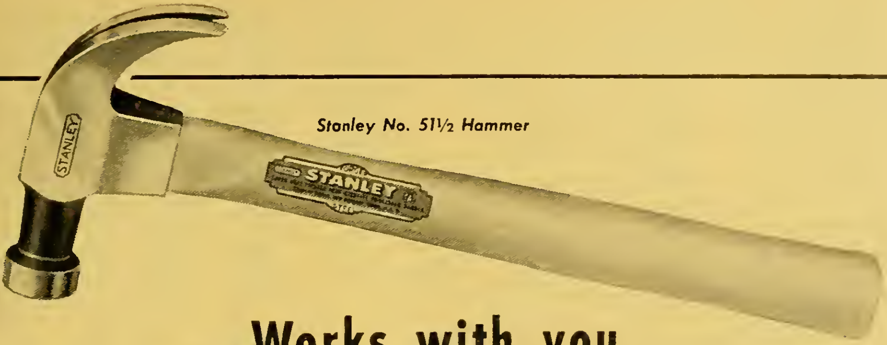
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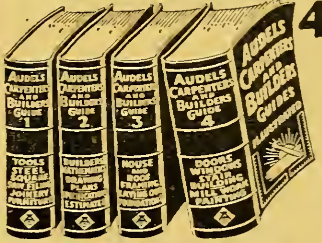
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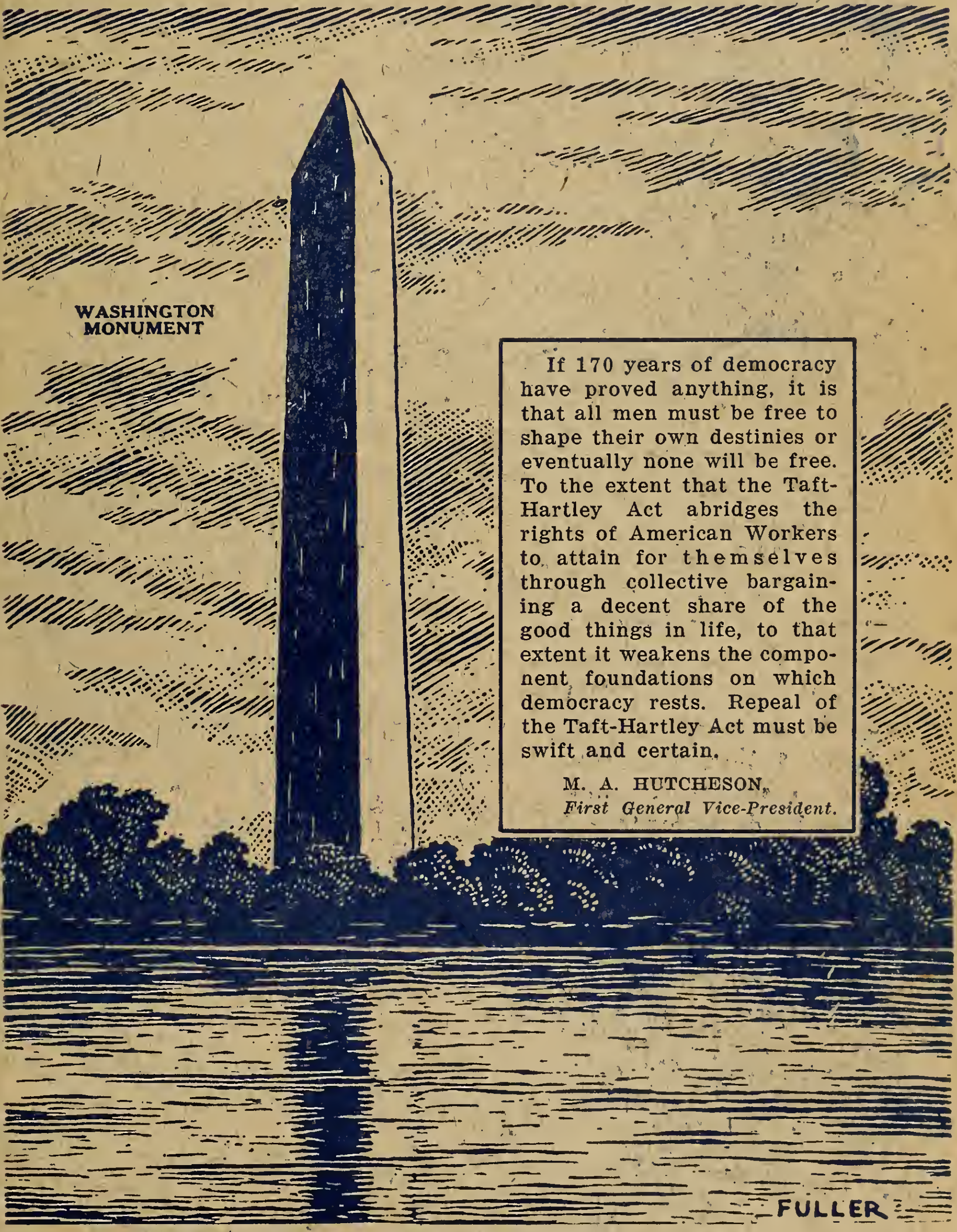

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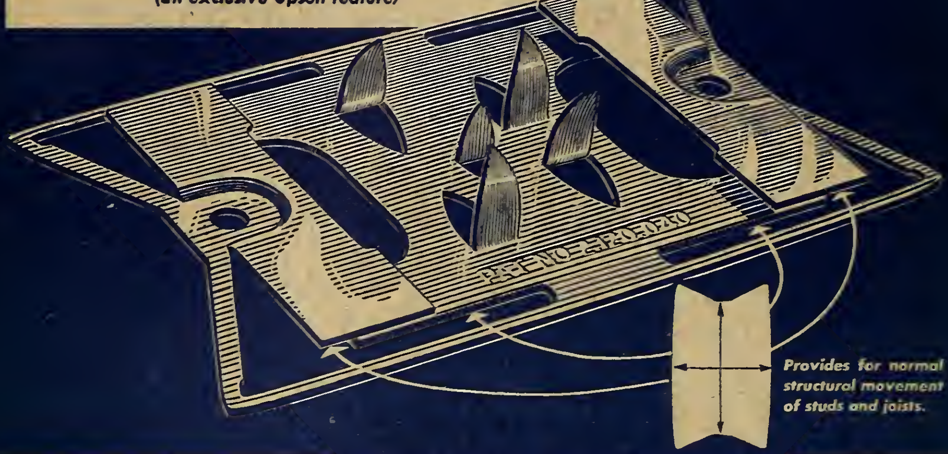

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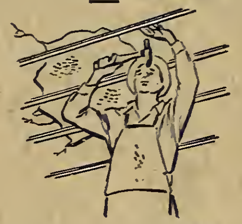

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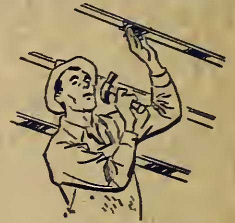

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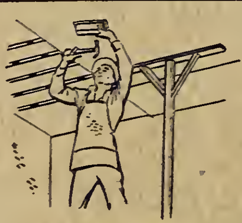

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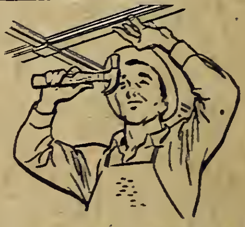

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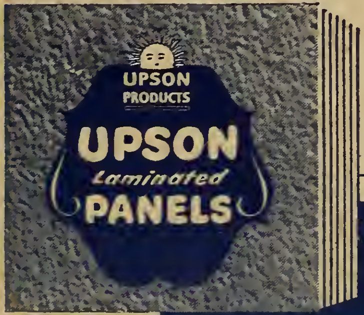

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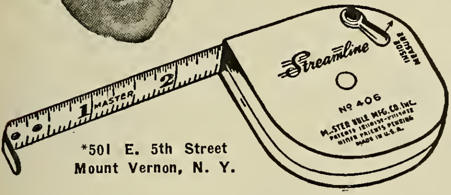

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Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1948

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After consideration of the matter of anti-labor legislation, the General Executive Board, at its last regular meeting, recommended participation in the American Federation of Labor program for setting up "Labor's League for Political Education," with the further recommendation that Local Unions and District Councils affiliated with the Brotherhood take an active part in defeating and repealing any and all legislation inimical to the best interests of organized workers.

Another Fallacy Exposed - - - - 7

Although the Taft-Hartley Act is less than six months old, some very interesting experiences are developing. Despite the obstacles to union shop set up in the act, backers of union shop provisions in working agreements are winning in ninety-nine elections out of a hundred being held by the NLRB.

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President Truman names William L. Hutcheson member of Labor-Management Panel which consists of six outstanding labor statesmen and six leading management representatives of the nation.

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A recognized authority takes a look at the problem confronting the senior citizens of our country and recommends some sound changes in our present setup.

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★ ★ ★

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

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At present we are unable to produce Lee (Union-Made) Carpenters' Overalls because:

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2. There are not enough skilled operators available at present to keep our five Lee factories busy.

Lee Carpenters' Overalls will again be available when we can obtain the best quality material and when we have sufficient skilled Union Operators to man the machines in the five great Lee factories.

*Lee is the Largest Manufacturer of UNION-MADE Work Clothing in the World*

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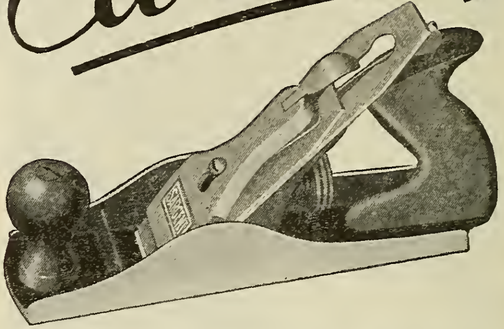

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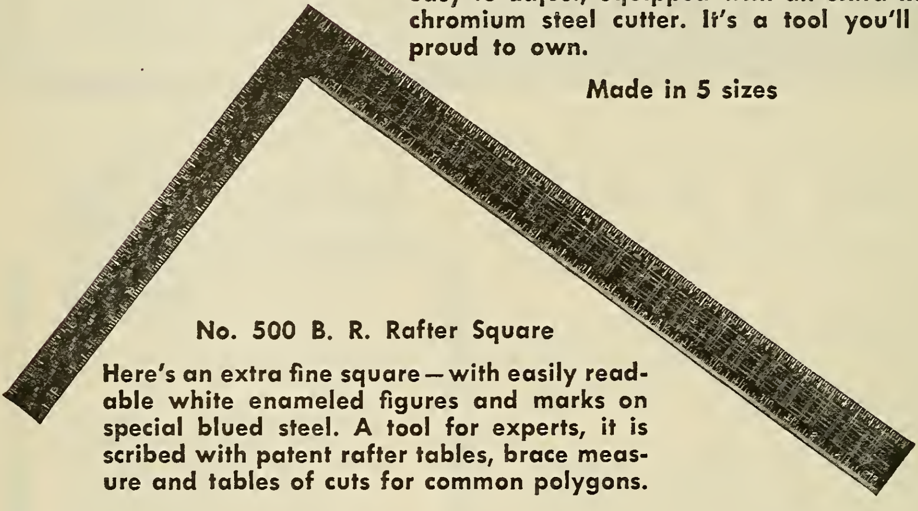

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# THE CALL TO ACTION!

★ ★

IN LINE with the action taken by the October convention of the American Federation of Labor establishing Labor's League for Political Education, the General Executive Board, at its regular meeting last month, approved the principles of concerted political education as the surest means of preventing further usurpation of labor's legitimate rights by anti-labor legislation. The Board devoted considerable time to the question of anti-labor legislation. The program of the American Federation of Labor was discussed and digested thoroughly. In the end, the minutes of the General Executive Board show the following action taken.

> *"The General President submitted to the General Executive Board the proposed program of the American Federation of Labor for setting up Labor's League for Political Education.*
>
> *"After due consideration the Executive Board recommends that we participate in the principles of the program, and also recommends that Local Unions and District Councils affiliated with the Brotherhood take an active part in defeating and repealing any and all anti-labor legislation.*
>
> *"Local Unions and District Councils will be advised of the procedure that will be followed by the International organization regarding this program."*

In accordance with the action of the General Executive Board, a National Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, consisting of the General Officers, members of the General Executive Board, and the assistant to the General Secretary, has been established. This committee will be known as the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee For the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-labor legislation."

Since the Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the use of union funds for political action of any kind, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee will be financed by voluntary contributions from members and friends of the Brotherhood. All services will be rendered on a voluntary basis. Before the end of the month the program of the committee will be completed and presented to all Local Unions, District and State Councils for their cooperation and participation.

In the final analysis, the extent to which the program succeeds will depend in large part on the support which Councils and Local Unions give it. Effective political action must stem primarily from the grassroots—the congressional districts, wards and even precincts. The National Association of Manufacturers, the Power Lobby, and other basically anti-labor pressure groups have long recognized this principle and devoted much of their energies toward trying to influence public opinion on the local level. For its own protection, organized labor must follow suit.

Passage of the Taft-Hartley Act vividly brings into focus the need for American workers to organize their political strength as effectively as they have organized their economic strength. All the legislative gains made by labor in the last half century are today in jeopardy. There is hardly a state legislature that has not during the past five years mulled over from one to a dozen anti-labor bills. There is hardly a piece of legislation that is beneficial to labor on the Federal statute books but what is under attack. The Taft-Hartley Act largely nullified the Wagner Act. The Wages and Hours Act is now facing the assaults of the vested interests. Tomorrow the Norris-LaGuardia Act will feel the hammer blows of organized attack from those forces which want nothing less than the complete enslavement of American workers.

The threat is real and the threat is serious. That which was constitutional, right and proper for labor yesterday is to day unlawful and illegal. Unless labor marshalls its forces for an effective defense of its rights the pendulum will swing even farther toward reaction, and the rights of today will become the crimes of tomorrow. The forces that want labor regimented, subdued and thoroughly under the control of management exclusively are well organized. They have their puppets in Washington who respond readily to the slightest pull of the strings they hold in their hands. Against that kind of opposition labor can compete successfully only by building up an even more effective organization.

Through the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-labor Legislation, Local Unions and District and State Councils and the members thereof will have an opportunity to make their collective political strength felt in the proper places. They will have an opportunity to express their views on such pressing problems as high prices, high taxes, health, housing, monopoly growth and all the other vital issues that disturb the mind of the average worker. They will have an opportunity to help build an America in which fear and insecurity and exploitation are unknown.

However, this is a program which must have the backing of each individual before it can succeed. When it comes on the floor of your Local Union you must be ready to do your part. You must be ready and willing to join hands with your fellow workers for political organization as wholeheartedly as you did to build up an organization based on economic strength. Goon squads and spies and company stooges did not stop American workers from building free, independent and voluntary unions. Inactivity, apathy or disinterest must not allow politicians to tear them to pieces by legislative chicanery.

# *Another Fallacy Exposed*

★ ★

ALTHOUGH THE Taft-Hartley Act has been in operation less than six months, already some interesting statistics are developing. At the time the measure was pending before Congress, proponents of the bill waxed long and loud about the "emancipation" features contained therein. In the newspapers and over the air waves they hailed their pet bill as a sort of Magna Charta for the ordinary worker and union member. They claimed that it would forever remove Joe Worker from the "domination" and "tyranny" of the big, bad labor leaders whom they termed "czars" and "Caesars."

Last August the bill became law. By December the measure was hitting its stride. Recently the Labor Board released statistics covering the business transacted during that month. Contained therein are some very interesting figures in light of the kind of build up which preceded the railroading of the measure through Congress over the President's veto.

During the month of December, some 521 union-shop authorization elections were conducted under the auspices of the Board. Each was based upon the consent of the parties involved. In the 521 elections, ninety per cent of the workers eligible to vote did so. In national presidential elections, total ballots cast rarely exceed sixty to sixty-five per cent of the total eligible vote.

Now comes the interesting part: out of the total of 521 elections, the union shop received the support of the majority of employes in 518 out of the 521. In other words, workers voted in favor of a union shop in better than ninety-nine per cent of the elections. The results are even more astounding when one bears in mind that under procedures set up by the Taft-Hartley Act the union-shop must win a majority of employes eligible to vote rather than a straight majority of those actually voting. Practically speaking, this means that all eligible votes not cast are automatically counted as "no" votes. Under this sort of voting, a candidate for the presidency of the United States would have to received somewhere in the neighborhood of forty-two or forty-three million votes, since there are around eighty-four million eligible voters in the nation. Yet in the greatest landslide in recent history the successful candidate received only something like twenty-seven million votes.

In the 521 elections, some 72,878 valid ballots were cast. Ninety-three per cent of them, or 67.752 were cast in favor of authorization of a union-shop provision. In each case the ballot offered workers the choice of voting "yes" or "no" on the following question: "Do you wish to authorize the union named below to enter into an agreement with your employer which requires membership in such union as a condition of employment?" Significantly, 332 of the elections were won by affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

Added together, all these things, to our way of thinking, indicate that about ninety-nine per cent of

American workers are strong not only for unionism but for the union-shop as well. Certainly there is nothing in the experiences of the Board to date to contradict this contention. Despite the unfair restrictions set up by the Taft-Hartley Act, despite ballots not actually cast automatically falling into the "no" category, ninety-nine per cent of union-shop elections have resulted in victories for union-shop provisions.

To anyone close to the labor picture during recent years, these results are no surprise. To those who know nothing about labor except what appears in the newspapers and comes out of the radio they may be somewhat startling. Certainly these strongly pro-union results are at variance with the kind of propaganda Fulton Lewis, David Lawrence and Westbrook Pegler have long been peddling. Thanks to the pernicious poison these columnists and commentators have handed out for years, the average citizen probably pictures the average union member as a sort of pathetic Caspar Milquetoast cringing before the leaders of his union and paying dues only because his job depends on it. A lot of Congressmen must have fallen for the same sort of propaganda or otherwise the Taft-Hartley Act never would have found its way into the statute books.

The plain fact of the matter is that American workers belong to unions because they have found out through bitter experience that unionism represents the only sound road to economic justice. Through collective bargaining they have increased their wages and bettered their working conditions and established a little bit of security and continuity in their jobs. These are the things they want to maintain, and they know that there is no possible way of maintaining them except through membership in a strong, democratic, efficient union.

Through the years they have also learned that the union-shop represents the most effective way of eliminating chiselers, free-riders, deadbeats, bums, and company stooges. Year in and year out they have written union-shop clauses into their agreements. When the Taft-Hartley Act came along and threw many obstacles into the pathway of securing a union-shop clause, the workers merely tightened their belts a little and went right on demanding such clauses.

But the anti-labor elements still are not through trying to picture the average union member as a brow-beaten little guy paying dues under protest, going out on strike against his will, and belonging only because it is mandatory to belong. In the past few years these fallacies have been exposed one by one, but the Peglers and Lawrences and Lewis keep right on peddling them just the same.

When the War Labor Board was in existence, union-shop contracts were mostly written with escape clauses. Workers who did not want to belong to unions could resign within a given time. Although hundreds of these agreements were written only a handful of workers in all American industry took advantage of the escape clauses. Certainly that should have proved to anyone's satisfaction that workers belong to unions because they want to and because they know that union membership pays big dividends.

Under the impression that union members are dominated by their leaders and forced to follow the dictates of these leaders whether they will to do so or not, Congress passed the Smith-Connally Act. The reasoning behind the passage of the Act was based on the great misconception that union members do only what their leaders tell them to do. The bright boys in Congress who listened too much to Lewis and Lawrence figured they had a cure-all. Their logic went something like this: union leaders are making members go out on strike; if we give the members a chance to vote on strikes by secret ballot, there will be no more strikes.

The Smith-Connally Act was passed. Instead of decreasing the number of strikes, the number increased substantially under the Act. The Act gave the men a chance to express their sentiments and they expressed them in no uncertain terms—nine times out of ten in favor of a strike when all other methods failed. The government soon found itself running a sort of strike bureau so that eventually Congress had to nullify the Act by cutting out funds. If the Smith-Connally Act should have proved anything it is that union members strike not because their leaders tell them to but because they want economic justice where none is forthcoming through less drastic methods.

The great fallacy behind the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act was the misconception that union-shop clauses create union members rather than that union members create union-shop clauses. Those who listened to the peddlers of anti-unionism figured that if union members were given an opportunity to vote on whether or not they wanted union-shop conditions, the bulk of them would vote no. They passed the Act and they put as many obstacles as possible in the way of securing a union shop. Now the results are showing that despite these obstacles union members are voting for union-shop by about 100 to one.

But still the peddlers of anti-unionism — probably working on Hitler's theory that a lie repeated often enough will eventually become accepted as the truth—are handing out the same old propaganda about the czarism of union leaders and the tyranny of unions. They go on knocking labor and besmirching everything connected with it. Despite the fact they have been proved wrong time after time a lot of people still believe them.

The sooner everyone in the nation realizes three things, the sooner will any rough places in our present industrial picture be ironed out. These three things are:

1. Union members belong to unions because they want to and not because of any compulsion.
2. Union-shop clauses do not create union members but rather union members create union shop conditions.
3. Strikes are not instituted by union leaders but rather by union members who fail to get a square deal out of the employer by peaceful and less costly methods.

Most of the bad legislation of recent years has come about because our representatives did not understand these three things. By now they certainly should be learning that the propaganda of the anti-unionists is based more on wishful thinking and less on hard facts.

# PLANE GOSSIP

### MORE TO COME

As labor predicted, the Labor Board is beginning to bog down under the load of business brought on by passage of the Taft-Hartley Bill. If it is swamped now, how will it handle the case load that is sure to develop when present contracts, signed before the law became effective, begin to expire? To our way of thinking, the Board is going to be about like a certain conductor. One day a woman with six kids got on his train and the youngsters gave him so much trouble that at the end of the trip he was moved to remark: "Madame, It's a wonder you don't leave half your children home."

With a morose look the woman eyed him and quietly said: "I did."

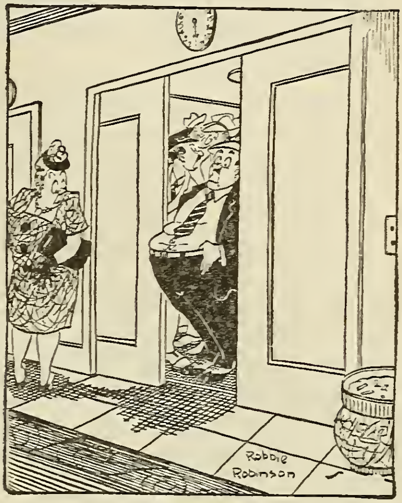
★ ★ ★

### QUITE RIGHT

A visitor at the Capitol was accompanied by his small son. The little boy watched from the gallery when the House came to order.

"Why did the minister pray for all those men, Pop?"

"He didn't. He looked them over and prayed for the country."



*Step back in the car, please.*

### OPTIMISTIC HENRY

Like the optimistic rookie who claimed everybody else in the regiment was out of step, Henry Wallace has announced his candidacy for president because everybody except he and Moustache Joe is wrong. With the possible exception of Moscow, this news was greeted throughout the world with something less than earth-shaking enthusiasm. However, Henry seems determined to go through with the idea. For sheer optimism, the only person we can think of in Wallace's class is the little boy of a friend of ours.

When a sewing course was introduced into little Tommie's class, he refused to execute a single stitch, deeming the exercise beneath the dignity of a nine-year-old gentleman.

"George Washington sewed," pleaded the teacher, "and he was a great man. Do you consider yourself better than George Washington?"

"I don't know," reasoned Tommie; "time will tell."

★ ★ ★

### DOING HIS PART

Down in the Louisiana swampland two boys were caught operating a big moonshine still.

"We 'uns ain't moonshiners," protested one of the youngsters; "we air jest a-tendin' this here still for Uncle Sorky Peters.

"Why doesn't Peters run his own still?" demanded the revenue officer.

"Oh, he air in town this week," explained the older boy: "He's a-settin' on the Grand Jury."

★ ★ ★

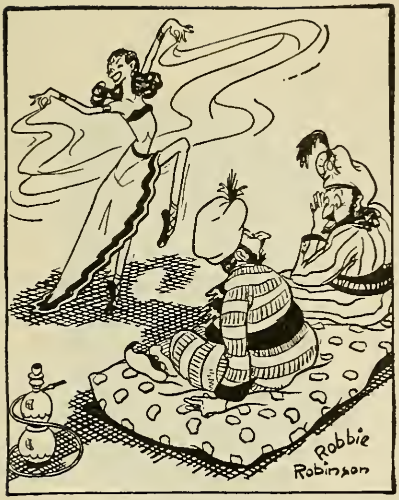
### TRUTH COMES TO LIGHT

She: "You look very downcast."

He: "Yes, my wife has been away for six weeks, and she's just come back."

She: "And does that make you so unhappy?"

He: "Well, I told her I spent all my evenings at home—and today the light bill came. It's for 50 cents."



*An excellent interpretation of both the Spanish Fiesta and the meat shortage.*

### THE TRUTH OF IT

The Democrats are blaming the Republicans, and the Republicans are blaming the Democrats, and day after day prices continue to go up. If Congressmen devoted half the energy to combating inflation that they are now devoting to lambasting the opposition for inflation, the nation might make some progress. The verbal shadowboxing now going on in Congress brings to mind one of our favorite stories, which goes something like this:

In a certain mid-western court a man was suing the local traction company for injuries allegedly received in a streetcar accident. The truth of the matter was that he had actually received his bruises when his auto collided with a telegraph-post. And this had happened a full mile from the street-car line.

The plaintiff's witnesses swore to the facts of the accident, and things were going very nicely for him, when one of their number was suddenly beset with an attack of conscience and during a recess repaired to the judge's chambers and confessed to the frame-up.

The judge rushed back into the courtroom with fire in his eye, determined to make an immediate public revelation of the perjurers. But he was brought up short in his resolution when the traction company's attorney suddenly produced three witnesses prepared to swear that the plaintiff was drunk when he boarded the street-car!

### A WONDERFUL VIEW

One of the large corporations—a manufacturer of electrical equipment—has announced a price rollback of something like three per cent on most of its products. This is the company's "answer" to inflation. Naturally the press and radio gave it a big play. From the way they handled the matter, one could almost assume that the firm's action had broken the back of inflation. (Incidentally, the company probably got three dollars worth of free advertising for every dollar it cost to shave a few cents from its prices.)

All in all, however, the whole thing represents a step in the right direction. The company deserves a genuine pat on the back. Maybe if more firms followed suit the high cost of living could be checked. But the newspapers' idea that a small reduction in one particular line of goods represents progress against inflation moves us to nothing more than a tolerant smile.

Somehow or other the whole thing brings to mind the guide who had a novice mountain climber atop a five thousand foot cliff.

"Be very careful not to fall here, because its very dangerous," warned the guide. "But if you do fall, remember to look to the left—you get a wonderful view."

★ ★ ★

### SURPRISE

The man was buying a fountain pen for his son's graduation gift.

"It's to be a surprise, I suppose," said the clerk.

"I'll say it is," said the father. "He's expecting a convertible coupe."

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# General President Honored

General President William L. Hutcheson was signally honored recently when he was named a member of the National Labor-Management Panel by Harry S. Truman, President of the United States. One of the six outstanding labor leaders of the nation elected to such office, General President Hutcheson will serve until December 18, 1949, while continuing to carry on his duties as General President of the Brotherhood.

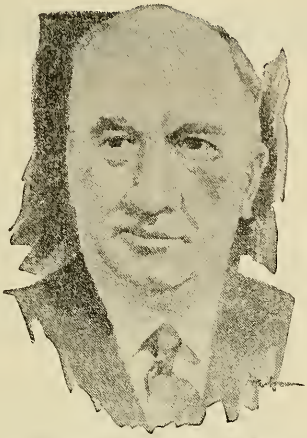
The National Labor-Management Panel was created as a part of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act). Its duties, as outlined in Section 205, Paragraph B, of the Act are defined as follows: "It shall be the duty of the panel, at the request of the Director, to advise in the avoidance of industrial controversies and the manner in which mediation and voluntary adjustment shall be administered, particularly with reference to the general welfare of the country." The panel consists of twelve members, six representing management and six representing labor. Section 205, Paragraph A, of the Act provides for the panel as follows: "There is hereby created a National Labor-Management Panel which shall be composed of twelve members appointed by the President, six of whom shall be selected from among persons outstanding in the field of management and six of whom shall be selected from among persons outstanding in the field of labor."

Few people in or out of labor opposed passage of the Taft-Hartley Act as consistently and as thoroughly as did General President Hutcheson. He made many trips to Washington to combat the legislation. He appeared before several committees of both the House and Senate to voice his objection. Passage of the Act did not change his views. He is still as inexorably opposed to the Act and all other discriminatory legislation as ever.

However, the Taft-Hartley Act is now law, and the law provides for a National Labor-Management Panel, a body that will wield considerable influence in labor relations. As one of the outstanding labor statesmen of the day he has been appointed a panel member by the President. As a duty not only to the United Brotherhood which he has served so long and so faithfully but to the rest of organized labor as well, he has accepted the responsibility of panel membership.

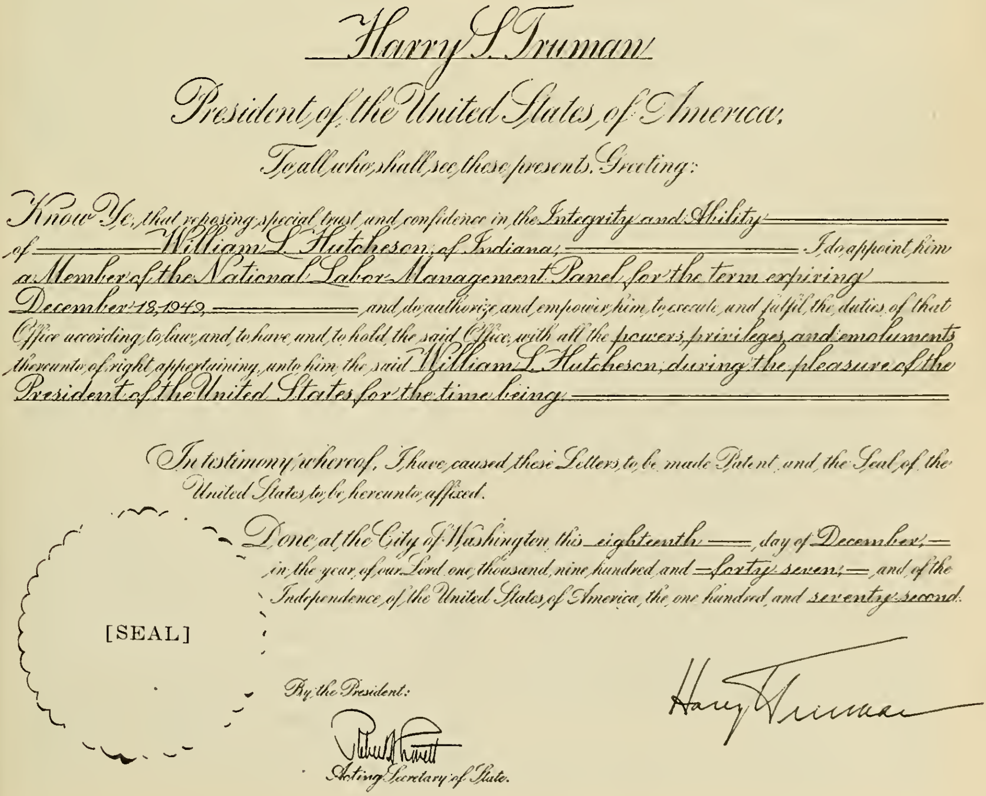
To the thousands upon thousands of union people who know him best, General President Hutcheson's appointment is a source of real satisfaction. They know his integrity and forthrightness. They know his unwillingness to compromise a single union principle under any circumstances. They know his ability to fight for what is right and his determination in the face of pressure. They remember his single-handed fight against Thurman Arnold and his anti-trust suits at a time when many less courageous union leaders were voluntarily capitulating because of the drastic penalties conviction could bring. They know that sound unionism will have an unyielding champion on the panel.

On behalf of the entire membership of the Brotherhood and millions of union men and women throughout the nation, The Carpenter extends congratulations to President Hutcheson on his appointment and best wishes for a happy and productive term in office.



WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

As a climax to a long and distinguished career in the labor movement, General President William L. Hutcheson has been appointed a member of the twelve-man Labor-Management Panel by President Harry S. Truman. One of the six outstanding labor statesmen of the nation named to such a post, Brother Hutcheson will serve until December 18, 1949, while continuing to fulfill his duties as General President of the Brotherhood.



Harry S. Truman

President of the United States of America,

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of William L. Hutcheson, of Indiana, I do appoint him a Member of the National Labor-Management Panel for the term expiring December 18, 1949, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining, unto him the said William L. Hutcheson, during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-second.

[SEAL]

By the President:

Acting Secretary of State.

Harry Truman

# Retired and Aged Workers

* * *

AT A RECENT public hearing held in New York City by the State Joint Legislative Committee of which Senator Thos. G. Desmond of Newburgh is chairman on the question of "Retired and Aged Workers." Dr. Thos. G. Klumpp, President of the Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., claimed that a "realistic but humane program to handle the fast-growing number of individuals over 45 years of age is necessary."

He said in part:

"The whole problem is the adjustment of the number of available workers to jobs; to attempt to strike a balance by eliminating all workers over a certain age is an unfair penalty on age and experience.

"In a refined and delicate way it is a perpetuation of the jungle law of fang and claw, where the leaders of the pack survive only until the younger beasts grow fierce enough to eliminate them. In modern civilization we are less violent but in the end the result is approximately the same."

By 1980, there will be 60 million individuals over 45 years of age in this country, and 21 millions over 65. In fact, "the number of individuals over 45 years of age in 1980 will exceed our present record employment of 60,000,000."

"We must not lose sight of the fact that someone must support those we retire into idleness. The more workers we retire, and particularly if we should lower the retirement age, the greater will be the economic burden on those who continue to work."

The necessity for shorter working hours is an indispensable prerequisite for adjusting jobs to manpower.

He called for expansion of voluntary retirement plans in which employer and employe share the cost, and a system of transferring retirement benefits without loss when an employe changes jobs. For those not covered by adequate retirement programs, the present social security benefits should be increased.

"Compared with the tax burden of war and armaments, the cost of these social advances is negligible. Even this tax burden can be lessened by permitting capable and willing older workers to continue working, and finding more places in industry and government for those partially disabled.

"If we will employ one-fifth of the 21 million people over 65 years of age we will have by 1980, at an average of $2500 per annum, it will mean $10,500,000,000 they will earn for themselves, and which load of support will be taken off the shoulders of other younger workers, whether by taxes or direct contributions."

# Official Information

## General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bldg., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## REGULAR MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida.
January 8, 1948.

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

October 23, 1947

Asheville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Sparta, Ill., L. U. 479.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.60 per hour, effective December 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Rahway, N. J., L. U. 537.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Enid, Okla., L. U. 763.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 1941.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.40 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Temple, Texas, L. U. 1971.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective November 29, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Seaford, Del., L. U. 2012.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Miss., L. U. 2188.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective December 15, 1947. Official sanction granted.

*(Continued on page 19)*

# Editorial

## The Pause That Does Not Refresh

While 1948 may still be in its swaddling clothes, it is already becoming clear that this is going to be the year of decision for not only America but for the whole civilized world as well. Starved and beaten Europe is staving off complete chaos and collapse only by the promise of moral and material support from the United States. At home skyrocketing prices and inflationary pressures are causing the entire economy to bulge at the seams. If ever in its history the United States needed bold, fearless, self-disciplined leadership and statesmanship, that time is right now.

Yet all indications are that Congress intends to pursue the same wishy-washy, opportunistic, ineffectual course it pursued last year. From any standponit except that of bigger and better profits for business, the 1947 version of Congress was close to a total flop. Nothing was done to stem the inexorable upward pressure of prices. Nothing was done toward implementing a sane, feasible, continuing program of aid to devastated Europe. In fact the only matter on which Congress showed any disposition to act concertedly was the matter of anti-labor legislation.

That working people of this nation are not the only ones who are alarmed over the state of affairs at present can be readily ascertained from even a cursory examination of newspapers and periodicals printed outside of the United States. For example, in its January 14 issue, the Vancouver B. C. Daily Province carried an editorial that pretty much hit the nail on the button. Under the head "All The World Waits On U.S. Politics" it said:

"By next New Year we may know that the tragedy of 1948 was the fact that it was the year of the U.S. presidential election, a year in which the world's most powerful nation paused in its job of world leadership to play domestic politics.

"The session of Congress just opened is slated to be one of the busiest and most crucial in U.S. history, but it is equally certain that the presidential election at the end of the year will overshadow almost every move.

"Canada, starving and divided Europe and war-torn China—in fact all the world—will have to wait on the postponements and delays synonymous with practical politics.

"Already it is indicated that a second 'stop-gap' bill may be needed to help Europe because the Marshall plan may not be approved, whatever its form, before June and may not be voted on until after Congress reconvenes in August, after both Republican and Democrat national conventions have had an opportunity to 'sample' party feelings.

"The 522 million dollars Congress voted before adjournment of its special session last month was intended to carry France, Italy and Austria only to March 31, when the Marshall plan is supposed, theoretically, to come into effect.

"Canada and other trading countries badly in need of U.S. dollars, as well as hungry Europe, will be adversely affected if the Marshall plan is delayed. And Communism will undoubtedly exploit the situation to the full.

"Although U.S. labor is preparing to demand new wage boosts to keep pace with steadily rising living costs, there is no likelihood that Congress will attempt any wage or price control measures until after the presidential elections. Continued inflation will both reduce the amount of actual assistance offered by the Marshall plan and make the U.S. taxpayer less amenable to the idea of paying for Europe's rehabilitation.

"The Republican majority in both Houses also is bent on a politically popular policy of tax reduction, this despite President Truman's $39,669,000,000 "cold war" budget which reflects greater foreign aid and national defense costs.

"These are some of the things that are making the man on the street, in Canada and the United States, resigned to the belief that our big neighbor is not really going to get down to the facts of life until after the presidential election.

"All we can do is hope that the unpleasant facts of our times will wait that long."

## The Sad Plight of Mr. X

If high prices, high taxes, and decreasing purchasing power of the dollar are interfering with your sleep, do not let them worry you into a case of stomach ulcers. Even if the Mrs. has to do without those new shoes she had her heart set on and Junior has to forego getting his teeth fixed because the grocer and milkman get all the old pay check, do not despair too much. It could all be much, much worse. For example you might be making $25,000 a year instead of $2,800 or $3,000, and then you would really know what suffering is. You can read all about it in the January issue of Fortune Magazine. That worthy publication takes the cases of some seven families in the $25,000 per year class and in an article that would wring tears from a statue outlines their struggles with privation and hardship.

Consider the case of Mr. X of Fort Worth who knocks down exactly $25,000 per. Taxes nick him for $5,988 right off the bat. That leaves him a piddling $19,012 per year to struggle by on. Maybe $19,000 may sound like a lot of money, but when you break it down, it is barely $365 per week. If by now your tears have not made it impossible for you to read farther, we will give you more details of his sad plight. For "pin money" he is limited to a paltry $1,909 per year, and for "recreation" he only spends

$2,760 per year. By this you can easily realize that his shirt must always be flapping open because he cannot afford pins, and undoubtedly he has had to forego his weekly game of pool at the corner emporium because obviously you cannot get much recreation on fifty-two or three dollars a week.

But for all his hardships, Mr. X of Fort Worth is better off than Mr. Y of Boston. Mr. Y makes $26,000 per year but he has been going into the hole at the rate of $3,690 per year, whereas Mr. X has only gone into the red by about $100, even though Mr. Y has only bought $1,050 worth of pins.

And so it goes. The Fortune article shows that it is just next to impossible to raise a family on $25,000 per year any more. Here are four budgets on the income and outgo of four typical families in the $25,000 per year class:

| | Boston | Seattle | Ft. Worth | Atlanta |
|---|---:|---:|---:|---:|
| Income ................. | $26,000 | $25,000 | $25,000 | $28,458 |
| Taxes .................. | 7,736 | 6,048 | 5,988 | 8,931 |
| Food ................... | 3,600 | 3,000 | 2,085 | 4,043 |
| Clothing ............... | 2,400 | 1,353 | 2,000 | 1,900 |
| Home Operation ....... | 1,768 | 4,649 | 1,538 | 1,600 |
| Servants ............... | 576 | 1,020 | 1,385 | 2,530 |
| Automobiles ........... | 300 | 2,380 | 750 | 640 |
| Medical Expense ...... | 300 | 750 | 350 | 300 |
| Education .............. | 2,000 | —— | 1,800 | —— |
| Contributions .......... | 1,200 | 300 | 631 | 1,359 |
| Recreation ............. | 2,500 | 3,280 | 2,760 | 3,112 |
| Insurance .............. | 6.200 | 750 | 3,904 | 4,396 |
| Pinmoney ............. | 1,050 | 1,795 | 1,909 | 1,680 |
| Total .................. | $29,690 | $25,280 | $25,100 | $30,491 |
| *In the red by*.......... | $ *3,690* | $ *280* | $ *100* | $ *2,033* |

There you have it. So the next time the Little Lady begins beefing about the old paycheck not being enough to make ends meet, just shove the above figures under her nose. Show her how much worse off she could be if she had to struggle along with a paltry $25,000 per. Ask her how she would like having to scrimp along with not more than $1,795 a year for pin money or $3.280 for recreation purposes. That ought to take most of the wind out of her sails.

That the people in the $25,00 per year bracket have been hard hit cannot be denied. What was practically a princely income in 1940 has shrunk to something considerably less in recent years. But it is pretty hard for people in the $2,800 or $3,000 bracket to work up much sympathy for them in view of the Department of Labor survey which shows it takes better than $3,000 a year to keep a family of four living on a very modest working-class standard.

*(Continued from page 15)*

Wrangell, Alaska, L. U. 2362.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective October 23, 1947. Official sanction granted.

October 31, 1947

Kewanee, Ill., L. U. 154.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective December 21, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Polson, Mont., L. U. 670.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Pontiac, Ill., L. U. 728.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.90 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ind., L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.85 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Atchison, Kan., L. U. 1980.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. 2217.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

November 10, 1947

Perth Amboy, N. J., L. U. 65.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1948 Official sanction granted.

Texarkana, Texas, L. U. 379.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 23, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective November 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Thermopolis, Wyo., L. U. 1241.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Brownsville, Texas, L. U. 1316.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 10, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Jonesboro, Ark., L. U. 1440.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 (commercial) $1.37½ (residential) per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1811.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Henryetta, Okla., L. U. 1943.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 3, 1948. Official sanction granted.

El Dorado, Kan., L. U. 2278.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective November 10, 1947. Official sanction granted.

November 20, 1947.

Norfolk, Va., L. U. 331.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 16, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., L. U. 1015.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid

El Reno, Okla., L. U. 1431.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.52½ to $1.80 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

December 3, 1947

Paris, Ill., L. U. 2040.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Tiffin, Ohio, L. U. 243.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.58 to $1.80 per hour, effective December 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

El Paso, Texas, L. U. 425.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Elwood, Ind., L. U. 652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective January 17, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sullivan, Ind., L. U. 706.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective December 14, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective January 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

S. Pittsburg, Tenn., L. U. 1608.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.72½ per hour, effective December 3, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Liberal, Kan., L. U. 1724.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective December 1, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Lubbock, Texas, L. U. 1884.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Frederick, Okla., L. U. 1893.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 3, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 2230.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Fort Myers, Fla., L. U. 2261.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 17, 1947

Portsmouth, Ohio, L. U. 437.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective February 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Wichita Falls, Texas, L. U. 977.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 3, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Overton, Texas, L. U. 1327.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Athens, Ohio, L. U. 1720.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Gladewater, Texas, L. U. 1775.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Oberlin, Ohio, L. U. 1968.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective February 13, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Green River, Wyo., L. U. 2025.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Odessa, Texas, L. U. 2206.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1,87½ per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Cornwall, Ont., Can., L. U. 2307.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Springfield, Ill., L. U. 16.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. 303.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Prairie du Chien, Wisc., L. U. 394.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

San Angelo, Texas, L. U. 411.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective January 2, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Morris, N. Y., L. U. 662.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.91 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Sterling, Ill., L. U. 695.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Laconia, N. H., L. U. 1247.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., L. U. 1321.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.65 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Kingsville, Texas, L. U. 1666.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Melbourne, Fla., L. U. 1685.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 23, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Paris, Texas, L. U. 1885.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Anna, Ill., L. U. 2010.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective January 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, L. U. 364.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.90 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Camden, Ark., L. U. 529.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 5, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. 999.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 31, 1947. Official sanction granted.

Delaware, Ohio, L. U. 1287.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

New Bedford, Mass., L. U. 1416.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.85 per hour, effective January 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Albany, Ga., L. U. 2171.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective December 31, 1947. Official sanction granted.

January 2, 1948

Freeport, Ill., L. U. 719.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.90 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Biloxi, Miss., L. U. 1667.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 2, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Benld & Gillespie, Ill., L. U. 1769.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.85 per hour, effective January 18, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida
January 8, 1948

The General Executive Board met in regular session at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, on the above date.

The Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-Second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in September, 1947, was filed for future reference, as it has been published in the December, 1947 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, California, in October, 1947, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1947 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, California, in October, 1947, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1947 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, California, in October, 1947, was filed for future reference as it has been published in the January, 1948 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Notification from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada with reference to increase in per capita from the present 1½ cents per member per month to 2½ cents per member per month, effective January 1, 1948.

Also notification from American Federation of Labor concerning the change in rate of per capita tax to 3 cents per member per month, effective January, 1948, in accordance with action taken by 66th Annual Convention held in San Francisco was received and the Board ordered compliance therewith.

Local Union 525, Coshocton, Ohio, requests the Board to increase the present pension twenty per cent. The Board decided to inform Local Union 525 that it has no authority to do so.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance on General Office Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending October 12, 1948, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmens' Compensation covering General Representatives in the States of Oregon and Washington through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland for one year ending October 12, 1948, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmens' Compensation covering employees of General Office at 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and employees of the Printing Plant at 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, as well as General Representatives, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year ending October 12, 1948, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance on Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending October 12, 1948, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance on property owned by the Brotherhood at Headquarters, known as 523-525 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending October 15, 1948, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

The General President called the Board's attention to the revised application for membership, which is in accordance with action taken by the Board at a previous session. The Board instructs Local Unions to return their unused applications which will be replaced with the revised applications without cost.

The General President appointed the following Committee to inspect the rooms of the Home:

FRANK DUFFY
S. P. MEADOWS
ARTHUR MARTEL

He also appointed the following Committee on the inspection of stocks and supplies:

M. A. HUTCHESON
HARRY SCHWARZER
R. E. ROBERTS

Balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home commenced.

January 9, 1948

Correspondence from Seventh-Day Adventists Council on Industrial Relations as to their denominational teachings regarding the relationship of their members to organized labor, and requesting our cooperation. The General Executive Board decided that there was no real reason for complying with their request inasmuch as the laws, rules and regulations of the Brotherhood in no way interfere with their members carrying out their religious beliefs—especially in these days when we have established the five-day week. The General President to reply accordingly.

In a previous session of the Board, due consideration was given to the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, appointing a Committee in connection with erecting a memorial to P. J. McGuire—promoted by a publicity and advertising agency, in which the Board did not concur. The General President called the Board's attention to a letter, advising that the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters has withdrawn its delegates and likewise withdrawn as sponsors of the P. J. McGuire Memorial Committee. Same was filed for future reference.

On the purported appeal submitted to the General Executive Board signed by Michael O'Grady, a member of Local Union 608, New York City, purporting to be an appeal against the action of the New York District Council in reference to their action taken on the recommendations of the Trial Committee that heard the charges which were filed against Michael O'Grady; further alleging to appeal against the action of the District Council in concurring in the aforementioned recommendations, and further alleging to appeal from the decision of the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for not accepting a communication that was received at the General Office July 9, 1947 from Michael O'Grady, that did not conform to the procedure as set forth in the General Constitution governing appeals, and which the record shows Michael O'Grady was notified to that effect July 31, 1947 in which communication he was notified that Section 57 of the General Constitution provides that an appeal must be filed within thirty days of the action complained of, and his communication, which was received July 9, 1947, did not conform to that provision. Furthermore the document that he submitted was not made out in the form of an appeal as provided for in the General Constitution and that when a member appeals he must be governed by the provisions of that Section. It is further shown by his communication of November 21, 1947, addressed to the General Executive Board, that said communication does not conform to the provisions of the General Constitution in reference to appeals.

Therefore the General Executive Board cannot consider the communication as an appeal and dismissed same.

It has come to the attention of the General Executive Board that many of our Local Unions throughout the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood have accepted to honorary membership applicants who have never worked at any branch of the trade, and who, by no stretch of imagination are qualified for membership as per the qualifications set forth in the General Constitution, and therefore, the Board goes on record as declaring that no applicant can be admitted as a member unless he can qualify as being competent to work at some branch of the trade.

Appeal of William Lesko of Local Union 490, Passaic, N. J., to the General Executive Board from the decision of the General President in the case of William Lesko versus the Essex County and Vicinity District Council wherein the General President sustained the action of the Essex County and Vicinity District Council and dismissed the appeal, after giving careful consideration to this case the decision of the General President was sustained.

The appeal of S. J. Coder of Local Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y., to the General Executive Board against the decision rendered by the General President under date of February 28, 1947 cannot be considered for the reason that the General Constitution sets forth than an appeal must be taken within thirty days from the date of grievance complained of, and inasmuch as the decision was rendered February 28, 1947 and the appeal not taken until the date of September 25, 1947, does not comply with the provisions of the General Constitution and, therefore, cannot be considered by the Board.

January 10, 1948

Lake Charles, La., Local Union 953.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour (Carpenters), $1.75 to $2.00 (Millwrights) effective April 10, 1948. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Norman, Okla., Local Union 1063.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Corinth, Miss., Local Union 2352.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

January 12, 1948

Brothers Joe O'Sullivan and Dave Ryan, President and Secretary respectively of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco, California, appeared before the General Executive Board upon invitation of the Board to confer in reference to method and procedure to follow in order to enforce their Local By-Laws and Trade Rules.

Cleburne, Texas, Local Union 923.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Murphysboro, Ill., Local Union 604.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 12, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Harlingen, Texas, Local Union 2190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 7, 1948. Official sanction granted.

New Iberia, La., Local Union 2269.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 5, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Meadville, Pa., Local Union 556.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective February 14, 1948. Official sanction granted.

January 13, 1948

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 14, 1948

Appeal of Local Union 735, Mansfield, Ohio, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Ilo Berry, wife of Brother Harry R. Berry, a member of said Local Union was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 2087, Crystal Lake, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Otilla Bieber, wife of Geo. C. Bieber, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that Brother Bieber was out of benefit standing at the time of her death, was carefully considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1782, Newark, New Jersey, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Sam Mindlin, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was carefully considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 356, Marietta, Ohio, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Harry O. Hackman, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was carefully considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 904, Jacksonville, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Charles Walihan, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was carefully considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1588, Sydney, N. S., Canada, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of William MacAdam, a former member of said Local Union, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts completed and found correct.

January 15, 1948

The General President appointed a sub-committee of the General Executive Board, consisting of First Vice-President, M. A. Hutcheson, Board Member Johnson of the First District and Board Member Kelly of the Second District to consider the case of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland and Local Union 1126, Annapolis, Maryland, regarding the question of jurisdiction. The Committee recommended:

> "That a hearing be held by the sub-committee of the General Executive Board, giving all parties an opportunity to be heard regarding the subject."

The recommendation was unanimously concurred in by the Board.

The same Committee had referred to it for consideration the protest of Local Union 537, Rahway, New Jersey, regardinng the matter of consolidation, and recommended the following:

> "That the special report of Representative O. Wm. Blaier to the General President on September 5, 1947 be approved and that Local Union 537, Rahway, New Jersey consolidate with Local Union 715, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and that the territory previously, and now under the jurisdiction of Local Union 537 be governed by Local Union 715, Elizabeth, New Jersey."

The recommendation was concurred in unanimously by the Board.

Gadsden, Ala., Local Union 1371.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 10, 1948. Official sanction granted.

North Hampton, N. H., Local Union 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Fostoria, Ohio, Local Union 1766.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.30 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Local Unions Nos. 905, Freeland, Pennsylvania and 1439, McAdoo, Pennsylvania were directed by the General President on August 26, 1947 to confine their activities to their own immediate jurisdiction as the Middle Anthracite District Council no longer exists and to discontinue infringing upon the jurisdiction of Local Union 129, Hazelton, Pennsylvania and the Wyoming Valley District Council, but as they have not done so, the General Executive Board herewith instructs these Local Unions to comply with the orders of the General President without further delay and so notify the General Office, otherwise further action will be taken.

The General President submitted to the General Executive Board the proposed program of the American Federation of Labor for setting up Labor's League for Political Education.

After due consideration the Executive Board recommends that we participate in the priciples of the program, and also recommends that Local Unions and District Councils affiliated with the Brotherhood take an active part in defeating and repealing any and all anti-labor legislation.

Local Unions and District Councils will be advised of the procedure that will be followed by the International organization regarding this program.

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

## NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

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| 2431 | Sumter, S. C. | 2432 | Park Falls, Wis. |

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother CECIL O. ALLEN, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
Brother W. C. APPLEWHITE, Local No 1622, Hayward, Calif.
Brother JOSEPH BALLOU, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother O. BERKEY, Local No. 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Brother JOHN C. BLAIR, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, California
Brother FRANK BOSSI, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother WM. H. BRADT, Local No. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Brother FRED CANNADY, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother DAVID CHELLMAN, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother J. C. CLIFTON, Local No. 2079, Houston, Texas
Brother WALTER COFFEE, Local No. 1622, Hayward, Calif.
Brother ANDREW CRISPIN, Jr., Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
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Brother FREDERICK DeBAUN, Local No. 964, Suffern, N. Y.
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Brother GEORGE DUSENBERRY, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother RALPH DUTTER, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.
Brother WILLIAM FREDERICKS, Local No. 964, Suffern, N. Y.
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Brother EDWARD GRIMSHAW, Local No. 1305, Fall River, Mass.
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Brother WILLIAM H. HEAD, Local No. 343, Winnipeg, Man. Canada
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# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

(Copyright 1947)

LESSON 233

By H. H. Siegele

There are so many different kinds of wrecking bars in use that it would be difficult to present them all. However, all of them are to a great extent based on the same principle. Besides that, the wrecking bar is called by different names. Originally it was the crowbar with a chisel point, bent enough to give it leverage. The crowbar is also called pinch bar. The pinch bar, so far as carpenter's tools are concerned, originally was a light straight bar with a chisel point slightly bent. Later this bar was made with claws on one end for pulling nails, but it was still a straight bar. Then came the wrecking bar with a slightly bent chisel point on one end and a hook with claws on it for pulling nails, on the other end. This is the bar that is used now by carpenters and by wreckers, rather than the straight pinch bar. This bar is also called, gooseneck bar, ripping bar, and frequently, pinch bar.

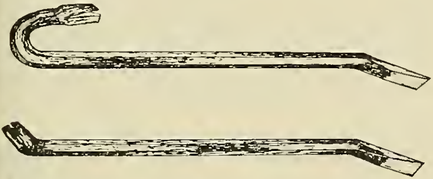

Fig. 1

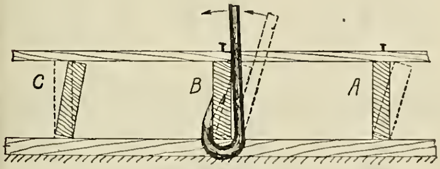

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows the gooseneck wrecking bar at the top and the straight pinch bar at the bottom. For packing in a tool case the straight bar has advantages over the gooseneck bar, but for giving service the bar shown by the upper drawing is a leader.

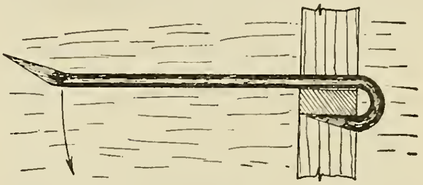

Fig. 3

One of the things that the gooseneck bar is used for is shown in Fig. 2. Here we show 3 floor joists that originally were not setting in an upright position, which is often found when the joist material is in a wind. At A we show a joist that has been brought to an upright position and is being held in place with a nail and tie board. The dotted lines show the original position. At B we show how the gooseneck bar is used in bringing the joist to the right position. The dotted lines give the starting point. The two arrows show how the bar is pulled in order to bring the joist to the upright position. At C is shown a joist that is yet to be straightened out. The dotted lines indicate the right position.

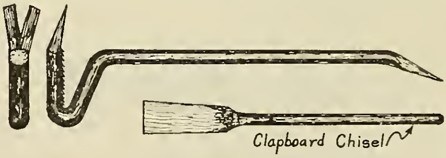

Fig. 4

Fig. 3 shows how to use the gooseneck for twisting a 2x4 in order to remove it from its position, or to adjust it. The arrow shows how the bar is pulled when the twisting is done.

Fig. 4, the upper drawing, shows a wrecking bar that has advantages and disadvantages over the gooseneck bar.

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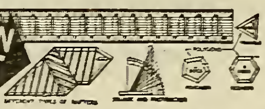

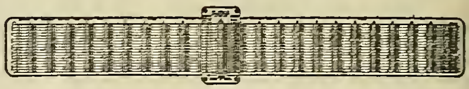

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To the left is shown a sort of sectional view. The teeth in the hook should be of good steel in order to give satisfactory results. When these teeth are sharp the bar gives excellent service for removing pipe and so forth. The bar is especially suitable for taking up flooring. It should be stated here, that I am not specifying any particular length or size, for those things necessarily must be determined by the workman who has the bar made, or is buying it.

The bottom drawing in Fig. 4, shows a face view of what is called a clapboard chisel. The flat point is bent about on the order of the point of a wrecking bar. This chisel is suitable for prying loose light moldings, siding boards, and so forth. The wide point, if the chisel is

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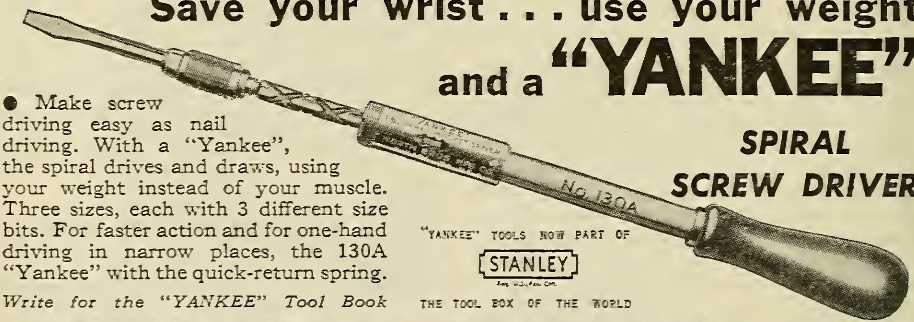

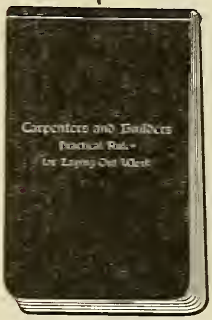

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used carefully, prevents marring the material.

Fig. 5 shows the bar shown in Fig. 4, used as a pipe wrench. The arrows indicate how the workman pulls the bar.

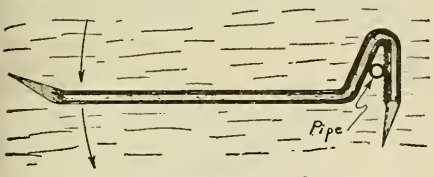

Fig. 5

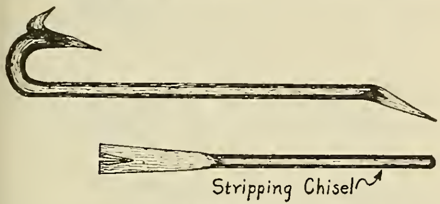

Fig. 6

The upper drawing of Fig. 6 shows a double claw bar, which gives excellent service for pulling nails and the like. The bottom drawing shows a face view

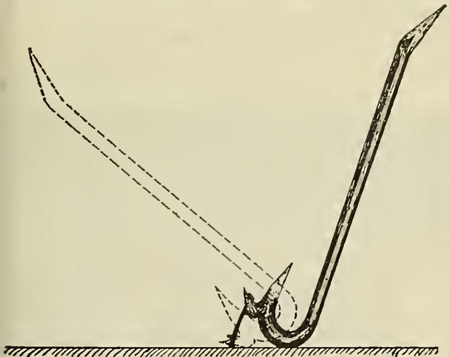

Fig. 7

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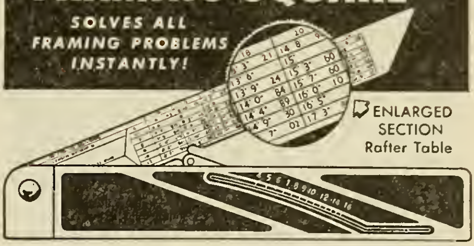

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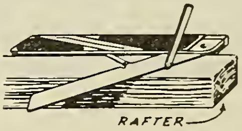

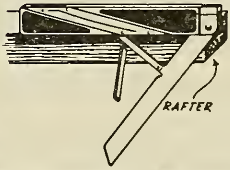

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of a stripping chisel, which is also called a ripping chisel. The flat point is bent on the order of a pinch bar point.

Fig. 7 illustrates how the double claw bar is used for pulling nails. The dotted lines show the bar in position for starting to pull a nail, while the shaded drawing shows the position of the bar after the nail has been pulled in part. In case of ordinary nails, one operation will pull the nail completely, but for large spikes two operations often are necessary.

Fig. 8 shows the bar in position for completing the pulling of the spike that was partly pulled by the operation shown in Fig. 7. One of the advantages of the double claws, is that it is not necessary to bring the bar down almost to a level with the floor to catch the nail. In other words, the workman can pull nails with this bar without com-

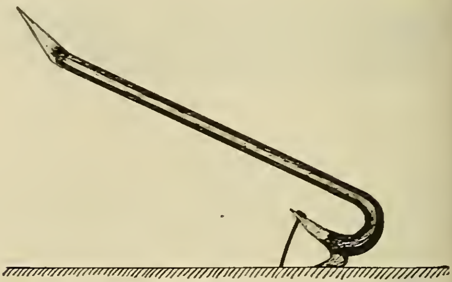

Fig. 8

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pletely stooping over to hook the bar onto the nail.

Most of the wrecking bars that one finds on the market do not have the hook bent enough. In fact, they are bent for pulling nails only—the matter of straightening out joists, twisting 2x4's, or adjusting other timbers with the hook of a wrecking bar, seems to have been left out of the consideration altogether by the manufacturers. This writer has never seen a wrecking bar on the market that he would want to use very long without having it worked over by a blacksmith. The manufacturers evidently got their idea for the wrecking bar from someone other than a carpenter. The wise workman will have his wrecking bar made to order; that is, he will have it made so it will do the things he wants it to do.

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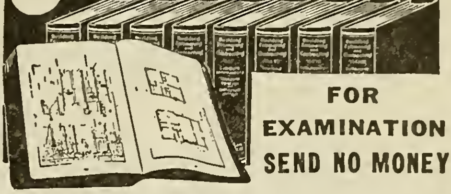

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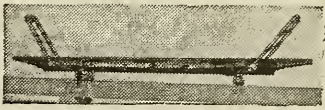

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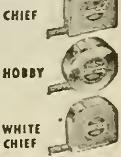

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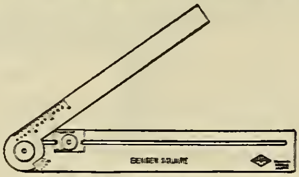

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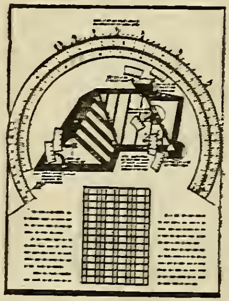

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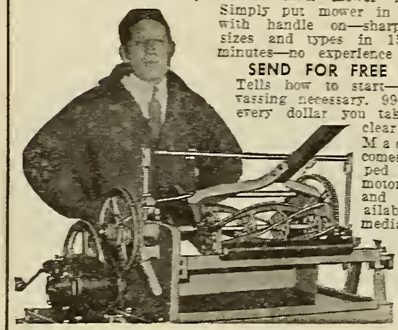

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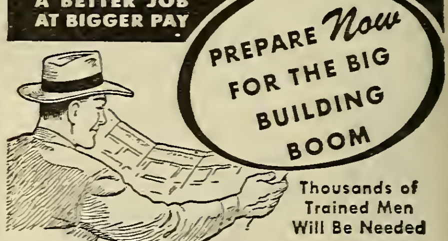
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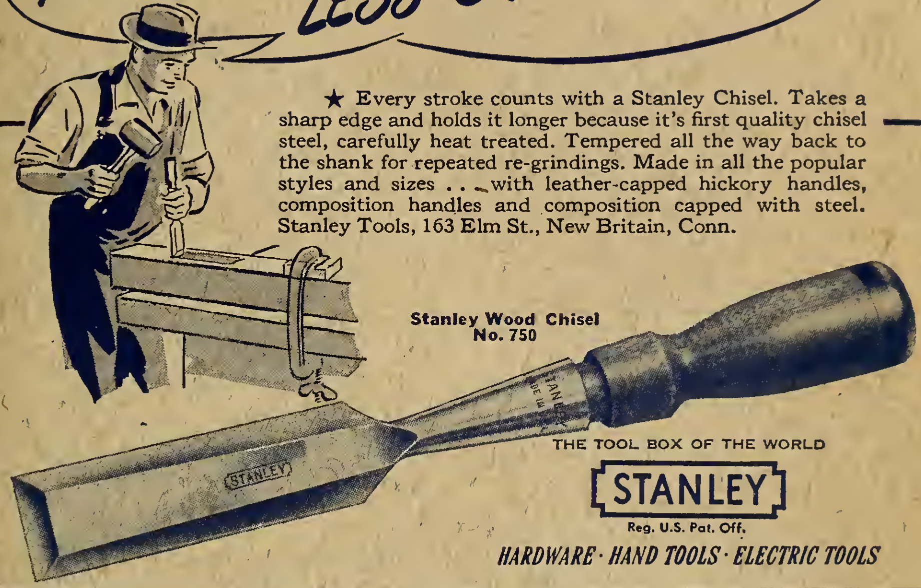

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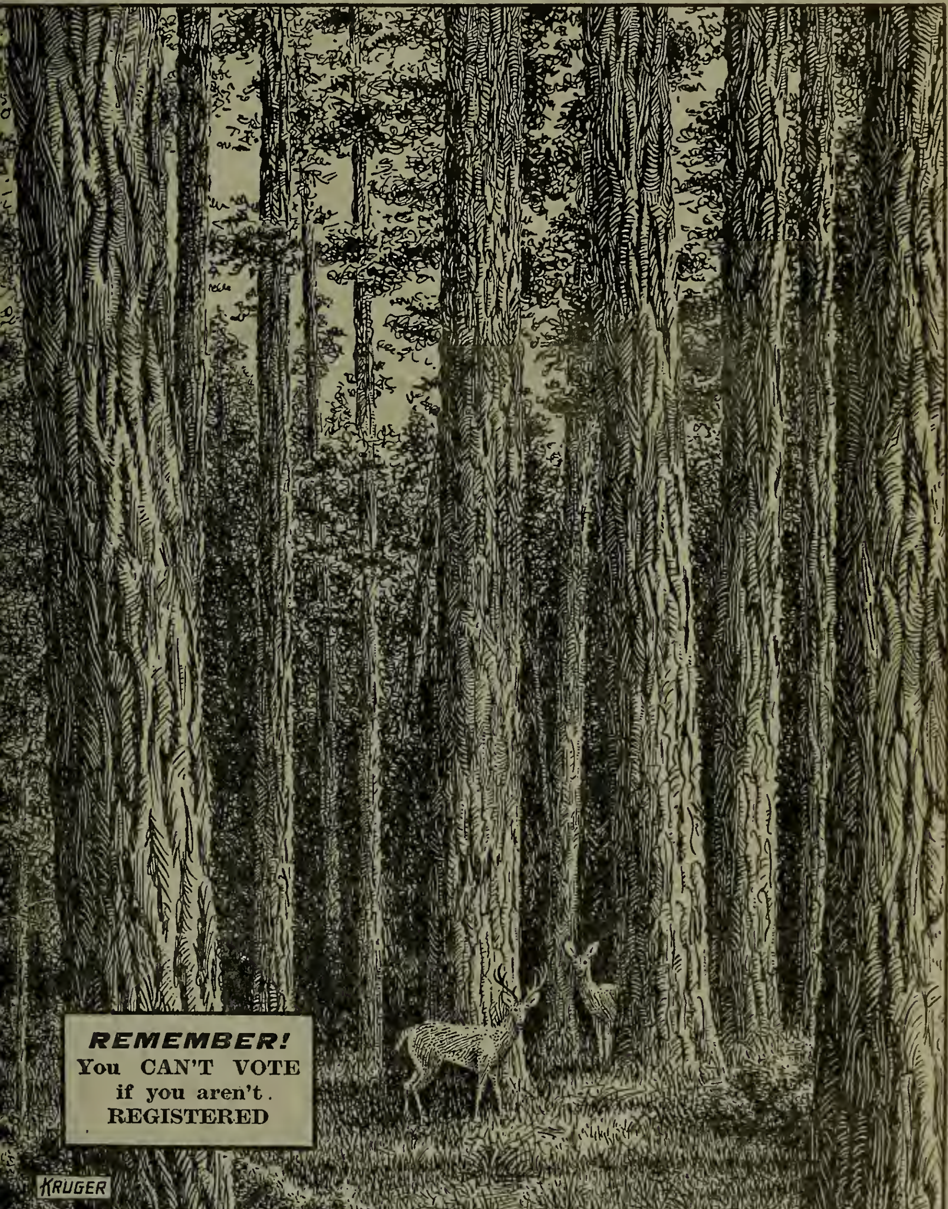

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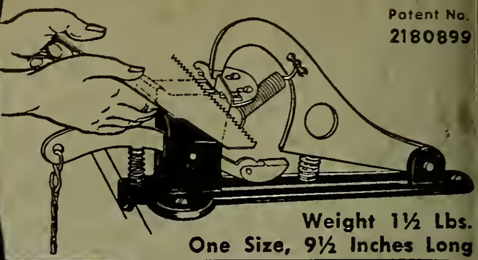

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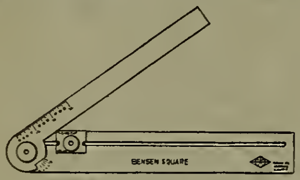

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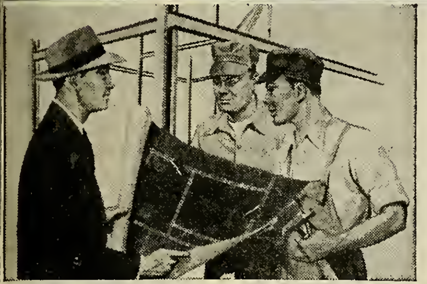

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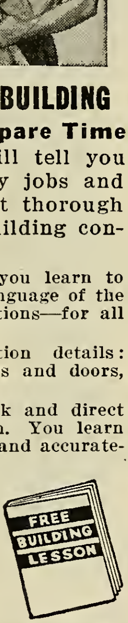

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1948

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

## — Contents —

**Food For Thought** - - - - - - 5

Bad as the Taft-Hartley Act is for organized labor, it represents only a straw in the winds of reaction that are sweeping not only Washington but many of our state legislatures as well. The same monopoly interests that put over the Taft-Hartley Act are now subtly working to wreck the Wages and Hours Act, Social Security, and just about every other piece of pro-labor legislation passed in the last half a century.

**Ohio Tees Off** - - - - - - - 8

Two thousand union leaders from all over Ohio converge on Columbus February 8th to take up the matter of anti-union legislation. In a fighting mood the assembled delegates serve notice on one and all that organized labor will never surrender its rights without a fight to the finish. Under the banner of the Ohio State Federation they adopt a comprehensive program for mobilizing the political strength of the state's workers against union-wrecking interests wherever they may be.

**Government By Pressure** - - - - - 12

There are two lobbyists in Washington right now for every Congressman. With unlimited slush funds at their disposal, these pressure experts are putting over the various programs of the vested interests—which explains why measures such as the Taft-Hartley Act are passed. Furthermore it explains why labor must undergo a political awakening.

**It's the Pay That's Short** - - - - - 15

An article of interest to every skilled worker in the nation. Because a manufacturer cannot get an American artisan to fill a job at about half the wage the job calls for, he applies for permission to import a foreign worker.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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★ ★ ★

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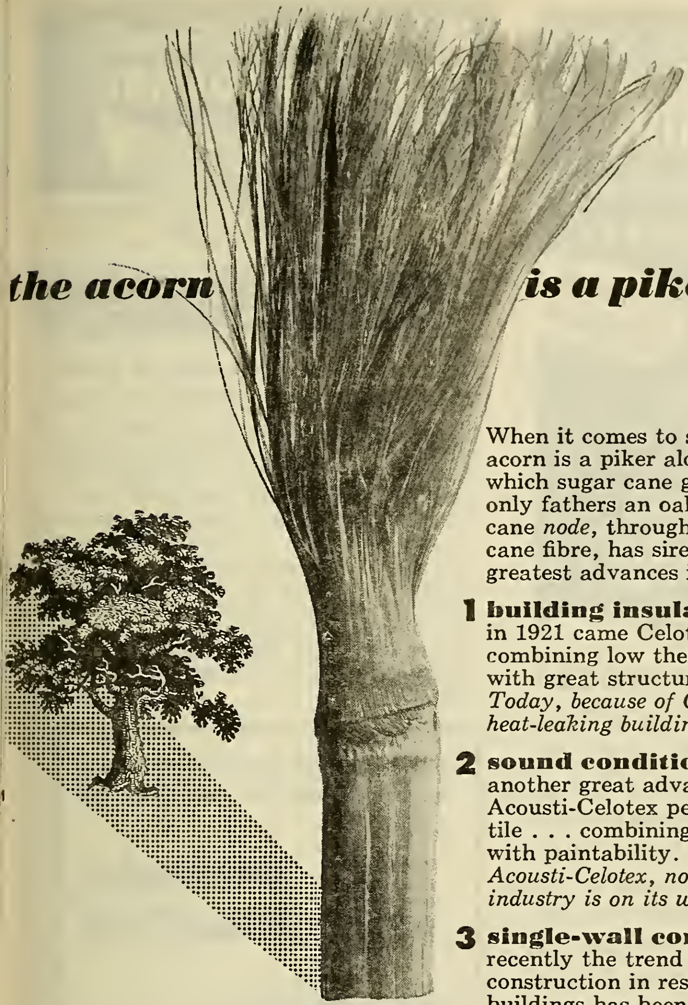
Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.



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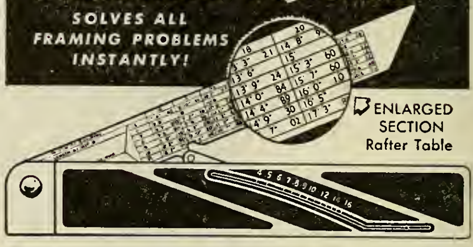

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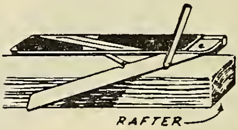

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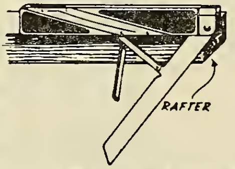

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# Food For Thought

*(An open letter to all our readers)*

---

Dear Reader:

For many months now we have been telling you of the need for a political awakening on the part of organized labor. In the months ahead we probably will be emphasizing this point even more. If this constant repetition has not become monotonous to you already, there is every chance that it may do so before November 2nd. However, if it does, we ask you to bear with us and realize that we like being repetitious even less than you like us to be.

We are not constantly harping on this particular subject because we feel it amusing or enlightening or enterprising or entertaining, but rather because we know only too well how dangerously close we are to losing all the social gains labor has made in the last fifty years. Not only are the hard-won rights of labor in jeopardy, but also all the progressive legislation passed in the last half century to preserve our natural resources and protect us from the evils of monopoly control is in imminent danger of being wiped out. The vested interests are in control of Washington and they will never be satisfied until they have emasculated organized labor and paved the way for their own looting of all of our natural resources.

There are many straws which tell us which way the winds of reaction are blowing. The Taft-Hartley Act—as bad as it is—is only one of them. There are many more bills equally vicious, equally contemptuous of the rights and heritages of the common people, kicking around Washington awaiting only the election of a few more NAM-dominated Congressmen for sufficient support to put them over.

Certainly enough has been written about the Taft-Hartley Act by now so that every worker is familiar with its vicious provisions. From now on workers everywhere will be finding out from actual experience how harmful it is to collective bargaining and how deviously it places obstacles in the pathway of unions which seek to improve the lot of their members.

What few workers realize is that the Wages and Hours Act is now under attack as heavily as the Wagner Act was in the days when the Taft-Hartley Act was before Congress. In the last session of Congress a House committee spent some time considering amendments to the Wages and Hours Act. Among these amendments was one to raise the minimum wage from forty to sixty-four cents per hour with the provision that all overtime should be based on the sixty-four cent rate. In other words, this amendment proposes that all overtime should be limited to ninety-six cents an hour regardless of the straight time rate. Other proposals would limit the coverage of the law and permit the signing of contracts providing for lower overtime rates than those now mandatory under the Act.

The real intent of the attackers of the Wages and Hours Act is to limit overtime or eliminate it altogether. This would enable chiseling employers to work their crews whatever hours they wished without any fear of penalty. It would once more be the old story of some workers staying on the job fifty to seventy hours a week while other men walked the streets in idleness. Thus, by permitting unlimited overtime without penalty to employers, the suggested amendments would create unemployment where none now exists. This in turn would exert pressure on wage standards and weaken labor's bargaining power to the enhancement of profits.

While the attack on Social Security is not so far advanced as the attack on Wages and Hours Act seems to be, it is nonetheless, seething under the surface on Capitol Hill. There is a well organized and well oiled machine seeking to destroy the effectiveness of the Social Security Act. Unemployment benefits and old age benefits cost the employers money and anything that costs the vested interests money they do not like. When they deem the time propitious they will move swiftly and efficiently to nullify the Act.

The vested interests are too canny to demand outright repeal of either the Wages and Hours Act or the Social Security Act. Such a course would engender too much opposition. Instead they seek to accomplish the same ends by having clever amendments passed. All they need now to nullify both acts is a few more Congressmen willing to do their bidding to add to the many they already control in Washington.

However, labor legislation is not the only field in which the interests of the common people are threatened. Take the matter of taxes, for example. There is a well oiled machine in Washington endeavoring to shift the bulk of the tax load from the rich to the poor. For the poor there is a sugar-coating of a fifty-cent-a-week reduction in taxes while the same measure usually grants the wealthy tax reductions up to thousands of dollars a week. The vested interests expect the sugar-coating to sell the pill to the common people. In truth such a measure would mulct the ordinary wage earners in the long run. As soon as revenues became inadequate, new taxes would have to be devised, and rest assured these new taxes would place the bulk of the burden on the back of the little fellow, if the vested interests can control a few more Congressmen.

But for all of these things, it is in the field of natural resources that the vested interests are working the hardest. There is a bill pending to sell all of the nation's grazing lands to stockmen for from three to fifty cents an acre. Under the existing setup grazing lands are under the control of the government. Big and little stock raisers alike contract for grazing rights each year at a fair cost. However, the big cattle interests do not like this arrangement. They want to buy the land for a few cents an acre and thereby control it permanently. If they succeed in their efforts, the next step will undoubtedly be for the timber interests to buy our national forests for a song.

Tidewater oil lands have also caught the eye of the vested interests. Under our ocean shores there are vast oil resources. To date these have belonged to Uncle Sam but there is a well financed effort being made to get them out of the hands of the government into the hands of the oil companies. The scheme by which this is to be done is too long and complicated to discuss here, but the end aim is to get the oil into the hands of the monopolies.

Another bill kicking around in Washington is one to exempt railroads from provisions of the anti-trust law. Anyone over fifty years old can remember what a stranglehold the railroads had on the economy of the nation around the turn of the century. Freight rates constituted a big part of the cost of living in those days; and if some people have their way those days will be brought back again.

There are other ways, too, in which reeds of reaction are bending in the wind. Recently two high-ranking officials in Washington were fired; one because he wanted the banking system to function on a sound basis and the other because he wanted the airlines operated safely and strictly for the benefit of the general public. Of course other reasons were given for the discharging of these men but basically they were fired because the policies they advocated put public welfare before profits.

These are only some of the things that are brewing in Washington. However, they should give you a good indication of the way things are going. Is it any surprise, then, that we are interested in arousing our readers to the dangers involved? The vested interests can be stopped, but they can be stopped in only one way—through the ballot box. And the ballot box can be an effective weapon only if the common people realize their danger and make up their minds to register and vote.

From now until election time we will continue to harp on the need for a political awakening on the part of organized labor. But that is about as far as we can go. What is done about these growing dangers to our welfare depends on what you as an individual do about registering and voting.

Through the "Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-Labor Legislation" which was set up by the General Executive Board at its last meeting, your fellow workers are organizing to combat the reactionary trend which is threatening to wipe out every social gain instituted in the last fifty years. Your own Local Union or District or State Council is an important cog in this program and must play its part. You can do your bit by helping to get your Local Non-partisan Committee organized and functioning.

In this American system of ours, the man standing at the ballot box with a vote in his hand is kingpin. Political parties, political committees, and political action are all necessary adjuncts to our democratic system, but the man who really runs the show is the man with the vote in his hand. You are that man. You and your fellow workers will determine in the final analysis whether we knuckle down to the vested interests or whether we stand up and demand a way of life in which all men are free economically as well as politically and avenues of self-betterment are open to all people and all classes at all times. Think it over.

Fraternally yours,

Peter E. Terzick, Asst. Editor.

# *Ohio Tees Off*

★ ★ ★

THE HALF MILLION American Federation of Labor workers in Ohio have literally doffed their coats and rolled up their sleeves for a showdown fight against the forces of reaction in both the United States Congress and the Ohio General Assembly. On Sunday, February 8th, more than 2,000 union men, representing every craft and trade in the state, filled Memorial Hall in Columbus to capacity to act on the proposal of the Ohio State Federation of Labor to establish the Ohio State Federation of Labor League for Political Education. By a unanimous vote, the conference approved the program, and Ohio thus probably became an early state in the union to mobilize the forces of its union people for direct and effective action against the reactionary trend which threatens to wipe out every social gain made by labor since the turn of the century.

The program of the Ohio Federation is simple. Its objectives are uncomplicated. One aim of the program is to bring home to every worker in the state the seriousness of the threat contained in such anti-labor legislation as the Taft-Hartley Act. The other aim is to impress upon every worker the need for him to register and vote so that through the ballot box American workers can maintain their forward march to richer, better and more secure lives for themselves and their families.

Practically every industrial center in Ohio was represented at the February 8th meeting. At least 500 Brotherhood delegates from Local Unions and District Councils throughout the state were in attendance. Special buses carried seventy-five Brotherhood members from Cincinnati to the conference. Over a hundred Carpenters from Cleveland were in attendance. Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown and all the other more populous centers had strong Brotherhood representations on hand and practically every locality in which a Brotherhood Local exists had at least one delegate at the meeting. All told, at least a quarter of the 2,000 present were Brotherhood men. However, all the other crafts in and out of the building trades were all well represented.

For enthusiasm, unity and downright determination to get things done with a minimum of lost motion, the meeting set a new high. Phil. Hannah, secretary of the Ohio State Federation and also secretary of the Ohio Federation's League for Political Action, sounded the keynote of the conference when he said: "We're well organized in the industrial field. Let's do as well in the political field." Mercilessly attacking the reactionary forces which seem bent on emasculating organized labor or destroying it all together, Hannah declared:

"We know who our enemies are and we will remember them. Let us dedicate ourselves to electing our friends and defeating our enemies. This is not a pro-Democratic meeting, nor is it a pro-Republican meeting, and we surely do not belong in a third party. This is a pro-union meeting."

With these fighting words ringing in their ears, the delegates quickly and unanimously adopted the Ohio Federation's program for a "League for Political Education." Objectives of the League are five-fold:

1. A program of general education of the electorate.
2. A drive to get voters to register and vote.
3. A campaign of education concerning the Taft-Hartley Law, state and national anti-labor laws, and other measures harmful to the public welfare.
4. Activities in connection with general election campaigns.
5. To carry on an educational program in the field of industrial relations.

To make effective the foregoing expressed desires of the delegates and to carry out the policies laid down by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, the meeting organized the Ohio Federation's League for Political Education in the following manner:

Officers of the League shall be the officers of the Ohio State Federation. The executive committee of the League shall be the president and secretary-treasurer of the State Federation together with the seven vice-presidents of the State Federation. With them shall work the League's State Advisory Committee consisting of the president and secretary of each of the state's forty-four Central Labor Unions. Congressional District Committees shall be organized in each congressional district. These shall be composed of the president and secretary of each Central Labor Union in each respective congressional district. Local unions shall also set up their own committees to carry on the work of the League at the local level. Within the committee of each local union a shop stewards' committee shall also be organized to help activate the League's program at the ward and precinct level.

In this manner it is the hope of the Ohio State Federation that every member of the Federation can be contacted personally and acquainted with the need for registering and voting if labor's traditional rights are to be preserved and avenues of self-betterment are to be kept open to American workers.

If the Columbus meeting can be used as any sort of criterion, the organized workers of Ohio mean business. They have organized early and well and other states will be watching their progress with genuine interest.

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***Ballots Defend Your Freedom***

**BE SURE TO VOTE**
**THIS YEAR AND**
**EVERY YEAR**

# PLANE GOSSIP

### DON'T FENCE ME IN

The other day, an extremely stout woman attired in a rather roomy pair of slacks passed by the Farmers' Market down in Birmingham. She was moving at a surprisingly fast pace, and the strange spectacle she presented from the rear seemed to excite the risibilities of an old farmer standing nearby.

Catching the eye of another spectator, he observed with a chuckle: "Bud, I never thought I'd live to see a sight like that—looks like two little boys a'fightin' under a blanket."

★ ★ ★

### BLOWING THE LID OFF

First Devil: "Ha, ha! Ho, ho!"

Satan: "Why do you laugh?"

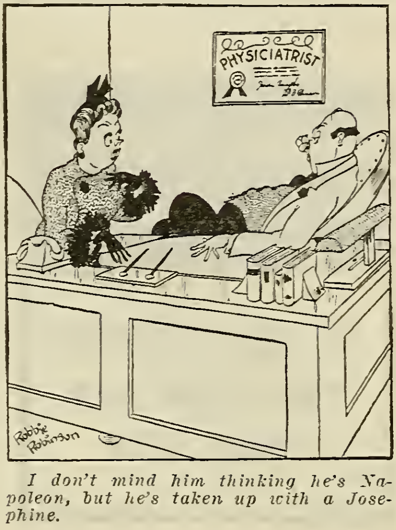
First Devil: "I just put a woman into a room with a thousand hats and no mirror."

★ ★ ★

### QUICK ANSWER

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity. "Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey and stopped him from doing so, what virture should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly): "Brotherly love."



*I don't mind him thinking he's Napoleon, but he's taken up with a Josephine.*

### NEW DEFINITION

As this is being written, income tax reduction is a hot subject in Congress. Senator Taft is backing a measure that would reduce taxes from twenty to thirty per cent for all income taxpayers. Against this the president in his state of the union speech offered a substitute proposal which gives every taxpayer a reduction of forty dollars for each dependent.

Under the Taft program those in the upper brackets would get tax reductions as high as $75,000 and $80,000 while the average worker would get from thirty cents to a couple of dollars a week in tax relief. Under the president's proposal, everybody would get forty dollars deduction per dependent.

Now the strange part of the whole thing is that Taft went on the air right after the president made his proposal. In a blistering speech he called the president's tax proposal "discriminatory."

Seems like Taft's idea is that anything that gives the poor the same thing as the rich is discriminatory.

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### A BETTER SETUP

As this is being written, blood is flowing throughout the length and breadth of Palestine as Arab and Jew dig in for desperate showdown on the Palestine question. Ever since U.N. decided to partition the Holy Land there has been more or less open warfare between the opposing factions.

To date U.N. has been saying much but doing little about Palestine. The way the U.N. has been avoiding the tough nut of Palestine to concentrate on other less difficult world problems sort of reminds us of the young girl who acquired a poet for a boy friend.

"Father is pleased that you are a poet," said she to her new heart interest.

"I'm glad," retorted the boy friend. "Is he a lover of poetry?"

"No," confessed the sweet young thing, "but my last boy friend he tried to throw out was a wrestler."

### TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Now that the war has been over for several years, our State Department has finally decided to let the people know what was going on in the days before Hitler turned on Russia. From captured German documents it has been revealed that Adolph and Joe were closer than Jack Benny in the early stages of the war. They were heiling and toasting each other in a sort of mutual admiration society while Germany was pounding England and France and Belgium—which was about the same time U.S. Communists were calling it an imperialistic war.

Anyway, Mustache Joe is very unhappy about the State Department's disclosures. The Red press is mumbling something about forgeries and coming up with a half dozen different explanations. It all sort of brings to mind the old one about the wife who met her husband at the door along about two a.m.

"I want an explanation, and I want the truth," she demanded.

"Well," replied the spouse, "make up your mind which; you can't have both."

★ ★ ★

### VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

"The only thing worse than having your wife find in your pocket a letter you forgot to mail," says Joe Paup, the poolroom philosopher, "is having her find one you forgot to burn."

★ ★ ★

### REVISED VERSION

Write this down, son, and get it right," William Jennings Bryan told a reporter at the beginning of his political career. "You can quote me as as saying a man simply cannot make a million dollars honestly."

Bryan's silver-tongued oratory paid off well, and added to his lecture fees, which were large and numerous, his profits in real estate transactions and from other sources eventually made him a very rich man.

Years later, Bryan met the same reporter, now an editor, at a political convention, and the newspaper man was quick to slyly inquire of the veteran politician, "Do you know what you once told me about rich men?"

Bryan laughed.

"Yes," he replied, "I said a man simply cannot make two million dollars honestly."

### LET THEM SPEAK

Alarmed by the gradual usurpation of civil power by the military brass, a number of scientists and prominent laymen have lifted up their voices in warning that such a course will eventually lead to dictatorship. They point out that military influence is increasing in such fields as foreign policy, budget, science, education, selective service and even public relations. Such a course, they say, was followed by Japan in the prewar years and it was this very sort of thing that lead to the eventual downfall of the Nip empire.

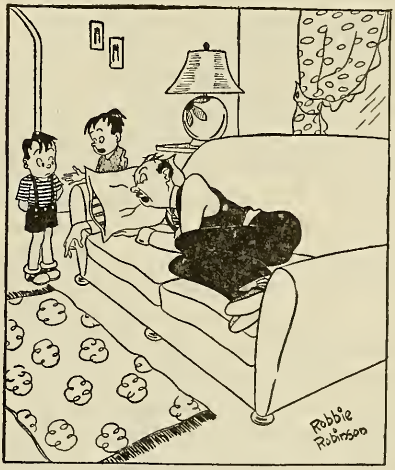
How much truth there is in their allegations it is hard to say. However, the men who are back of the move are among the nation's most brilliant and therefore it might not be amiss to adopt the attitude of the Irishman who collapsed on the street one day. No sooner was he down than a crowd quickly gathered. Practically every person in the crowd had a suggestion. One, Maggie O'Riley kept shouting, "Give the poor man whiskey," but little attention was paid to her. Finally the agonized voice of the Irishman rose above the din.

"Will the lot of ye hould yer tongues and let Maggie O'Riley spake," the victim fairly shouted.

★ ★ ★

### THE HISTORY OF ALL WARS

Preparations
Rations
Reparations



*It's when he lies on the other side that the nickels roll out.*

# Government by Pressure

### By RUBEN LEVIN

★

LIKE TOPSY, the army of lobbyists in Washington is growing with each session of Congress. Not long ago, the total number registered under the terms of the Lobby Regulation Act enacted a year ago reached the 1,000 mark. Thus, there are almost twice as many admitted lobbyists in Washington as there are members of Congress.

But that hardly tells the whole story. There are hundreds of others who confine their lobbying to government departments, and since they don't directly seek to actuate legislation, they need not register.

There are also "fixers" galore who operate in devious ways, and there are many high-toned and high-paid Washington lawyers who don't appear before congressional committees, but who exercise the kind of deft and astute influence that differs little from the blunter forms of lobbying.

Thus, lobbying in its official and unofficial varities ranks easily as a "Big Business" in the nation's capital.

Just about the biggest and highest-paid of the hordes of lobbyists are those of the Power Trust, the Railroads, the Realtors, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Natural Gas Interests and the so-called National Tax Equality Association. The latter spearheads the campaign against cooperatives.

While each lobby has its own special axe to grind, there's a good deal of collaboration when it comes to putting over anti-labor legislation or fighting for lower taxes for the rich. On such issues, many of the lobbyists work hand in glove.

For instance, the N. A. M. lobbyists had a major hand in drafting and promoting the Taft-Hartley "slave labor" law, but a lot of other outfits joined in to help whisk that measure through Congress.

Traditionally the Power Trust has been one of the biggest spenders in the lobbying field. That appears to be still true. Top salary among the registered lobbyists goes to Purcell L. Smith, of the National Association of Electric Companies. He gets $65,000 a year, plus expenses.

Another Power Trust lobbyist is in Number 2 place. He is Stephen M. Walters, who lists his income as $50,000, received partly from the N. A. E. C. and partly from 13 individual utility companies.

The N. A. E. C. has a flock of other registered lobbyists and lawyers in the capital, all of them handsomely paid. At the last regular session of Congress, the N. A. E. C. recorded its outlays at over $190,000.

That's not the whole picture. Many private utilties also have their own Washington "representatives." For instance, the big Pacific Gas and Electric Company has a battery of high-powered agents in the capital. All told, the power lobby undoubtedly spends a half million dollars each session of Congress.

The Railroad Lobby is no piker either. Its chief front man is J. Carter Fort, of the Association of American Railroads, who gets $40,000 a year and expenses. Many individual carriers also maintain registered lobbyists in Washington. All told, there are dozens looking after the interests of the "Iron Horse."

The rail lobby list also includes such false-face railroad propaganda outfits as the Transportation Association of America. Its chief lobbyist is Donald D. Conn, who draws a salary of $20,000, plus $80,000 in expenses.

One of the most vicious of all is the lobby maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers. It has a little "army" of Washington representatives — among them, Walter Chamblin, Jr., at $25,000 a year; Samuel Bledsoe, at $18,000; R. T. Compton, at $15,000 and others at somewhat lesser salaries, but all with comfortable expense accounts.

It is generally known that the N. A. M. factotums sat in with the congressional framers of the Taft-Hartley Act and practically wrote the whole law.

For gall and ruthlessness the Real Estate Lobby undoubtedly should get the prize. It is led by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, but lined up with it are such outfits as the National Association of Home Builders and the United States Savings and Loan League. This lobby has blocked all efforts to put through the Wagner-Taft-Ellender long-range housing bill, as well as other measures designed to ease the housing shortage and bring costs of homes within reach of those who need shelter. It has also conducted a violent campaign to wreck rent controls.

So shocking have been its activities that President Truman last summer, in a message to Congress, accused it of a "ruthless disregard of the public welfare."

"It is intolerable that this lobby should be permitted by its brazen operations to block programs so essential to the needs of our citizens," Truman said. "Nothing could be more clearly subversive of representative government. I urge the Congress to make a full investigation of the activities of this selfish and short-sighted group."

So far, Congress has done nothing about the Chief Executive's appeal for such a probe—and undoubtedly will continue to do nothing.

A particularly illuminating expose of the Real Estate Lobby oppeared in a recent issue of the ultra-conservative American magazine, written by Nathan Strauss, former administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

"For two years the House Banking Committee (which handles housing legislation) has bottled up every housing proposal that was frowned upon by the Real Estate Lobby, while tumbling over itself to endorse everything the Real Estate Lobby liked," Strauss pointed out.

"The harsh fact is that our housing 'policy' in Congress, in recent years, has been shaped largely by the Real Estate Lobby.

"Almost any day that Congress is in session you can find at least 25 real estate lobbyists scurrying about Capitol Hill making 'contacts.' And that is counting only those who have officially admitted they are lobbyists, by registering.

"The actual paid staffs of the Real Estate Lobby in Washington run into hundreds.

"The most famous member of the Real Estate Lobby is not even registered as a lobbyist. He is Herbert U. Nelson, spokesman for the 37,000 realtors in the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Nelson has a Washington staff of 28, hundreds of thousands of dollars at his disposal, and has five registered lobbyists working under his direction.

"While Nelson holds the spotlight, the industry's most influential lobbyist is Morton Bodfish, a crony of many key Congressmen. Bodfish is paid by the 3,600 buildings or savings and loan associations affiliated with the U.S. Savings and Loan League.

"Last year, at the peak of the lobby's battle to get the legislation it wanted, Bodfish staged a gala hotel banquet which drew so many Congressmen that it took Bodfish 45 minutes to introduce them all!

"The third member of the Big Three of the Washington Lobby is Frank W. Cortright, who speaks for the 10,000 major homebuilding contractors affiliated with the National Association of Home Builders. He has elaborate offices in Washington.

"There are dozens of other registered realty lobbyists. Here are some of the leading outfits that sponsor them: National Home and Property Owners Foundation, National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, National Apartment Owners Association, National Association of Housing Manufacturers, Home Owners Protecting League, Mortgage Bankers Association of America and Building Products Institute."

Another lushly-financed lobby that has its tenacles spread out over Washington and the country is the miscalled "National Tax Equality Association," which under the slogan of "equalizing taxes" is seeking legislation to crush the fast-growing cooperative movement. The amount of propaganda it has poured out has been enormous.

An examination of the lobby registrations shows Washington is infested not only with lobbyists on the direct N.T.E.A. payroll, but with scores of others representing state units of the association, and many others who operate under the smokescreen of "small business" organizations. They hold forth in the city's swankiest hotels.

On top of that, the N. A. E. A. employes a crew of high-powered press agents, operating under the names of Vernon Scott and Loring A. Schuler, "organizers and counselors." The Scott and Schuler outfit has been holding forth in a super de luxe suite at the Statler Hotel in Washington, and from there, doing the "practical work" for the N. T. E. A. That "practical work" is understood to consist of royal entertainment for members of Congress to sell them the N. T. E. A. "line."

How can the N. T. E. A. operate so lavaishly? The answer can be found in the fact that the organization has been recognized by the Internal Revenue Bureau as an "educational" association. Thus, contributions to it are tax-exempt. That's an incentive for rich business men to make liberal donations, since they can deduct that from their tax liabilities to Uncle Sam.

Thus, in effect, the Government is subsidizing the N. T. E. A. What the Government loses in taxes under this setup, the taxpayers must make up.

To list all the other elaborate lobbies functioning in Washington would take space far beyond the limits of this article. The fact is, however, that just about every special interest in this country is well represented. Government-by-lobby has now reached such great proportions as almost to drown out the voice of the ordinary people.—I.M.J.

# IT'S THE PAY THAT'S SHORT

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Early this year, Local No. 1312, New Orleans, La., received a letter from the U.S. Immigration Office in that city. In part that letter said:

> **"This Service has received an application from one B——————— M————, operating a shop in New Orleans, designing and manufacturing reproductions of antique furniture, for permission to import to the U.S. from France a skilled cabinet designer and builder. The man sought to be imported has more than twenty-five years experience in the designing and building of reproductions of antique furniture. The importer has stated that he has advertised nationally for a person of such skill and has not been able to secure a United States citizen to fill this job. The alien to be imported will, also, teach apprentices who are now working in the shop of the importer in New Orleans. The wage it is contemplated paying this man will be $1.25 per hour for a forty hour week with the regular prescibed payment for any overtime work performed. It appears that locally no such skilled artisan can be found; however, before this Service can give permission for the importation of the alien described, it is necessary that we ascertain from your Union whether you are able to furnish to Mr. M———— a person with the skill and experience described."**

To all skilled workers in America the above letter poses an interesting problem. A manufacturer advertises for a highly skilled man at a wage rate about fifty per cent below what such skill should command, and then because he cannot find such an artisan he applies to the Immigration Service for permission to import an alien. If such a program becomes general, our skilled workers can look forward to a wage scale no higher than the lowest in the world, because that will be the ultimate result. When a contractor cannot find carpenters to work for fifty cents an hour, if he can import some from Japan, American carpenters will soon have the choice of working for fifty cents an hour or bucking the breadlines. The same holds true of every other trade.

The difficulty of the manufacturer in the above case is not that there is a shortage of artisans in America but rather that there is a shortage of about a dollar and a quarter an hour in the wage scale he is offering. Under the circumstances labor can have little sympathy with his proposal to import help. For too many years around the turn of the century corporations used imported help to beat down wage scales. Those days must never be allowed to return.

# Editorial

## Another Position Vindicated

From all indications the so-called "World Federation of Trade Unions" is quietly gasping its last breath. Organized some three years ago amid a great hoopala of Communist propaganda and promotion, it has creaked along in a very erratic and unpredictable manner; unpredictable, that is, to all but the Communists. Now the sands have all but run out for the "World Federation."

Last month Arthur Deakin, head of the powerful British Transport and General Workers Union, let loose a bitter blast against the W.F.T.U. that virtually sounded its death knell. Significantly, Deakin is president of the W.F.T.U. For a long time Deakin and the rest of the non-Communist trade union members in England have grown increasingly sour on the W.F.T.U. because of its insistence on following the line laid down by the Kremlin. The straw that finally broke the camel's back was the recent refusal of the W.F.T.U. secretariat to call a meeting of the executive bureau to discuss the Marshall Plan. Deakin charged that this refusal to call a meeting for the purpose of discussing a plan that offers the only hope of salvation for most European workers was due to orders from Moscow.

"If the position of the organization now is that the World Federation of Trade Unions is to be merely a political body dealing with those questions acceptable to Soviet Russia, then we know where we stand," he declared in his blast.

Deakin did not recommend an immediate withdrawal of British trade unions from the Federation, but such a move seems inevitable in view of the bitterness which has grown up against the organization in most official union circles in England. When and if the British unions withdraw, W.F.T.U. will collapse in short order. When W.F.T.U. was first organized many British union leaders opposed affiliation. However, the consensus of opinion was that such an alliance might help to win the war, inasmuch as Russian workers and English workers were battling a common foe. While the war lasted and the defeat of Hitler was the main objective of everyone, the W.F.T.U. bumbled along without too much internal strain. But once Hitler was out of the way, it soon became apparent that the World Federation was merely a tool of the Kremlin and just another of the innumerable Communist vehicles for softening up the rest of the world for Soviet domination. British unionists are about fed up, and Deakin's blast may well be the fuse that touches off the powder keg, inasmuch as he is president of the organization.

In view of the developments, it is interesting to remember that the American Federation of Labor has opposed the W.F.T.U. ever since it was organized. Some of the party-liners in the AFL tried to stampede it into accepting W.F.T.U. but their efforts did not get very far. The Executive Council repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet government-dominated unions which affiliated with W.F.T.U. en masse could by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as "free." Now the position of the Council is being vindicated. By now it is clear to everyone that the Russian unions are not free and they are not in W.F.T.U. to promote union principles but rather to carry out the subversive dictates of the Kremlin. And it is equally interesting to remember that the CIO has been part and parcel of the W.F.T.U. since its inception.

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## Without A Crystal Ball

Early last month the inflated bubble which our economy has grown into felt the first pinprick of deflation when commodity prices broke violently and quickly on virtually all exchanges. Within a few days prices on such items as corn, wheat, soybeans and cotton nosedived by about one-third. And the confusion and consternation that resulted in many places made some of the most amusing reading since Texas Guinan was having her fling and parting the easy marks from their rolls.

On the very day when prices fell most precipitously a well known columnist was ranting about the unfairness of the labor press in blaming high prices on high profits. As neatly as you please he was proving that high wages were at the bottom of all high prices, and that prices were not really too high considering the "fantastic" wages workers were getting. He summed up the whole situation by saying that prices would never come down until the unions agreed to reduce wages.

The same day another high-powered typewriter beater (who also probably writes his column a week or so in advance) was blasting the administration for asking authority to reimpose controls on certain scarce commodities. Business was already doing a fine job of keeping down prices and distributing scarce materials, he insisted. Boiled down to a single sentence, his theme was: our whole economy is being well managed by business and who the devil does the President think he is that he should intimate that the government could do the job better than business can?

By the fifth or sixth day of declining prices the typewriter hatchet men caught on to the idea it was time to turn the record over and play the other side. Overnight the commodity price collapse became a "healthy" thing and an inevitable aftermath of reconversion. A note of journalistic joy reminiscent of the "prosperity is just around the corner" era of the early thirties pervaded the press and radio. The papers were vying with each other to be the first to tell how rapidly prices were declining in the grocery store and butcher shop. In Indianapolis an over-enthusiastic radio announcer was telling one and all that bacon could be bought for thirty-nine cents a pound retail. Your editor did a little checking. A half dozen phone calls revealed that the cheapest sliced bacon could be bought for retail was seventy-nine cents a pound. Even that gastronomical monstrosity known in the mining and logging camps of the west as "sow-belly" cost fifty-nine cents a pound. In the end the grocers and butchers got so many calls for thirty-nine cent bacon that the announcer had to make a correction in order to take the heat off the merchants.

We are going to be unique about the whole business of falling commodity prices. We are not going to tell you exactly what it all means because frankly we do not know (although we seem to be the only person owning a typewriter in that unhappy circumstance). About all we know is this:

1. The fall in commodity prices is not reflected in prices at the butchers and grocers as yet.
2. Wages are still out of line with living costs and if the latter do not come down before long the former must go up again if purchasing power is to be maintained and if millions of people are to avoid downright hardship.
3. Whichever way things go it will be the working people who will take it on the chin hardest in the long run.

This may not add up to much but in the final analysis it will prove to be a lot more than most of our twelve-cylinder economists can foretell with any degree of certainty.

## A Valiant Fight for a Great Cause

While many International Unions, including our Brotherhood, are involved in legal cases that eventually may become tests of the validity of the Taft-Hartley Act, it is the Typographical Union which is really carrying the brunt of the burden at the present time. For many weeks the Chicago Typos have been on the bricks fighting for the very existence of their union which the publishers are threatening to destroy through the medium of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Bluntly put, the employers are trying to establish the right to hire non-union help in shops which have been 100% union since time immemorial. If they succeed they will eventually be able to break down seniority and all semblance of job protection.

However, there is little likelihood of their succeeding. The whole Printers' Union has voted an assessment of four and a half per cent of every member's monthly earnings for a special defense fund to carry on the fight. Four and a half cents out of every dollar seems like a high assessment but the Printers know what is at stake and they are determined to see the fight through. More power to them.

# Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bldg., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS

The attention of all Local Unions is hereby directed to the action taken by the General Executive Board at its meeting held in Lakeland last January relative to the admission to membership of individuals not qualified to follow some branch of our trade. The action of the Board—as contained in the official minutes, was as follows:

> *"It has come to the attention of the General Executive Board that many of our Local Unions throughout the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood have accepted to honorary membership applicants who have never worked at any branch of the trade, and who, by no stretch of imagination are qualified for membership as per the qualifications set forth in the General Constitution; therefore, the Board goes on record as declaring that no applicant can be admitted as a member unless he can qualify as being competent to work at some branch of the trade."*

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

---

Brother FRANK ABAR, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother JOSEF BAER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother PAGE BENJAMIN, Local No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES BLACKBURN, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kansas.
Brother ALEX BUCHANAN, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother FRED BURTOFT, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brother JOHN F. CARR, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother VINCENT DeHATE, Local No. 1067, Port Huron ,Mich.
Brother JOHN DENGLER, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother HENRY DEWEESE, Local No. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
Brother VERNON FAIRBANKS, Local No. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans.
Brother PETER FETTIG, Local No. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
Brother WILLIAM D. FRAZEE, Local No. 716, Zanesville, Ohio.
Brother ANTHONY GALLO, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother JOHN HACIK, Local No. 490, Clifton, N. J.
Brother CHARLES HANSEN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ERNEST HETZLER, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother E. F. ILSCHNER, Local No. 610, Port Arthur, Tex.
Brother GERVE JANSSON, Local No. 51, Boston, Mass.
Brother J. M. KING, Local No. 529, Camden, Ark.
Brother FLOYD KINNER, Local No. 1067, Port Huron, Mich.
Brother ALBERT H. KRUEGER, Local No. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
Brother LEO KUHN, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother ANTHONY KUPS, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother MICHAEL LAWLER, Local No. 20, Staten Island, N, Y.
Brother NATHAN LEVITT, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALFONSO LIQUORI, Local No. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES LOBELLO, Local No. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.
Brother NORMAN L. MacLEOD, Local No. 1144, Danvers, Mass.
Brother EDWARD McKENNA, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES MITCHELL, Local No. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
Brother CHAUNCEY MORRIS, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother WALTER MURRAY, Local No. 878, Beverly, Mass.
Brother OLAF NELSEN, Local No. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.
Brother JULIUS PLETSCHER, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother DAVID PLOTKIN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother ALPHONSE PLOURDE, Local No. 1210, Salem, Mass.
Brother WALTER RADSCHWEIT, Local No. 448, Waukegon, Ill.
Brother ERNEST RICHARDS, Local No. 1210, Salem, Mass.
Brother HENRY RYPKEMA, Local No. 490, Clifton, N. J.
Brother CLARENCE SANDEL, Local No. 716, Zanesville, Ohio.
Brother W. F. SHAFFER, Local No. 1565, Abilene, Texas
Brother TIMOTHY D. SHEEHAN, Local No. 860, Framingham, Mass.
Brother WALTER STOWE, Local No. 888, Salem, Mass.
Brother PAUL TAUBER, Local No. 51, Boston, Mass.
Brother W. F. THOMASSON, Local No. 1565, Abilene, Texas.
Brother WALTER WOOD, Local No. 30, New London, Conn.
Brother JOSEPH WOLF, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother EMIL WUORIO, Local No. 30, New London, Conn.

# Correspondence

**This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.**

## NORTH SHORE HONORS VETERAN OFFICER

On Saturday evening, January 17th, a testimonial banquet was held in honor of Ted Thompson, Business Agent for the North Shore District Council.

Brother Thompson, a member of the Brotherhood for forty-four years, has been Business Agent since 1921. During that time he has held office as President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary and Recording Secretary. He was also President of the Massachusetts States Council of Carpenters for three years, and a member of the State Executive Board for eighteen consecutive terms.

Ted has also been interested in politics, having served for ten years as alderman for the city of Beverly, and as a Representative to the General Court for three years.

During the past war Ted served on the Beverly Draft Board for seven years and was appointed by the Mayor of Beverly to help bring the building code up to date.

After the formation of the Beverly Appeal Board he was elected chairman of that body, and is still serving with distinction.

Recently he was elected one of two delegates for the International Conference of Odd Fellows to be held in London, England this coming May.

Over three hundred guests attended the dinner which was turkey and all the trimmings. Seated at the head table was Ted's entire family including a brother and grand-daughter.

Telegrams of congratulations were received from U.S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Congressman George J. Bates, who are personal friends of Ted.

Mayor Dan McLean of Beverly and City Council President Wilfred Poitras of Salem extended the greetings of their respective cities to the guest of honor. Former Mayor Ed. Coffey of Salem also congratulated Ted.

The Master Builders of this district had a large representation present, and their spokesman went on record as saying that he thought our union did more to raise the standard of living than any politicians.

General Representative Bill Francis presented Ted with a beautiful Hamilton watch and chain, as a gift from the district carpenters and their friends.

President Herb Lyman of Ted's home Local, No. 878, presented him with a Carpenters' emblem ring.

Warren Haskell, President, North Shore District Council, presented Mrs. Thompson with a lovely bouquet of flowers.

President Jim Golden, Massachusetts State Council, gave an inspiring talk and had with him a large delegation from Lowell.

Guests were present from Lawrence, Haverhill, Gloucester, Newburyport, Boston, New Bedford, and from every local on the North Shore.

Dancing was enjoyed after the speaking program, until a late hour.

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## HUGE PROJECT FOR FEATHER RIVER AREA

Within the jurisdiction of the Sierra Nevada Foothill District Council in the Feather River region of California, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is making preparations for the construction of a one hundred and thirty-five million dollar project. As contemplated at present, the project will be one of the biggest undertaken in peacetime since Coulee Dam was completed.

However the Sierra Nevada Council warns that no men are needed at the present time. Brothers going to the area will be out their expenses. When men are needed the Council will notify all sister councils and supply them with all pertinent information.

## TOMPKINSVILLE LOCAL HONORS A GREAT PIONEER

At the meeting of Local Union No. 20, Tompkinsville, New York, held December 8, 1947, the assembled membership paid a special tribute to Brother William Housman who has compiled a long and honorable career as a member of the Brotherhood. Eighty years of age, Brother Housman has practically rounded out half a century of union membership in good standing.

In his many years as a member, Brother Housman has served in various offices, including that of financial secretary-treasurer. At present he is using his vast knowledge and good judgment as a member of the Union's examining committee. Not only in his own Local Union but throughout much of the New York labor movement he is represented as one of the great pioneers of unionism who have done so much to make the movement what it is today.

Local Union No. 20 wishes Brother Housman many more years of health and happiness.

◆

## LOCAL 1251 MARKS 30 YEARS OF PROGRESS

On Thursday night, October 23, some 250 people, members, wives and friends of Local Union No. 1251, New Westminister, B. C., gathered in Canadian Legion Hall to help the Union celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its founding. For several hours the trials and tribulations of the workaday world were forgotten while all concentrated on having a good time.

Included in the program was the introduction of four of the five original charter members of the union who took out cards in September, 1917, and remained in the union. They were A. E. Corbett, George Brown, Robert Adams and William Moodie. The fifth member, Thomas Blackledge, was unable to be present.

The affair, which was managed by a committee headed by Arlie Forman, took the form of a turkey dinner, a few and very brief speeches, a floor show and dancing. Stanley Durance, president, was in the chair.

William Page, Vancouver, brought greetings from the international body. He congratulated the New Westminster Local on having an agreement which called for the highest wage scale in Canada, Toronto being in second place. The fact that the carpenters owned their own hall—the Labor Temple on Seventh street and Royal avenue—was also another feather in the cap of the Local. Mr. Page presented a new gavel, suitably engraved, to Mr. Durance.

Jack Stevenson, president of the Provincial Council of the Brotherhood, spoke briefly, while William Moodie responded for the five charter members and told of the organizing program in 1917.

◆

## MUNCIE MEMBERS TURN A SHACK INTO A HOME

A week or so before Christmas last year a Muncie, Indiana, newspaper carried a touching story regarding the sad plight of a woman with four children who was forced by adverse circumstances to live with her brood in a small one-room shack. The shack did not even boast of a door. On Saturday morning, December 20, the woman received unexpected guests. They were Judson Beck, business agent for Local No. 592, and Harry Dye, Cleo Ullom, and Noel Barber, members of the Union. With them they had their tools and some side boarding and tin flashing. By evening the shack was weather tight and comparatively comfortable.

The Juvenile Aid Division had been pondering about what to do with the family for some time when the Local Union decided to take a hand. Some sixty dollars was raised by the JAD for the purchase of materials. A women's organization of a nearby church donated a door, and the Local Union took on the task of putting the place into liveable shape. By this cooperative effort an unfortunate family was given the finest Christmas present of all—a half-way decent place to live. While much of the credit for the project goes to the Juvenile Aid Division, Local Union No. 592 and its four civic-minded members deserves a real pat on the back for a well done job.

## LOCAL 1876 MEMBERS DO A FINE CIVIC JOB

A few weeks ago Wicomico Children's Home, Salisbury, Maryland, was something of a fire hazard. Today two well constructed fire escapes make the home a safe and modern institution; and in the erection of the two fire escapes lies a story of cooperation, generosity and downright good unionism on the part of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1876 of Salisbury.

Recently the county fire warden served notice on the home that two fire escapes were needed immediately to prevent the building from becoming a death trap in case of fire. The home's auxiliary group was confronted with something of a financial problem in the matter of the fire escape. Hearing of the plight of the institution, Local Union No. 1876 decided that something should be done. Saturday morning, December 13, twelve members of the Union showed up at the home with their tool boxes. Timber and millwork donated by business firms was at the site. The Brotherhood men rolled up their sleeves and went to work. By evening the fire escapes were well along. The following Saturday another twelve members of the Union were on the job to help complete the project And so through the generosity of the members of Local Union No. 1876 who donated their services and several firms which donated materials, the home now boasts of two fine fire escapes.

Pegler or Fulton Lewis will never mention this incident but it is just another fine example of union men doing a civic duty in the spirit of brotherhood on which true unionism is founded.

◆

## LANCASTER LOCAL STAGES 63rd BIRTHDAY PARTY

With some 250 members, friends and guests present, Local Union No. 59 of Lancaster, Pa., celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of its chartering with a banquet and entertainment at Arcadia Hall on the night of November 25th. Fine food, able speaking, and general goodfellowship made the affair a memorable one for all who attended.

Local 59 President A. Z. Horner, was toastmaster and started the program by asking the group to rise in a moment's silence as a tribute to Edward Finney, President of the Pennsylvania State Council, who passed away recently. Labor lost a great leader through the death of Mr. Finney.

A baked ham dinner was served and an orchestra furnished music throughout the evening.

William Kelly, Pittsburgh Executive Board Member, was the main speaker He told the group, "Organized labor must forget its outdated phrase, 'A Living Wage' and start striving for 'A Saving Wage.' " Mr. Kelly also told of recent actions affecting carpenters at the A. F. L. Convention in San Francisco, and discussed the Taft-Hartley Law and recent suits brought under its provisions.

Guests present were as follows: Richard O'Driscoll, Frank Gravener, John J. Cregan, Metropolitan District Council; Charles Shedaker, Benjamin T. Gray, Local 359 of Philadelphia; Frank Clarkson, Joseph Gressang, Jules Fisher, John Pentony and Wm. Kendrick, Local 8 of Philadelphia; H. E. Ross, Wm. Hosttetter, John Lengel, Chas. Bowers, Local Union 492, Reading; J. M. Swanger, Earl Hoffman, Mart Swanger, Local Union 287, Harrisburg.

◆

## ANAHEIM BIDS FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP

Members of Local Union No. 2203, Anaheim, Cal., do things in a big way. As proof of this statement the members are pointing to the accomplishments of Brother Arthur Jungkeit and his wife, who recently became the parents of an exceptional pair of twins. The babies, David Herman and Donna Lee, weighed more than eighteen pounds at birth. David Herman weighted ten pounds, four ounces, and Donna Lee checked in at eight pounds, one and a half ounces.

Needless to say the Jungkeits are receiving congratulations from far and wide.

# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## KLICKITAT LADIES SPONSOR LOVELY CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 453 of Klickitat, Washington! We meet the second Tuesday of each month at the Club Room of the Gymnasium. Beginning at eight p.m. we have our business meeting and after this is disposed of we have our social function. We have been organized since April 26, 1946.

We held our annual Christmas Party on December 9th. The party followed our regular monthly meeting. Husbands were invited and quite a number of them attended. Several Christmas games were played with prizes for the winners. There was also a door prize, a huge stick of peppermint candy which will probably last the winner until next Christmas. The decorations were outstanding; little red and green baskets at each place together with a little Santa, all filled with candy. A lovely centerpiece of silvered pine cones, candles and Santa Clauses graced the middle of the table. Each Auxiliary member brought a gift to the party. Names of movie stars were pasted on each present and then a drawing of names was held. Each person drawing a name received the present bearing the same name. The gifts were all useful as well as beautiful. Following the exchange of gifts a lovely luncheon was served.

Fraternally, Dorothy M. Scott, Rec. Sec.

## FORT COLLINS LADIES DO A GREAT JOB

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 404, Fort Collins, Colorado.

We would like to report on our very successful pie social. The purpose of our social was to raise funds enough to buy the hospital in Fort Collins a baby incubator since they only had one. We made $152.50, which was a little more than enough to buy the incubator. It is now in use at the hopsital.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Eloise Mills, Rec. Sec.

## SPRINGFIELD, ILL., LADIES EXTEND GREETINGS

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 230 of Springfield, Illinois, wishes to send greetings to all other Auxiliaries everywhere.

We meet the first and third Fridays at 2:00 P.M., in I. O. O. F. Temple. The first meeting is a business meeting; the second is a social one. We have a pot-luck dinner then and a short meeting with a bunco party following.

We have added quite a number of new members in the past year and are hoping to get a number more before this year is over.

We also have a number of ladies who quilt. They meet every Friday. They have sent several quilts to the Carpenters' Home.

We are now making plans for our 18th Anniversary dinner which will be held December 6th. We celebrate each anniversary with a turkey dinner having the families as guests. We are planning on about 90 this year.

We hold card parties often to raise extra funds.

We donate to all worthy causes.

We still have eleven of our charter members.

Fraternally yours.

Xenia Newlin, Recording Secretary.

## LADIES OF 467 REMEMBER THE AGED

The Editor:

Fraternal greetings to all sister organizations from Auxiliary No. 467, Washington, D. C.

Since being organized, we have held a few bingoes and a dance, all of which were highly successful. At Christmas, we enjoyed giving $25.00 in fruits, candy and cigarettes to the Blue Plains Home for the Aged. Mrs. Anna Keller of our Auxiliary, was kind enough to make cookies and doughnuts to be given also. Our President, Mrs. Stumpe and sister Keller distributed the above, personally, to each of the inmates.

We are making plans to have a dinner-dance for our members and their husbands in honor of our first anniversary.

We would enjoy hearing from our sister organizations.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Dorothy E. Chase, Rec. Sec.

## CHICAGO LADIES AID MANY CHARITIES

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 249, Chicago. Our Auxiliary, the only one in our city, meets twice a month. One meeting we devote to business affairs but our second meeting usually leans toward the social or cultural. During these latter meetings we have readings, debates, or any of the various types of entertainment—plus, of course, refreshments. Our Brothers are always guests at these socials. Occasionally we have a social at their meeting place, serving refreshments to all.

Our funds go to charities such as the Red Cross, March of Dimes, Crippled Children, and all important fund drives that come up. We always accept committees from the city that come to us seeking donations; provided, of course, that they are armed with proper credentials. We all enjoy reading The Carpenter—especially "To The Ladies."

Fraternally, Frieda Greenfield, Pres.

## BLOOMINGTON, IND., LADIES DO GOOD WORK

The Editor:

The members of Auxiliary No. 258 of Bloomington, Indiana send greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We meet the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in the Labor Temple. We are not a very large group, though we are at this time conducting a membership contest which is increasing our number. In August we participated in a family picnic held jointly with the carpenters of Local No. 1664.

We hold an Auxiliary party once each quarter and a family social twice yearly; and try to have an all day meeting, usually a pot-luck luncheon once each month in some member's home.

Our turkey dinner, Christmas party and gift exchange held for our families in December was a great success and attended by 100 persons. We will hold our anniversary party in February.

Besides giving to Red Cross, Community Chest and other charitable drives we gave individual gifts at Christmas time to the old folks at the County Home.

We also try to have at least two educational programs, lectures or something of that nature during the year.

To defray expenses, build up our treasury and flower fund we have held two candy sales and a bazaar. We also hold rummage sales and white elephant sales to help in this way.

We would be very glad to hear from any of the sister auxiliaries and would appreciate any helpful idea you may give us.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Myrtle Hollingsworth, Rec. Sec.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

(Copyright 1948)

LESSON 234

By H. H. Siegele

Drilling for plugs and chiseling out mortar from walls of masonry for plugging is not really work that can be called carpentry work, but it is work that carpenters have to do quite often. The tools that are used for this work are drills and plugging chisels.

The star drill, shown by the upper drawing in Fig. 1, is widely used for drilling holes into concrete, stone, brick and other masonry. It makes a perfectly round hole for the plug, and it cuts reasonably well, but is not the fastest cutting drill in use. It is well adapted for drilling holes for the shells of expansion bolts. Its over all usefulness as a drill, however, places it at the top of the list.

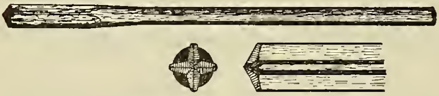

Fig. 1

Fig. 2 illustrates how the drill is used. To the left we show it in position for drilling a hole into a wall. The symbol of a hand shows it is held with one hand, while the arrow shows how the blows of the hammer strike it. Just below this we show how the sand and dust fall to the floor, indicating that the drill cleans out the sand and dust from the hole automatically. To the right the drill is shown in position for drilling a hole into a cement floor. Such holes are not cleaned out automatically, but some special means must be employed for cleaning out the dust, otherwise a dust cushion will retard or even stop the progress of the work.

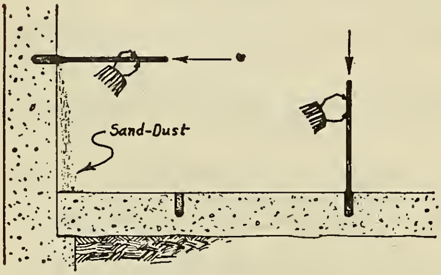

Fig. 2

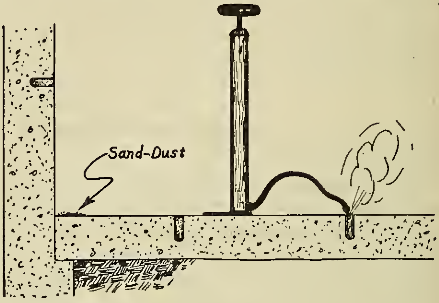

Fig. 3

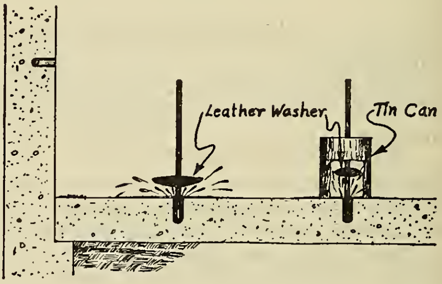

Fig. 4

Fig. 3 shows the same layout, excepting that the drills have been removed, and we show a time pump being used for blowing out the dust from one of the holes. This is practical. Removing the dust in this way keeps the concrete dry, and when the wood plug is driven into the hole, it does not swell. When a plug is driven into a hole where the concrete is wet, it swells, and when it dries out again, it becomes too small for the hole, which damages and in some cases, destroys its holding power.

Fig. 4 shows a layout similar to what has been shown in the two foregoing illustrations. Here water is used for cleaning the dust out of the holes, which has its advantages and its disadvantages. Water softens the concrete, which in turn makes the drill cut faster —it also washes the dust out of the hole constantly, so that the drilling is never retarded by reason of the accumulated dust in the hole. The disadvantages are, first that in case of wooden plugs, it will swell the plugs, the results explained in Fig. 3, and second, that the water causes splashing unless some means of preventing it is employed.

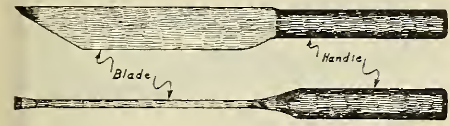

Fig. 5

I am showing two ways of preventing splashing. To the left is shown a large leather washer slipped onto the shank of the drill, which does not prevent splashing completely, but prevents it from splashing upward, as a study of the illustration will reveal. To the right is shown perhaps the best methods of preventing splashing. Here a tin can is slipped onto the shank of the drill, just over a small leather washer. The hole in the tin can through which the drill slips should be large enough so that the can will not lift off the floor when the drill is pulled up. This hole would permit some of the splashing to escape, were it not for the leather washer that is shown where the tin can has been cut out on the illustration.

Fig. 5 shows by the top drawing a side view of a plugging chisel, and by the bottom drawing an edge view of the same chisel. This chisel can be made out of tool steel by any blacksmith. The thickness of the blade is about 3/16 of an inch, more or less, depending on the kind of joints the plugging is to be done in.

Fig. 6 shows a brick wall in part, showing at A how the plugging chisel is used for cutting out the mortar from a horizontal joint. At B we have a face view, heavily shaded, of the joint with the mortar removed, ready for the wooden plug to be inserted. At C is shown how the chisel is used in cutting out the mortar from a perpendicular joint, while at D is shown, also shaded, such a joint with the mortar removed, ready for the wooden plug.

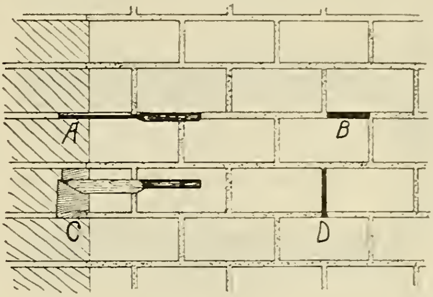

Fig. 6

Fig. 7 shows by the top drawing a side view of a drill with a chisel point. At A, the bottom drawing, we have to the left a view of the chisel point drill, looking straight at the point, and to the right we have an edge view of the point of a chisel point drill. To the left of B, we have the point, looking straight at it, of a C drill, and to the right we have a view of the hollow part. This

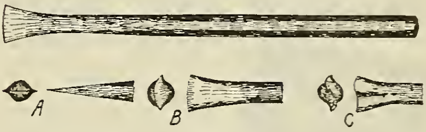

Fig. 7

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drill cuts faster and makes a more nearly round hole than the chisel point drill, just explained. As C, to the left, we show the point of an S drill, looking straight at the point, and to the right we have a side view of the same point. This drill, if made of good steel, cuts fast and also makes a reasonably good hole.

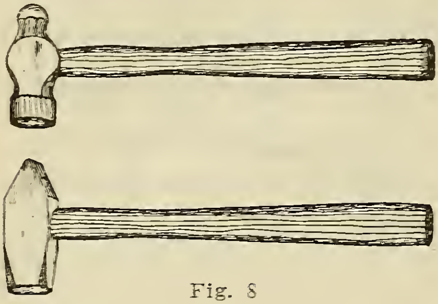
Fig. 8

All of the drills represented by Fig. 7, and also the plugging chisel shown in Fig. 5 can be made by any blacksmith. In fact, these drills and plugging chisels should frequently be resharpened by a blacksmith, in order to give them the proper form. Otherwise, they are sharpened with a grinder or with a file.

Fig. 8 shows by the top drawing a ball peen hammer, which is commonly used for driving plugging chisels and drills. The bottom drawing shows a machinist's or blacksmith's hammer, which is also used for driving plugging chisels and drills, but not as much as the ball peen hammer.

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Now you can do expert saw filing at home. Lifetime tool makes precision filing easy for even the most inexperienced. Two simple adjustments make it fit any type hand saw. Keep your saws extra sharp and true-cutting with a Speed Saw Filer. Complete with file, ready to use. Money back guarantee. Cash with order, prepaid. (C.O.D. postage extra.)

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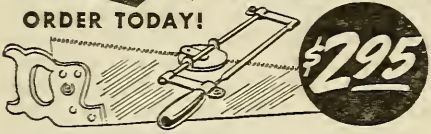

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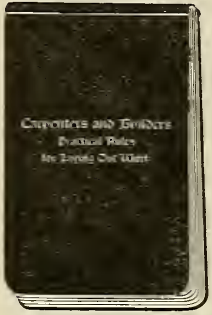

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Completely Revised

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Enclosed $1.50. Forward by return mail your Carpenters & Builders' Practical Rules for Laying Out Work.

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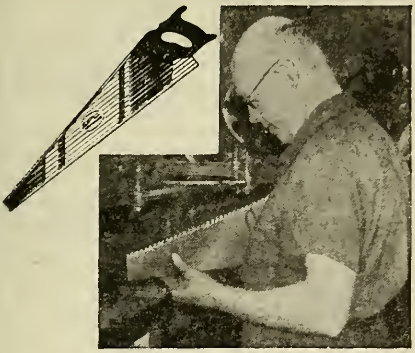

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## Self-Examination

By H. H. Siegele

(Copyright 1948)

All of the information in this self-examining test pertains to carpentry or to some other building trade. This check-up on yourself will help fix the right answer in your mind, and at the same time you can make it an interesting pastime. The questions are followed by multiple choices, A, B, C, and D. Check the answer you think correct, and when you have them all checked, consult the answers below, which should be covered while you are doing the checking.

1. The rise per foot run of a one-fourth pitch roof is— A, 8 inches; B, 6 inches; C, 10 inches; D, 7 inches.

2. A rowlock course of brick is laid —A, on end with the length vertical and width at right angles; B, length parallel with the face of the wall; C, on edge with end exposed; D, on edge with side exposed.

3. The scrub plane is used mostly to —A, cut the tongue off hardwood flooring; B, to smooth off a piece of timber; C, to make door jambs fit tight against the wall; D, to fit doors.

4. The most common miter cut is— A, 40 degrees; B, 45 degrees; C, 50 degrees; D, 35 degrees.

5. The sum of the rise and run of a step in stair building is approximately —A, 17 inches; B, 14 inches; C, 18 inches; D, 16 inches.

6. What is called a check in lumber is—A, a patch of bark partially or wholly inclosed in the wood; B, disintegration of the wood substance, due to the action of wood destroying fungi; C, any irregularity occurring in or on wood; D, a lengthwise separation of the wood, which usually occurs across the rings of annual growth.

7. A left-hand door, on opening it, swings—A, both ways; B, clockwise; C, counterclockwise; D on rollers.

8. Shingles 16 inches long for roofs should not be exposed to the weather more than A, 5½ inches; B, 5 inches; C, 6 inches; D, 4 inches.

9. The most common way of showing the size of windows on a blue print is— A, glass size; B, width of rough opening; C, sash size; D, width of sill.

10. The sides of window sash are called—A, muntins; B, stiles; C, meeting rails; D, mullions.

The answers are:

1, B; 2, C; 3, D; 4, B; 5, A; 6, D; 7, C; 8, B; 9, A; 10, B.

**The finest hand drill we've ever made**

You can't see this new hand drill, heft it, grip its smooth, warm handle, spin its drive gear—without knowing it's *right* for you, in performance, durability, *value*. See it at your hardware store. MILLERS FALLS COMPANY, Greenfield, Mass.

- Completely enclosed *machine-cut* cast-iron drive gear and steel pinion.
- Tough durable plastic handle containing 8 drill points 1/16" to 11/64"; will hold standard twist drills.
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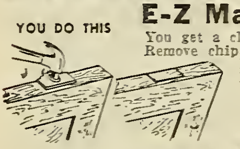
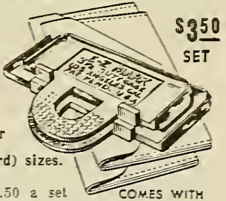
**HANG THAT DOOR THE PROFESSIONAL WAY!**

**E-Z Mark Butt Gauge**

You get a clean cut deeply etched profile. Remove chips. Repeat operation on jamb. Hang door. THAT'S ALL—NO MORE!





- Hang more doors better.
- No adjustments. No errors.
- Used and approved by Master mechanics.
- Comes in 3½" and 4" (standard) sizes.
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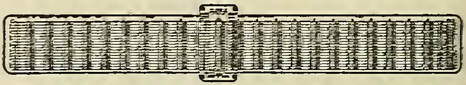

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Makes figuring rafters a cinch! Shows the length of any rafter having a run of from 2 to 23 feet; longer lengths are found by doubling. Covers 17 different pitches. Shows lengths of hips and valleys, commons, jacks, and gives the cuts for each pitch, also the angle in degrees and minutes. Fastest method known, eliminates chance of error, so simple anyone who can read numbers can use it. NOT A SLIDE RULE but a Slide Calculator designed especially for Carpenters, Contractors and Architects. Thousands in use. **Price $2.90** postpaid, Check or M. O., no stamps.

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Grips entire length of saw . . a full 30 inches. Attaches or releases from work bench in only 15 seconds. Also can be used for band saws. Made to last a lifetime. Sturdy, all steel construction. Gripping edges ground to hold entire length of saw true with no vibration.

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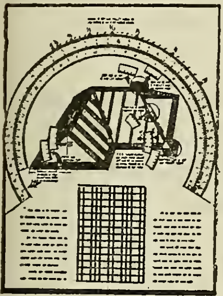

IN TEN SECONDS!! All 11 lengths and cuts of rafters for simple and hip roofs. Just set dial to "pitch" & "run," and the other figures show up in windows. Unlike rafter tables, run is set directly in feet and inches. There is no need to adjust later for thickness of ridge board. Cuts given in degrees and square readings.

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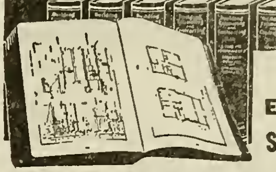

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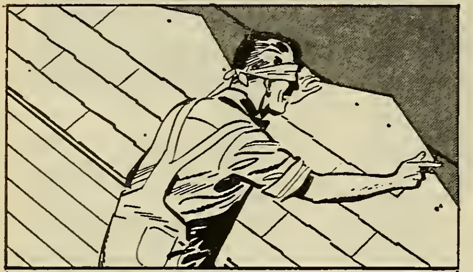

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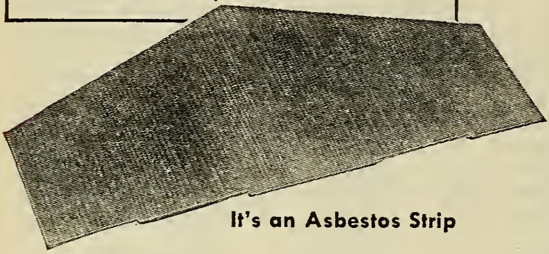

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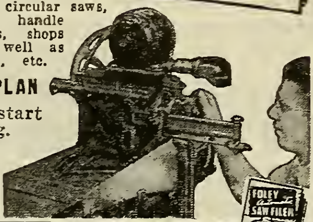

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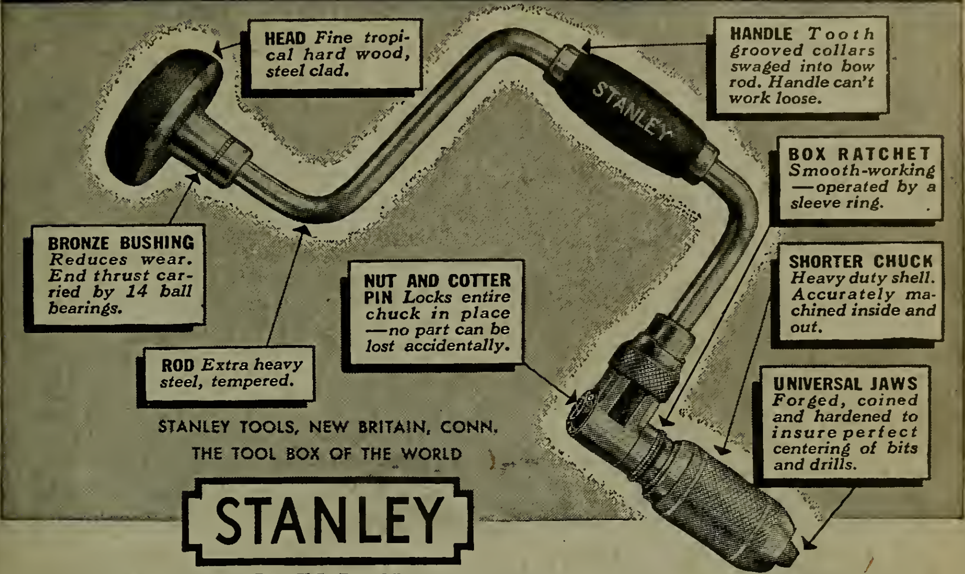
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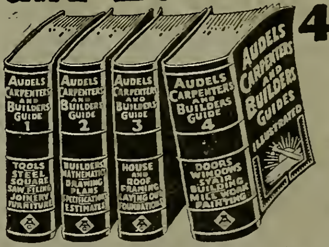
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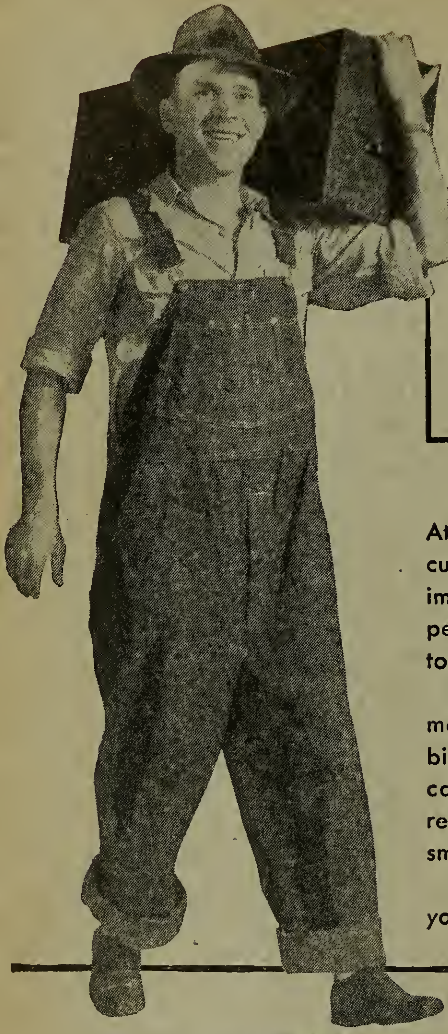

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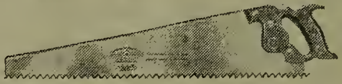

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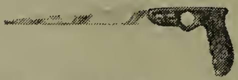

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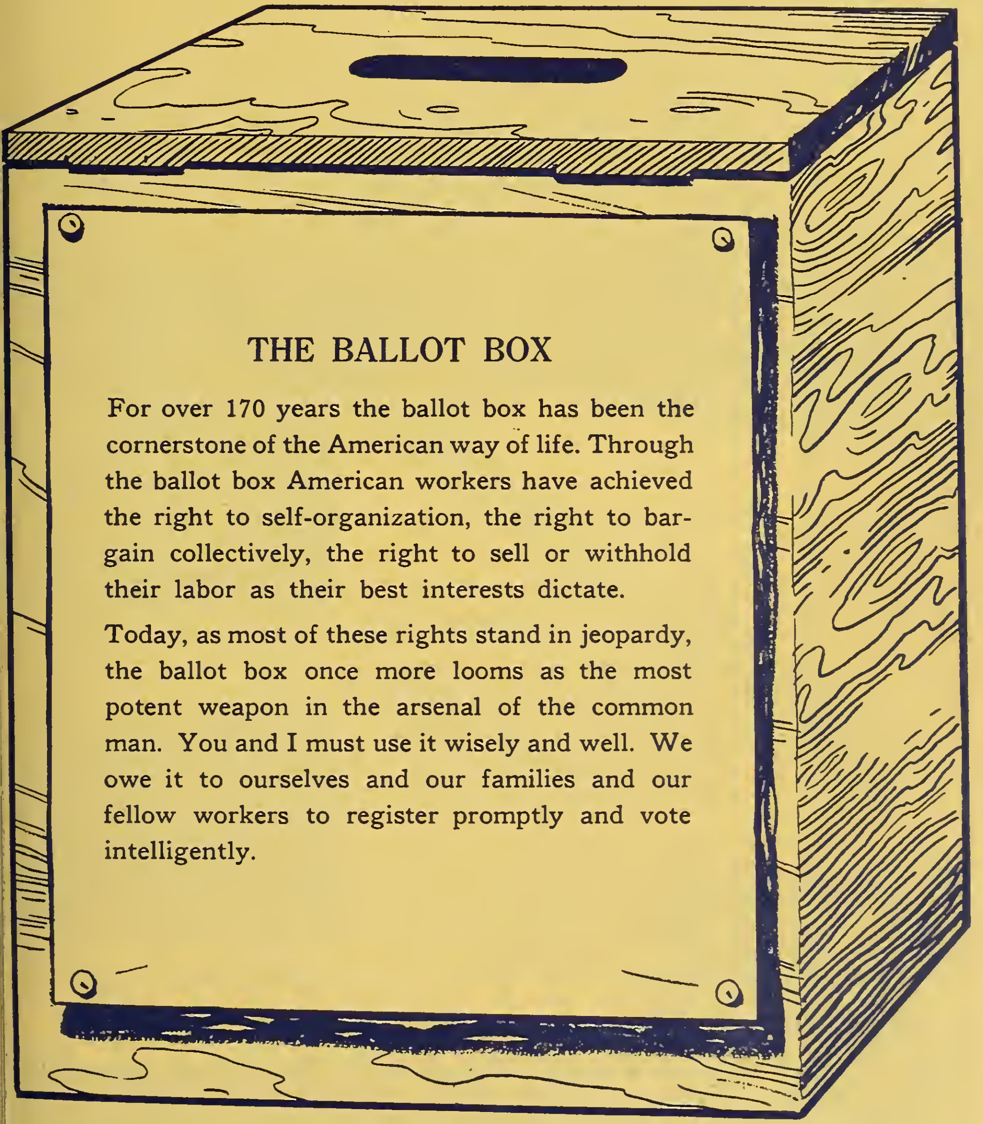
FOUNDED 1881

*Official Publication of the*
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA



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APRIL, 1948

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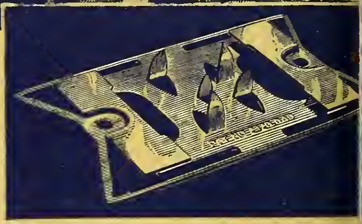

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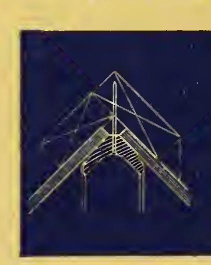
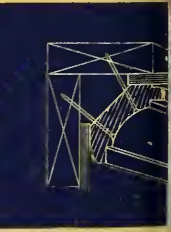


*2. Inside corner detail with Upson Shad-O-Line Moulding.*



*3. Cornice detail Upson Shad-O Moulding.*

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS APRIL, 1948

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

## — Contents —

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The Building Trades Department and the National Association of Employers for the construction industry adopt an agreement which sets up a National Joint Board for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. The agreement is in no way an endorsement of the Taft-Hartley Act and our Brotherhood is participating only with that understanding.

Clean the Slate in '48 - - - - - 7

Walter Mason, AFL Legislative Representative, summarizes the rank failure of the present Congress to meet the challenge of the times. The only definite program that has come from Capitol Hill in the past year is a program designed to wreck organized labor and nullify every piece of pro-labor legislation enacted since the turn of the century.

They Aren't Satisfied - - - - - 12

Passage of the Taft-Hartley Act has not satisfied the vested interests which wrote it and had it enacted into law. They are now out to wreck the unemployment insurance program, the Fair Labor Standards Act, Social Security and all the other pro-labor legislation on the statute books. All they need is a few more rubber stamps in the House and Senate to add to the many whom they already control.

NLRB Starts Floundering - - - - - 15

Thanks to the unworkable features of the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Labor Relations Board is already beginning to flounder under the heavy case load even though the maximum load is still some months away. In the end the NLRB is certain to bog down in red tape, boondoggling and delay just as the War Labor Board did during the war.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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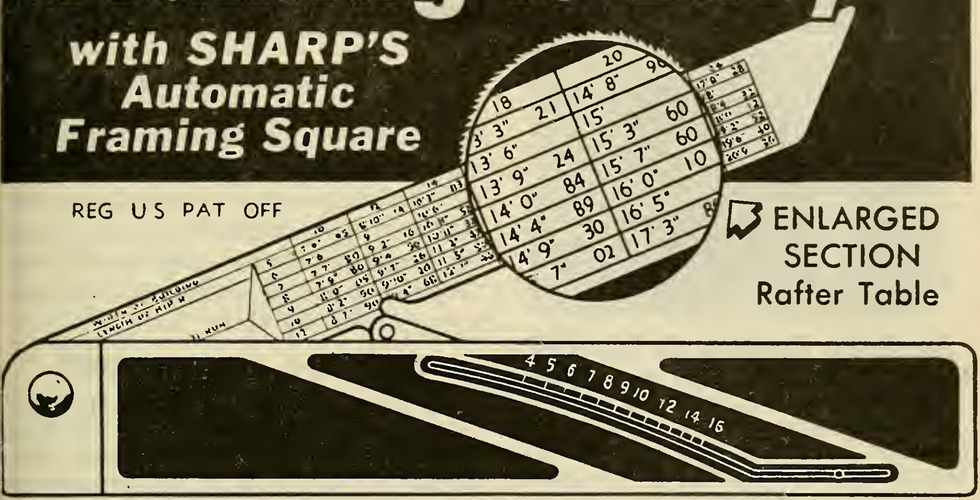
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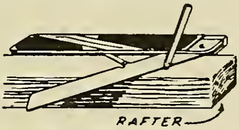
Blade gives marking for Plumb Cut of Common and Hip Rafter
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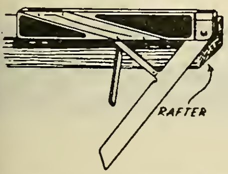
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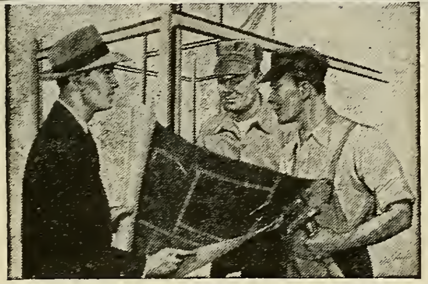

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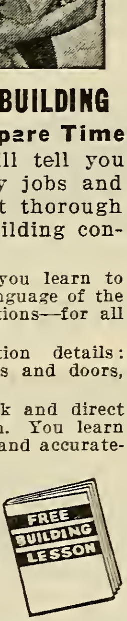

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# BUILDING TRADES ADOPT PACT

★

MEETING in Washington, D. C., Thursday, March 11th, the presidents of the nineteen National and International Unions which comprise the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor placed their stamp of approval on an agreement which sets up a National Joint Board for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. Signatories to the agreement are the National Association of Employers in the construction industry and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

As outlined in the preamble, objectives of the agreement are few and simple: (a) continuous operation of the industry with a minimum of government interference; (b) provision for a final and authoritative disposition of jurisdictional disputes with assurance that such disposition will be made by an impartial but informed tribunal that is fully familiar with the industry and its methods and problems rather than by political appointees or hirelings; (c) stabilization of the industry in the best interests of the employers, the unions and the general public. The agreement is not in any way an endorsement of the Taft-Hartley Act, and our Brotherhood became a party thereto only with that understanding. The employers and the Building Trades Unions were working on such an agreement long before the Taft-Hartley Act was passed. For the past several years they have been exchanging views and ideas, and one of the important points the unions had in mind constantly was the elimination of political direction of labor relations in the construction industry,—especially the arbitrary, unworkable kind of direction contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under the terms of the agreement as now adopted there is established a National Joint Board for the settlement of jurisdiction disputes in the construction industry. It is to consist of an impartial chairman and two members of the Building Trades Department. There is also set up a labor and industry pool of twenty-four members; twelve representing the employers and twelve representing the Building Trades. The latter are to be the eight vice presidents of the Building and Construction Trades Department, plus four General Presidents of the National or International Unions affiliated with the Department.

When a dispute has been referred to the Joint Board, the chairman thereof shall select from the industry and labor pool two members from each group, subject to the approval of the labor and industry members of the Board of Trustees, who shall sit with him and assist him in passing judgment and rendering decisions. In making these selections from the industry and labor pool, the two men selected from each group must be in no way involved in the particular dispute to be handled.

The agreement also creates a Board of Trustees consisting of the Joint Board Chairman and eight members—four representing labor and four representing the employers. These industry and labor trustees shall have the duty of selecting the impartial chairman for handling individual cases as outlined above. The Board of Trustees shall first investigate the claims of the disputing parties to determine whether or not a disposition of the dispute in question has been made by a previous decision of record or recorded agreement between the parties. For this purpose, all agreements and decisions recognized under the provisions of the Building and Construction Trades Department shall be considered as constituting the record on which the Board of Trustees will issue its ruling. The Board of Trustees is also vested with the authority to establish such precedural regulations and administrative practices as may be deemed necessary for the effective administration of the agreement; same to be consistent with the expressed terms of the agreement.

First General Vice President, M. A. Hutcheson, has been nominated as a labor member of the highly important Board of Trustees. The cost of administering the entire program is to be borne jointly by the National Association of Employers in the construction industry and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The agreement represents the fruit of much serious discussion between the employers and the Building and Construction Trades Department over a period of many months. At the last convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, held in San Francisco last October, a detailed report of progress was presented to the delegates by the officers in their annual report, and since that time work has been carried on with all possible speed. Last month the presidents of the National and International Unions that make up the Building and Construction Trades Department met in Washington, D. C., and voted acceptance of the agreement as finally drafted. The agreement is to go into effect as soon as the machinery therein provided for has been set up and declared ready to begin operations. It is to remain in full force and effect until December 31st and for each year thereafter unless one signatory notifies the other in writing at least thirty days before the end of any year that changes or termination is desired. However, by mutual consent, the agreement may be amended at any time.

The agreement is the answer of the construction industry to those who have long criticized and belittled both unions and the employers for whatever disagreements have developed from time to time. These people have never lost an opportunity to magnify and distort every dispute to their own ends; namely to place industrial relations under the domination of political bureaus and political hirelings. Under the agreement, construction people will solve construction problems, and the college professors, ward heelers and professional politicians will be left to wield their influences in other fields.

### Why Labor Must--

# Clean The Slate in '48

**By WALTER MASON, AFL Legislative Representative**

*(Excerpts from a speech delivered before the mid-winter political action meeting of the Indiana State Federation of Labor held in Indianapolis February 21st and 22nd.)*

★ ★ ★

I WANT TO SAY that this Congress has directly or indirectly repealed practically every piece of legislation that benefited labor and the working class people in this country in the last 60 years.

In order to point out to you the significance of what has actually happened I would like you to bear with me while I make a brief summary of what they actually have done.

The Taft-Hartley Act is only one act and a lot of people look at it as one act. It is really an accumulation of 30 various anti-labor bills put into one omnibus bill.

It was back in 1913 that the organized labor movement was recognized as a part of our society. At that time the Organic Act of labor was enacted and it was signed by the late President Taft, the father of this distinguished Senator from Ohio, who is the author of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Through the Organic Act the Department of Labor was established. It was set up to promote the affairs and the welfare of the workers and to provide for them profitable employment, and over the period of years it has done a swell job.

Then in 1914 the Clayton Act was enacted, the Clayton Act, which determined that human labor was not a commodity in commerce and not subject to suits under our anti-trust laws.

Prior to the enactment of that act our organized labor movement had many trials and tribulations. When we went out on strike to better our standards it was considered by the courts as a criminal conspiracy. Our union officers were imprisoned and everybody that went out on strike was fined. I can relate to you a decision in New York where 400 organized workers struck for an increase in wages and they were fined by a court of New York and found guilty of conspiring for higher wages and each one of them was fined. But after that it only strengthened our movement to fight further. We banded together in a demand for better conditions, and then we had the Norris-LaGuardia Act, but prior to that in 1914, and 1916 and '17, when we entered the war, the American Federation of Labor stood behind our government all through that war and we turned out the implements and weapons that were necessary for the successful prosecution of the war and at that time the American Federation of Labor had between four and five million members.

What happened after the war? It is ironic with that same force that is moving today. We were faced with drastic wage cuts, we were forced to strike, and the only difference between the strikes in 1919 and the strikes in 1946 was that we lost the strikes in 1919.

Why did we lose the strikes? Because when a plant was struck our union officers were imprisoned. Injunctions by the courts were issued against the strikers and we were not permitted to picket our places of employment. As a result we lost most of the strikes, and as a further result the membership of our movement gradually decreased.

But then the Norris-LaGuardia Act was enacted, which declared and recognized the labor unions, that they had a right to strike as a result of a labor dispute, and no court was empowered to issue a temporary or restraining order or injunction. Following that the Davis-Bacon Act was enacted, the Walsh-Healey Act was enacted and the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted. Those three acts set up minimum hours and wage standards for the benefit of the people who toiled, and they benefited most the unorganized groups.

Then we come to the National Labor Relations Act, which was set up on sound principles and gave the workers the right to organize and forced the employers to sit down and bargain with them if it was determined that they were the bargaining representatives and represented a majority of the employes in a particular establishment.

I point these gains out to you in an effort to point out the struggles that were made by some of us here and by our forefathers.

Now, I want to say that all of those benefits and all of those laws that I just mentioned, by the Taft-Hartley Act and other pieces of legislation that were enacted in this last session of Congress have been directly or indirectly repealed.

Let me show you how that was done. They didn't want to come out and directly repeal these individual laws, so I will take first the Organic Act of Labor, which set up the Department of Labor. In 1946 they had an appropriation of $37 million for the Department of Labor which proved grossly inadequate to service 50 milion workers. So the Secretary of Labor asked for a higher appropriation. What did Congress do? Congress, instead of accepting the recommendations of the Secretary of Labor, reduced the appropriation to $18 million. Eighteen million dollars to service 50 million wage earners! It makes the department practically inoperative. It took away from the Department of Labor our conciliation service. It took away the wage and hour office. It took away the United States Employment Service. And now the Department of Labor and the Secretary of Labor, who in my opinion should be the top man of the President's cabinet, now operates as a mere shell with no funds.

Then the portal-to-portal pay act was enacted. I don't think to many of us realize the importance of that act. We hear so much Taft-Hartley that we forget about some of the other anti-labor legislation that was enacted. Well, let me say in just a few words that the portal-to-portal pay act practically, either directly or indirectly, repealed the Davis-Bacon Act, the Walsh-Healey Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act. It weakened those acts to a point where they are now inoperative.

Let me mention some of the few assinine provision of the act. They endeavored to define compensable working time, so here is what they did. They say that compensable working time is governed by previous custom and practice and that is that if an employer violated the law now under the portal-to-portal act he is in compliance with the law. It tells another employer he has to comply with the law, that you still have to comply with that law. It puts an honest employer at a disadvantage with the employer who deliberately violated the law. In another provision they say that if an employer violates the law in good faith he is not liable. Now, who is going to determine whether an employer violates the law in good faith or bad faith?

Provisions of that kind question the intelligence of the average American workman. It limits and reduces the statute of limitations whereby under the old law the statute of limitations was governed by the states, which average was a period of five years where you could still collect damages owed to you by your employer. So they reduced that to two years. If you owed an employer or owed anybody any money under your state laws, he had five or six years under the state law to collect it. But if the employer owes you anything, you only have two years.

Well, I could go on and mention several other provision of the act, but I don't want to take up too much of your time.

Now I come to the Taft-Hartley Act. The Taft-Hartley Act has directly or indirectly repealed the Clayton Act, and the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

Under the Clayton Act now your union can be sued, your treasuries can be drained; and believe me, if that law stands on the book long enough the employers will see that they are drained.

Now, under the Norris-LaGuardia Act, as amended by the Taft-Hartley Law, we now have government by injunction. If you are on strike now the NLRB can petition the courts for an injunction. They have endeavored to shackle labor. They have handcuffed us to a point that we cannot operate freely under our democratic system.

There is one other point that might interest you, to show you that this Congress is not only concerned about labor unions, but they are concerned about a selective group that has to pay taxes.

We had a school lunch program which was in operation for several years. In 1946, 75 million dollars was provided for that program. It was insufficient and could only service five million of our 25 million school children. The Secretary of Agriculture recommended six hundred million dollars. A project of this kind was in operation in England. England provides three hundred million dollars each year to service only about one-sixth the number of school children that we have in this country. So instead of appropriating sufficient funds to operate that program properly so that it would cover all of our school children, they reduced it from 75 million to 65 million with the cost of living during the period between 1946 and 1947 increasing over 25 per cent; it means now that hundreds of thousands of our school children that were receiving benefits under the school lunch program will now be deprived of those benefits.

That is a summary of about everything that Congress did in the last session. They have destroyed and practically repealed every piece of legislation that was on the books to benefit labor. In addition, they did nothing about our critical housing shortage. They did nothing about our national health insurance. They did little or nothing about our veteran legislation.

# PLANE GOSSIP

### THE DENHAM DANCE

Robert Denham, High Pasha of the National Labor Relations Board, is continuing to pour ink on the muddy waters surrounding the doings of the Board under the Taft-Hartley Act. Although admitting that union shop agreements have contributed stability to the construction industry, the all-seeing, all-wise counsel for the Board insists that union shop elections in the construction industry will be held on a regional basis; this despite the fact construction has never been definitely classified as interstate commerce.

An obscure lawyer before being elevated to the key job in the new Labor Board setup, Denham seems to have an infinite capacity for doing the wrong thing at the right time or vice versa. The way he has been hopping around on various issues sort of reminds us of the little boy who was sent to dancing school. When he got home from his first lesson his mother asked him how he got along.

Oh, dancing is easy," replied the tot, "all you have to do is turn around once in a while and keep wiping your feet."

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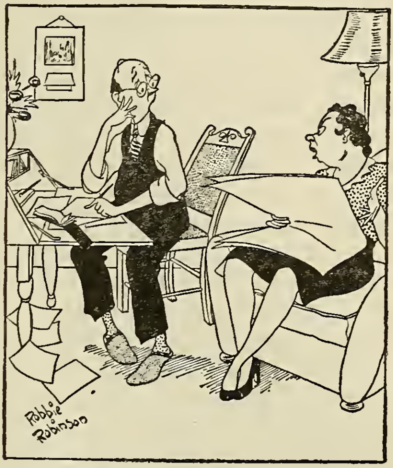

*Pay the finance company first . . . they can take our furniture back, but the doctor can't put Junior's tonsils back.*

### NO LAUGHING MATTER

Although it is probably news to the little woman who does the shopping in your household, the cost of living has declined. At least the Department of Labor says so. Maybe the trouble is that the manager of the store where we do our shopping has never read the Department of Labor reports because so far as we can see a dollar's worth of groceries still cost about two dollars and seventy-five cents. A few more months of present prices and we will be finding ourselves in the same position as the Denver worker whose debts piled up on him. After receiving a couple of particularly nasty duns from one firm, the worker sent the company the following letter:

"Once a month we put all our outstanding bills on the table, draw six at random, and pay them. If we receive any more of your impudent duns, you won't even get a place in the shuffle next month."

★ ★ ★

### WHO IS GENEVIEVE?

As this is being written, debate on the Marshall Plan is reaching a climax. So far as we can see, there is no alternative to the plan but to leave all Europe to the tender mercies of Mustache Joe. On the other hand it was not long ago that England was granted some four billions in loans that were to put her on her feet and several hundred millions were allocated to save Greece Yet today England and Greece are as deeply in the economic mire as they ever were. So that leaves us about like the sweet young thing who had just accepted an engagement ring from her chosen young man.

"There's just one thing that bothers me," she said.

"What is that?" enquired the young man.

"Well, when you called me that first time and got the wrong number and asked for Genevieve and I answered—who is Genevieve?"

### NO MYSTERY

Wallace knows where he is going," announce headlines in a left-wing paper.

Yeh! about like the student navigator who was carrying out exercises on the Arizona desert. After pouring over his charts and figures for a long time he finally turned to his pilot and said: "Take off your hat."

"Why?" asked the pilot.

"Because," replied the student, "if we are where my calculations say we are, we're in the middle of St. Paul's Cathedral."

★ ★ ★

### PAUP COMES THROUGH AGAIN

"Woman," says Joe Paup, famous beer-barrel philsopher and washroom poet, "is a creature who starts out by resisting a man's advances and ends up by blocking his retreat."

★ ★ ★

### NO HALF-BAKED THEORY

After messing around in his laboratory for several years, a scientist has come forth with the theory that the bleaching agent universally used to make flour white is causing insanity among bread and cake eaters.

Maybe so; but we have our doubts. We still hold to the theory that if there is anything about bread and cake that makes people go nuts it is the prices that are being charged for these commodities today.

★ ★ ★

### THE NEW LOOK IN MUTTON CHOPS

Restaurant prices in the nation's capital are still on the rise. One fashionable eating place raised the price of its meat dishes and then advertised in all the daily newspapers: "Our lamb chops have that 'New Look.' Their panties have been lengthened two inches.' " All that remains now is for some other wise guy to raise his prices and explain that he's now putting bustles on his rump steaks.

★ ★ ★

### NOTHING NEW

A novelty making firm has applied for a patent on a toy that moos and can actually be milked.

We do not know whether or not the patent office knows it but there is already such a creature—the taxpayer.

★ ★ ★

More people are run down by gossip than by automobiles.

### ALL GOOD BUT THE MUSIC

At a recent editorial dinner in Indianapolis, a Republican Congressman from Indiana spent an hour and a half telling the assembled guests what a wonderful record the present Congress has achieved. To hear him tell it, the 80th Congress has solved all our problems. It all sounded fine, and except for the fact that our Congressmen have done nothing about inflation, housing, budget reduction, runaway profits and a few "minor" items of that kind, it is all pretty straight stuff.

As we read Congressman's speech, about all we could think of was one of our favorite stories concerning a little boy attending a music recital.

The music teacher was proudly presenting her pupils in a recital. After the extended musical program, ice cream, cake, and fruit were served. One of the young musicians had brought her little brother along as a guest.

As the youngster was taking his departure the teacher asked: "Well, Jimmie, did you enjoy the recital?"

"I sure did," Jimmie replied, "that is, all but the music."

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### NO EXPERIENCE

"A man should be the master of his own home or know the reason why," says a widely known psychologist.

Apparently the man is a batchelor, because most wedded men aren't masters of their homes and they know the reason why.

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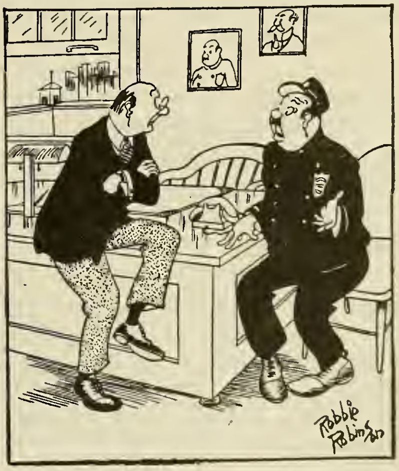

*I think he's going crazy, Warden. He keeps saying, "A whole room to myself and a 10-year lease."*

# *They Aren't Satisfied*

★ ★

AS THIS JOURNAL predicted long ago, passage of the Taft-Hartley Act has not satisfied the vested interests which wrote it and had it enacted into legislation through Congressmen under their control. They are not satisfied because the Taft-Hartley Act represents only a minor skirmish in their overall battle campaign for wrecking organized labor and wiping off the statute books every piece of progressive legislation enacted in the last half a century.

In a recent issue we described the plans these selfish groups have worked out for wrecking the forty-hour and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. They intend to do this through clever, sugar-coated amendments. One amendment they are backing is an enactment which would enable employers to negotiate contracts with their em-employes calling for less than the precribed time-and-a-half for overtime. In other words, instead of being assured by law of time-and-a-half for everything over forty hours as they now are, workers would have to negotiate with employers for this privilege; or put another way, under the amendment, workers would have to fight for the very thing that they now get through the Fair Labor Standards Act. Still another amendment would limit all overtime to ninety-six cents an hour regardless of the straight time rate. These amendments are right now kicking around in Congress. All the vested interests are waiting for is a few more Congressmen whom they can handle. There is still a fighting minority in both houses which stand in their way. Their hope is that in the forthcoming elections they will be able to elect a few more Charley McCarthys which will assure them of clear sailing.

But the Fair Labor Standards Act is not the only piece of legislation beneficial to labor which is under attack. A well integrated plan for wrecking unemployment insurance is also taking shape in Washington. A bill that could certainly do the wrecking job thoroughly is pending on Capitol Hill right now. Sponsored by A. L. Reeves, Jr., of Missouri, it is known as H.H. 4800.

At the present time, the unemployment insurance program is administered by the various states under federal supervision. It is financed by a three per cent payroll tax which is paid entirely by employers. Ninety per cent of the revenue derived from the tax goes to the individual states while ten per cent goes to the federal government which bears all the expenses of administration incurred by the states. Legislation now pending would completely eliminate the federal government from the program and wipe out all the safeguards that now surround the expenditure of unemployment insurance funds. One of these safeguards surrounding expenditures of unemployment insurance reserve funds is a provision that these funds can be spent for no purpose other than paying unemployment insurance to qualified workers. The proposed legislation would wipe out this safeguard and thus make the reserve funds easy prey to the conniving of clever politicians.

When one realizes that there is something like seven billion dollars piled up in unemployment insurance reserve fund, it is not difficult to realize that state political machines would have the biggest slush fund of all time at their disposal once the proposed legislation became law. Those who became unemployed through no fault of their own might never be able to collect unemployment benefits, despite the fact they had benefits coming, because the money would have vanished long since in the mysterious way political machines have of making funds disappear.

This tampering with unemployment insurance is an important matter to all workers. Good times may not always be with us. Under the present setup, sizeable reserve funds have been collected. Protected by proper safeguards such as exist at present, these reserves should be ample to see the program through a stretch of several lean years. Let the politicians get their hands on them once, and the funds would soon go up in smoke, and at the very time when workers need the cushion of unemployment insurance most none would be forthcoming because of no funds being available.

But these safeguards surrounding unemployment insurance funds are not the only important provisions of the present law under attack. Under the law as now constituted, a worker cannot be denied benefits if he refuses to take a job in a strike-bound plant, or in a plant that pays sub-standard wages, or in an industry where his union membership might be jeopardized. These important provisions, too would disappear if pending amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act are passed.

The size of the reserve fund is the ammunition which the vested interests are using in their sly fight to knock out the protective features of the law and get the seven billion dollars into the hands of state political machines. They maintain that seven billion dollars is "an enormity of funds." Actually this is not so. Unemployment has been negligible during the past six or seven years and returning veterans have been provided for through the GI Bill of Rights. Otherwise the reserve funds might not be so large.

Furthermore, benefits have not been increased any despite the fact it takes two dollars today to buy what one dollar could buy when present benefits were established. But most important of all, it is vital that adequate reserves be maintained at all time so that the unemployment insurance program can be kept on a solvent basis in case of a slump.

Contrary to the wishes of the vested interests, the Social Security Board recommends that in case reserve funds do become too great that benefits be upped, coverage be extended, the pay period lengthened, and provision be made for taking into consideration forced idleness due to sickness. If these things were done the seven billion dollars would look much less like an enormity; in fact it might well look to be pitifully inadequate.

Commenting on the efforts of the vested interests to emasculate the entire unemployment insurance program and get the reserve funds into the hands of political machines, Representatives Dingell of Michigan recently said:

"This plan, if adopted, would mark the disintegration of the system of unemployment compensation as we know it in this country today. It is in fact an insidious and dangerous attack upon a system which is designed to afford a measure of economic security to workers."

The vested interests succeeded in getting the Taft-Hartley Act passed. They will also succeed in wrecking the Fair Labor Standards Act and the unemployment insurance program unless organized labor becomes cognizant of the danger. The next election will probably tell the story. If the vested interests put a few more of their rubber stamps into Congress, labor will lose its shirt. On the other hand if labor undergoes a political awakening and elects its friends and defeats its enemies, the trend toward reactionism can be halted.

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# "Study World Slave Labor" AFL Asks UN

AFL leaders joined with other prominent citizens in calling upon the United Nations for a searching inquiry into slave labor conditions throughout the world and urged an end to the practice of slave labor everywhere.

The statment, signed by more than 300 citizens, was released by Rev. Donald Harrington, national chairman for the Workers Defense League.

Included among those backing the WDL action were William Green, president of the AFL; Matthew Woll, AFL council member; Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union; Arnold S. Zander, president of the State, County and Municipal Employes Union; H. L. Mitchell, president of the National Farm Labor Union; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and other AFL officials.

Rev. Harrington declared the primary emphasis of the inquiry must be on the investigation of slave labor in Russian concentration camps where at least half of the world's modern slaves are located.

Charging that the number of slave laborers in the world has increased to an estimated 20,000,000, the signers of the statement publicly expressed their solidarity with these workers.

On the basis of the facts disclosed, the conscience of humanity must be mobilized," the statement says. "Free labor is not secure while slave labor exists. We assert that it is the positive duty of the United Nations to investigate and publicize the facts about slave labor. We ask for the facts, and we demand the end of slave labor everywhere in the world.

A delegation representing the Workers Defense League presented the statement to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations. It is expected that the action of the WDL and its backers will add an impetus to consideration of the slave labor problem by the UN, discussion of which was postponed by the Economic and Social Council until July.

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### DEATH CALLS FORMER BOILERMAKER PRESIDENT

Death last month ended the long and active labor career of Joseph A. Franklin, prominent official of the Boilermakers Union. Mr. Franklin was serving as president emeritus of his organization at the time of his demise. In the year 1908, Mr. Franklin was first elected active president of his union. He served in that capacity until 1929. The following year he was again placed at the helm of the Boilermakers and remained in that position until 1944.

Mr. Franklin served on President Wilson's War Labor Board during World War 1, acting as assistant director of labor disputes. He was 79 at the time of his death.

# N L R B Starts Floundering

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As predicted by AFL leaders the National Labor Relations Board has been literally swamped with work since enactment of the Taft-Hartley law.

A statistical report covering the board's activities in the first 6 months under the legislation reveals that 12,500 cases were filed since August 22, 1947, more than were brought to the NLRB in any one of the board's first full 11 years.

Under this avalanche of business, which is continuing at an ever increasing rate, the backlog of cases pending disposition by the NLRB rose to 9,500 nearly 2½ times the number of cases pending when the Taft-Hartley law became effective.

Of this number, 1,600 cases were filed under the Wagner Act which means that the 6-months accumulation of cases under the new law has hit the astounding total of 7,900. Put in simple terms the NLRB at the end of February was twice as far behind with Taft-Hartley cases alone as it was after 11 years operation under the Wagner Act.

The 7,900-case Taft-Hartley backlog is broken down in 1,400 unfair labor practice cases and 6,470 petitions for various types of elections. Analysis of the election petitions received in the 6-month period shows 4,910 were for union shop authorization polls, 1,420 asked for collective bargaining decisions, while 140 petitions for decertification elections were filed.

If these statistics presented in the NLRB report seem amazing, the predictions for the future loads of "red tape" in store for the board are fantastic. Paul M. Herzog, NLRB chairman painted a dismal picture.

He predicted that the board will be swamped with over 60,000 cases during the next fiscal year, beginning July 1. That's more than 6 times as much as the board handled annually under the Wagner Act.

Of the total, Herzog estimated 30,000 will be petitions for "union shop" elections.

The board chairman forecast that 3,900 charges of "unfair labor practices" will be filed against unions and about 4,000 against employers, or almost 50-50. That disclosure pretty much demolishes the propaganda that employers "will not make much use of the act to harass unions."

To the millions of American workers who remember the war years, the growing backlog of business piling up before the National Labor Relations Board is very discouraging.

From all indications the NLRB is headed even deeper into the mire, thanks to the cumbersome, unworkable, untenable provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. That the NLRB is doomed to eventually strangle in its own red tape seems inevitable. Before it does so, however, injustices, complications and delays may make a shambles of industrial relations.

# Editorial

## Avoid the Trojan Horse

Torn asunder by two cataclysmic wars in a single generation, the world is slow to return to normalcy. Almost three years have elapsed since the last shot was fired, yet the brave new world all of us dreamed of in the trying days of 1944 and 1945 is still mostly a mirage. Tension, mistrust, and ill will still exist between nations and peoples. Hunger, want and hardship are still the lot of a major portion of the civilized world. Yet the picture is not without its promising touches.

In India the teeming millions have achieved independence if not harmony. The Indian constitution sets a new standard for liberalism and individual freedom. That it is largely meaningless to date cannot discount the fact that it is the basic factor in the Indian pathway toward independence. It may take years or it may take generations, but in the end Indians will learn to honor and respect and be governed by the historic document, just as the Philippines are becoming adjusted to their outright freedom. In other parts of the world, too, signs are encouraging. In Java and Borneo and French Indo-China the people are working toward independence and democracy. Even in Europe, confused as the situation is, the news is not all bad.

Throughout substantial portions of the old world organized labor is gradually arising Phoenix-like from the ashes of the old ruins. The hardships are many and the obstacles are numerous but the workers of Europe are rebuilding their great unions which were among the finest in the world in the days before the war. Progress may be slow and setbacks may be numerous, but the European unions are marching forward. There is no other way of building strong and independent labor unions. It took plenty of blood and tears to build the labor movement in this country, and even today, in this supposedly enlightened age, trade unionism is under attack from the vested interests. Determination and statesmanship are still needed in America to keep organized labor from falling prey to the interests which want unionism saddled with the yoke of government control.

To the unions of Europe which are rebuilding under extremely adverse conditions, our problems may seem insignificant. But in reality they are not. At home or abroad, the fundamental principle of unionism must be independence. The same Communistic influences that are trying to wreck our unions here with a hoary Trojan horse disguised as "unity" are working in the European unions, only on a much grander scale. With their phony cry of "unity" the Kremlin agents are seeking to undermine and destroy every vestige of genuine trade unionism on the continent.

In America, the working people have been too generously endowed with common sense to fall for the fancy propaganda of the Communists.

We sincerely hope that our European brothers are equally discerning. The pathway of Communism with its misleading cry of "unity" is the pathway to serfdom and eventual slavery. On the other hand, the pathway of genuine free and independent unionism is the pathway to peace and prosperity and a decent way of life for all who toil for a living. May our European brothers always remember that.

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## One Asset We Dare Not Dissipate

Recent government figures reveal that unemployment hit the two and a half million mark shortly after the first of the year. While they might have a hard time convincing the two and a half million who are jobless that it is so, economists insist, nevertheless, that the unemployment situation is nothing to get alramed about. They point out that seasonal layoffs, workers changing jobs, etc. keep several million temporarily out of work even in the best of times. Be that as it may, joblessness is never very pleasant to the people who are victims of it. That the economy of the nation is in a healthy condition is small consolation to a man or woman who does not have a weekly pay check coming in these days when high prices make it difficult to live decently even with a steady income.

However, the saddest part of the whole situation is that unemployment is most prevalent among workers in the older age brackets. In fact men and women over fifty-five constitute the vast bulk of the jobless pool. Not only are more of them unemployed proportionately, but also it takes much longer to place them on new jobs that it does younger workers; this despite the fact that wartime experience proved older workers safer, steadier and more conscientious employes in many industries. This trend was in effect long before the war and apparently it is going to continue unless steps are taken to prevent workers still in the prime of their lives from being dumped on the scrap heap for no reason other than that they have reached an arbitrary age limit. If the problem is not recognized and solved before very long serious consequences may develop.

It is estimated that by 1980 there will be some sixty million people in this nation over the age of forty-five. Around twenty-one million of these will be over sixty-five. At the present time the total number of people employed is in the neighborhood of sixty million. This means that by 1980, if employers continue refusing to employ people over forty-five, our total unemployed army will be approximately as big as our whole working force is at the present time. If people are not working, they must be supported by one means or another. How and when will the nation be able to carry the financial burden in 1980 if the present trend of forcibly retiring middle-aged workers continues?

The whole idea of arbitrarily refusing to hire men at any given age is a silly and uneconomic one. Some men are youthful and spry at seventy and others are comparatively old at fifty. While speed in some lines may diminish with advancing years, skill and know-how increase as long as a man lives. In the long run, older workers can generally hold their own with their younger brothers.

In addition to the billions we have already spent, within the next few years we are going to spend some seventeen or eighteen billions more to rehabilitate the peoples of other nations. Is it too much to ask that we start figuring out ways and means of taking care of our own discarded workers,—men and women who through their work and tax contributions built America and made it strong? Than the skill and brains of our people, America has no greater asset. Is it economically sound to dissipate this asset just as we have dissipated much of our forests and farmland? Certainly the answer is a loud unequivocal "no."

The solution does not lie in a pittance or a dole of some kind. It lies in making available work opportunities to all who are capable and willing to work, whether they are eighteen or eighty, with the assurance that when he or she has reached the end of his working days reasonable security from poverty and want will be assured.

Perhaps this is an ambitious program. But if we can spend billions to take care of people in other lands, surely we can spend a few dollars to take care of our own displaced workers in their declining years.

## The Figures Belie the Propaganda

The people of the nation now have had a full six month dose of the Taft-Hartley Act, and to those who earn their living with the sweat of their brows it has proved to be a bitter dose indeed. The framers of the Act and those who supported it are diligently trying to sell it to workers as a piece of beneficial legislation, but facts and figures belie their propaganda efforts.

According to the Labor Board's own figures, the number of representation elections it conducted in first four months after passage of the Act dropped sharply. Out of the 1,395 requests by newly organized groups during that period, the Board held only 507 representation elections. In the pre-Taft-Hartley era the average ran somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,500 elections. In other words, whereas something like 3,500 groups of workers got a chance to get a union going before passage of the Act, today only 507 groups are given that opportunity. Putting it another way, workers' chances of getting a union recognized and ready to bargain for them have dropped practically eighty-five per cent under the Act.

Furthermore, due to the "free speech for employers" provisions of the Act, the "no union" vote in representation elections has increased substantially. Judging by some employer letters we have recently seen, about the only thing an employer is now prevented from doing is telling workers bluntly that they will be fired if they vote for a union. He can hint and imply the same thing but if he does not say so flat-footedly there is no coercion involved. The increasing "non-union" ballots show the results.

Yet in spite of these things, the Balls and the Tafts and the Hartleys have the effrontery to tell workers that the Act is a good for them. But the above figures belie their propaganda efforts: Bluntly put, for those who believe in free and independent unions, the Taft-Hartley Act is poison; for those who believe in company unions or no unions at all, the Act is a good thing.

# Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
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GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
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Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bldg., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## *Notice to Recording Secretaries*

*The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1948, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

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### NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|---|---|
| 2433 | Sumter, S. C. |
| 2437 | Aumsville, Ore. |
| 2434 | Moor Lake, Ont., Can. |
| 2435 | Inglewood, Calif. |
| 2438 | Columbus, Ohio |
| 2439 | Guymon, Okla. |
| 2440 | Montreal, Que., Can. |
| 3085 | Hobart Mills, Calif. |
| 2441 | Corydon, Ind. |
| 2442 | Dothan, Ala. |
| 3090 | Norway, Ore. |
| 2444 | Pecos, Texas |
| 2445 | Sacramento, Calif. |
| 2447 | Montreal, Que., Can. |
| 2448 | Fleischmanns, N. Y. |
| 2449 | Iola, Kans. |
| 3093 | Memphis, Tenn. |

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**VOTE -- TO PRESERVE A FREE AMERICA**

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother HERBERT F. ANDERSON, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother GERALD W. ARNOLD, Local No. 2065, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Brother FLOYD G. BAILEY, Local No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother OTTO BAUMAN, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother VERNON BEST, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother WILLIAM BIER, Local No. 672, Clinton, Iowa.
Brother STANLEY LE BLANC, Local No. 1846, New Orleans, La.
Brother L. N. CAIN, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother D. CEFARATT, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother OSBORNE A. COX, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother JOSEPH DALTON, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother W. W. DAVISON, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brother SALVATORE DI NATALE, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother GEORGE DOWDING, Local No. 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.
Brother C. F. FERRELL, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother HENRY F. FISCHBACK, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother ERNEST E. FREDRICKSON, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother WM. E. FREIBURG, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother JOHN FRENZEL, Local No. 672, Clinton, Iowa.
Brother CARL G. FULTON, Local No. 665, Amarillo, Tex.
Brother AGUSTUS L. GARREN, Local No. 384, Asheville, N. C.
Brother HARRY W. GIPPLE, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother WILLIAM GRABDUNKEL, Local No. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Brother JAMES C. GREENWAY, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother ARTHUS HUDSON, Local No. 306, Newark, N. J.
Brother CORNELIUS KEIVITT, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother JOSEPH J. LENTZ, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother ISAAC LEWIS, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother C. W. LINDSEY, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother ALBERT LUCKE, Local No. 672, Clinton, Iowa.
Brother JOE C. MACHADO, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother THOMAS MATHIESON, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother RAYMOND MEADOWS, Local No. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Brother HARRY MEAKIN, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother FRED MEEKER, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother CHAUNCEY MORRIS, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother CHARLES MOSELEY, Local No. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother PAUL MULLER, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother R. NOESEN, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother DONALD PAXTON, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother A. J. PEES, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother WILFRED PETTIPAS, Local No. 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.
Brother HAROLD E. PUTMAN, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother ALBERT RASCHE, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother A. A. RAUSH, Local No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
Brother GEORGE O. ROPER, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother CHARLES J. SCHIRMEISTER, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wisc.
Brother STEVE SILVAGE, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother ALEXANDER SMITH, Local No. 306, Newark, N. J.
Brother PERRY L. STANDLEY, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother REUBEN L. SYKES, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother FRANK J. VOGG, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOHN WALDING, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother W. A. WALSMITH, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.

# Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## HALIFAX LOCAL CELEBRATES 63 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Over 400 members, friends and guests of Local Union No. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, filled the dining hall of the Nova Scotia Hotel on the night of February 4 to help the union celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of its founding. From beginning to end, the evening was a grand success, with a real feed of Nova Scotia turkey high on the agenda.

George A. Smith, president of the Local, outlined the history of the carpenters union in Halifax, stressing the Local's unique record in making great progress without having a single strike in 29 years.

Mr. Smith spoke of the early days of the union, and compared conditions in those times with conditions existing today.

James H. Dwyer, International Representative of the union, addressed the assembly on some of the principles of trade unionism.

L. D. Curry, Provincial Minister of Labor, spoke on "social security," and described a healthy trade union as one of the greatest factors in assuring working people of economic independence.

Brief speeches were made by J. E. Ahern, Mayor of Halifax, and A. C. Pettipas, Mayor of Dartmouth.

A highlight of the evening was presentations to those members of the Local who had attained 30 years membership. These were Oliver Grey, Raymond Webber, H. S. Horne, Benjamin Hollett, George Collins, Henry Marks, Jacob Snelgrove, Ernest Appleby, Stanley Meisner, Harry Blunden, Robert Simpson, Benjamin Purcell and Joseph Clattenburg. In recognition of their long service, they were presented with wallets and cash gifts.

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## PHILADELPHIA LOCAL MARKS 60th MILESTONE

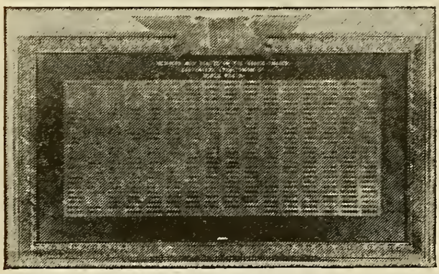
Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, on the night of February 21st, celebrated the sixtieth aniversary of its founding with a gala banquet and show at the Broadwood Hotel in that city. Among the crowd of better than 1,300 were such notables as M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice President; Lewis G. Hines, Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor; and James L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation. Each of them in a brief speech outlined the need for an immediate political awakening on the part of organized labor. Brother Hutcheson gave a short resume of the plans which the United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee is developing for active participation in the forthcoming campaigns. Brother McDevitt outlined the activities of the organization he heads along the same lines, while Brother Hines painted a vivid picture of what is going on in Washington where employer groups are calling the tune. Each emphasized the fact that labor must this year elect its friends and defeat its enemies. A highlight of the evening was a preview of the two movies produced by the General Office. One movie shows the General Office in operation, while the other takes the audience on an extended tour of the Home at Lakeland. Both were declared excellent by all who saw them, and it was the consensus of opinion that they would do much good in giving the general public a better understanding of organized labor and what it is accomplishing.

During the course of the evening, on behalf of the Local, Brother Hutcheson presented a small token of esteem to John Otto, whose fifty-one years of continuous membership makes him the Number One member.

General Representative William O. Blaier acted as honorary chairman of the committee on arrangements and toastmaster of the evening. Assisting him on arrangements were Chairman Shedaker and Secretary Gray.

## LOCAL 61 DEDICATES HAND CARVED MASTERPIECE

Some 1,600 members, guests and friends of Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., filled Scottish Rite Temple to capacity on the night of December 12, when the union dedicated its magnificent Honor Roll in tribute to the 429 members who served in the armed forces during World War II. Over ten feet long and over six feet wide, the Honor Roll represents a masterpiece of the fast disappearing art of wood carving. Hand carved of the finest walnut obtainable, the plaque represents almost six months of exacting work and highest quality craftsmanship.



The dedication ceremonies opened with an invocation by the Reverend Northrip, former Army chaplain, who also spoke on the necessity of winning a lasting peace that the sacrifices of the men who served may not have been made in vain. Father Lorenz, also a former Navy chaplain, emphasized that the lessons of tolerance and brotherhood which the war taught all people must not be lost. As taps was sounded, Father Lorenz read the names of the members who made the supreme sacrifice.

Special guest of the evening was John R. Stevenson, 2nd General Vice President, who extended the greetings of the Genral Officers. In a stirring address he outlined the vital part played by Brotherhood members in the war, and he closed by urging all members to take an active part in the union and civic affairs in order that unionism and democracy can grow and prosper.

After the benediction the 1,600 guests retired to the dining room where a sumptuous banquet was waiting. Fine food and fine drink made the evening a complete success. Chairman O. E. Masoner presided. Pat Dunn, noted baritone, led the crowd in singing.

## MARIETTA MARKS 58th BIRTHDAY

Observance of the fifty-eighth anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 356, Marietta, Ohio, was held last month in the form of a get-together at Labor Union Hall on Front St. Owing to extremely bad weather and icy roads attendance was cut down materially. However, some fifty odd members braved the elements and enjoyed a fine evening.

Highlights of the event, presided over by Rod Brackenridge, chairman, included a number of talks. A. R. Ritchie, president of the central body, spoke briefly on the subject of "Organization"; James Stewart, president of the International Chemical Workers, used the topic "Elect Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies"; James Cross, president of the Printers' Local, discussed the subject "Strength in Union"; Bob Skipton gave a talk concerning the safety department of the State of Ohio.

The evening's program was in charge of a committee consisting of Art Stroud, chairman, Joe Dyer and Fred Legleitner. The refreshment committee consisted of Jo Strahler and Don Spindler.

## BEDFORD LOCAL CELEBRATES 45th BIRTHDAY

On February 6, 1903, Charter No. 1380 was installed at Bedford, Indiana. Forty-five years later, on the night of February 20, 1948, over 100 members, wives and friends of Local No. 1380 gathered together in spacious Odd Fellows Hall to commeorate the forty-fifth anniversary of that memorable occasion. Chicken prepared in the inimitable Indiana style was the highlight of the banquet and the way the chicken disappeared attested to the fact that carpenters are generally as adept with the knife and fork as they are with the hammer and square.

Two charter members, Brothers H. W. Green and Oliver P. Hunter, were special guests. During the evening they were presented with cash awards as a token of the esteem in which they are held by their fellow members.

The Reverend E. L. Hutchens, pastor of the Methodist Church was also an honored guest. He opened the banquet by asking Grace and later in the program he delivered a short address on the contribution made to human progress by the carpenter from the time of the greatest of them all, Jesus of Nazareth.

Brothers M. L. Chitwood and Lee Beaty of Local 1664, Bloomington, were special guests. General Representative C. O. Van Horn delivered the address of the evening.

◆

## *Condolence*

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 21, 1947.

**Whereas,** God in His wisdom has removed by death Brother Edward W. Finney from his labor as a member of the Local Union 514 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and

**Whereas,** as Brother Finney has faithfully served and safeguarded the interest of the brothers of the United Brotherhood as a member of Local Union 514 and Business Agent of the Wyoming Valley District Council, President of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and General Representative of the Brotherhood, serving in offices for years, exemplifying to a high degree of efficiency and honesty in the offices, and

**Whereas,** realizing our loss in the death of Brother Finney, we humbly bow to the Divine Will of Him who guides the destiny of men and nations,

**Therefore Be It Resolved,** by the Local Union that we extend his widow and family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and commend them to the keeping of him that knoweth and doeth all at His Will, and

**Be It Further Resolved,** that a copy of these condolences be forwarded to the family of our deceased Brother and also that they be spread upon the minutes of the Local Union.

R. M. WILLIAMS,
STANLEY ECKENRODE,
J. A. FREY,
Committee.

◆

### KANSAS CITY MILLWRIGHTS STAGE BIRTHDAY BALL

To celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding, Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City, Kans., sponsored a mammoth party and social evening on the night of February 21st. Several hundred members, wives, and friends of the Union were in attendance and throughout the evening they enjoyed fine speaking and fine entertainment. A fine list of guest speakers—headed by R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member and Perrin D. McElroy, secretary of the Kansas City Building Trades,—congratulated the Union on the progress it has made and outlined the struggles that lie ahead for organized labor. Officers of the Union were introduced in a short ceremony.

Following the speakers, a delicious buffet supper was served as a prelude to the dancing which continued far into the night. All who attended had such a fine time eating, dancing and visiting together that plans are now being made to have the party scheduled as a regular annual affair.

Local Union No. 1529 is composed of millwrights and machinery erectors in Kansas City and vicinity.

# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## PORT CHESTER LADIES CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 78, Port Chester, N. Y., the only one in Westchester County that I know of.

We meet every third Wednesday in the month, at the Carpenters' Hall.

We only have thirteen members, and two of them live in Florida and one in Bethlehem, Conn., but we usually have a good turn out at that.

March 17th, we celebrated our twenty-sixth anniversary, which was to be February 14th but the weather was too bad.

We went to the theatre in the afternoon and at 6:30 P.M. we met our husbands and families and went to the Village Inn, a restaurant across from the Hall. We all had a very enjoyable dinner.

After the dinner we all went back to the Hall and had speaking by some of the men, which was very interesting. And then we played games and gave prizes.

Before going home we served coffee and cake.

I enjoy reading about our Ladies very much. I have only been in the Order five years and president the second term.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. W. Follest, President.

## HARLINGEN AUXILIARY WORKS ON OBJECTIVES

The Editor:

We would like to report some of the activities of Ladies Auxiliary No. 479 of Harlingen, Texas, which was recently organized with a charter membership of twenty-five.

Our meetings are held the first and third Mondays of each month. We always start each month with an objective. August's objective was to find out how many union label items are carried by our local merchants. We answered roll call by naming these union made products. We had representation at the All Unions Trade Day celebration in Brownsville on September 1st and participated in the parade and program.

At the second meeting of the month we entertained our husbands with a program using the union label theme. Our speaker was Colonel Lockhead of Brownsville.

October's objective was a drive for new members, with the person signing most applications to win an Auxiliary pin. At our October social meeting we held a fish fry which everyone enjoyed immensely. Over eighty were in attendance.

November's objective was also a membership drive and our husbands were on hand to watch us initiate twenty-five new members as a result. Our new Degree Team put on an initiation and drill that opened the eyes of the members of Local Union No. 2190.

December's objective was a Christmas party and turkey dinner. The fact that almost 150 were on hand for the party shows how successful it was. Interest shown in our attendance is very encouraging. To stimulate attendance we have an attendance prize, five minute readings, short discussions on parliamentary law and a secret sister plan. We invite anyone visiting these parts to join us in our activities.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. J. J. Sprague.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

(Copyright 1948)

LESSON 235

By H. H. Siegele

When I started work as a carpenter apprentice, the 2-foot rule was commonly used by carpenters. It was used mostly for measuring short distances. The longer measurements, speaking of general house carpentry, were made with measuring poles, 10-foot, 12-foot, and 16-foot poles. A few years later the 3-foot folding rule came on the market, which met with such approval by carpenters in general, that it soon put the 2-foot rule into second place, and today the latter is rarely seen in the hands of carpenters.

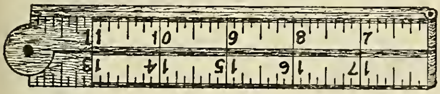


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a drawing of a 2-foot brass bound rule, folded. While it is true that this rule has been practically forced out of use, so far as carpenters are concerned, the oldtimers will probably agree that when it was discarded, something that was practical went out with it. The 2-foot rule was handy for gauging margins, and so forth. Such margins as 3/16 of an inch were gauged with a single thickness of the rule; ⅜ of an inch margins were gauged with a double thickness of the rule; ½-inch margins were gauged by using the width of a single fold, while 1-inch margins were gauged with the full width of the rule, folded. The 3-foot rule was used for the same gauging purposes, but because of its length it was just a little unwieldy.

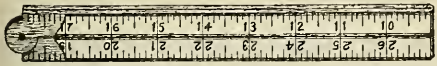


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 is a drawing of a brass bound 3-foot folding rule. It held a popular lead for several decades in the field of carpentry, then the zigzag rule took over.

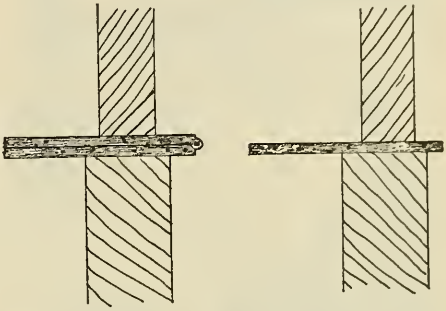


Fig. 3

Fig. 3, to the right, shows how a single fold of brass bound rule was used to gauge a spread of 3/16 of an inch, while to the left is shown a two-fold part of a rule for gauging a ⅜ of an inch spread. These two uses of the folding rule were applied to so many different things that they cannot all be enumerated.

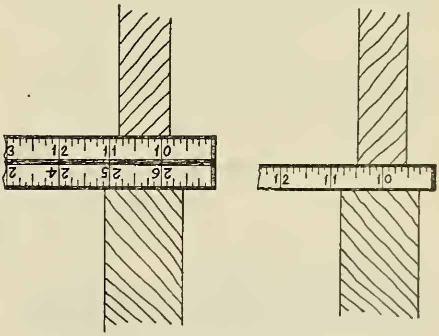


Fig. 4

Fig. 4 shows to the right the folding rule used for gauging a spread of ½-inch, while to the left is shown the rule used for making a 1-inch spread.

Fig. 5 is a sort of diagram showing how the folding rule was used in determining the amount of fall in a platform, floor, roof, and so forth. The procedure was something like this: The workman placed the straightedge somewhat as shown by the diagram, the long dotted line representing the bottom edge, then he slipped the rule under the low end, about as shown at A by dotted lines. In this case ½-inch is used, while in practice the workman would use the width that most nearly would bring the straightedge to a level position. If it were found that the end of the straightedge resting on the rule was low, the rule would be moved to the left until the straightedge would be in a level position, or as shown by the diagram, from A to B, which is indicated by the arrow and the dotted line. The straightedge in a level position, the amount of fall could be obtained at the end of the platform by measurement.

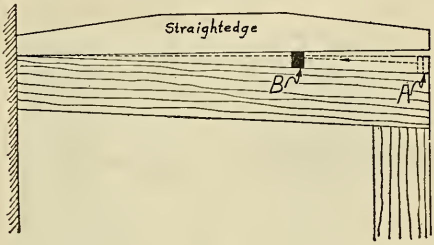


Fig. 5

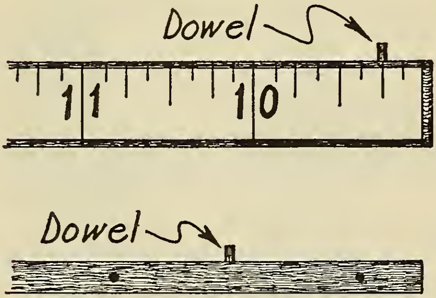


Fig. 6

Every carpenter who has examined a new folding rule has discovered that it is provided with three dowels, similar to what is shown by Fig. 6. These dowels are practical, so far as I can see, only while the rule is on the market, for they hold the folds compactly together. But after the rule gets into the hands of a workman, those little dowels are more of a handicap than of serving any useful purpose. After I discovered that, I always pulled the dowels out and threw them away, whenever I got a new rule.

Fig. 7

For measuring purposes the zigzag rule is so far ahead of the folding rules, that despite the advantages of the folding rules, pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs, it holds first place with the average carpenter. Fig. 7 is a drawing of a zigzag rule folded. The 6-foot zigzag rule is probably the most popular; however, it can be obtained in lengths running from 3 feet to 8 feet.

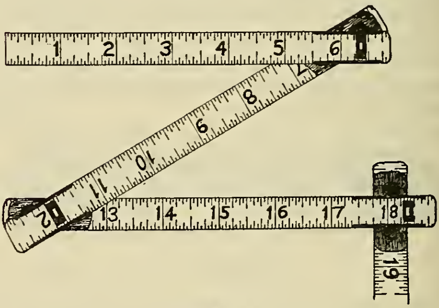


Fig. 8

Fig. 8 shows the zigzag rule partly unfolded. There is a way of unfolding a zigzag rule that is almost as fast as pulling out the end of a tape line. Hold the folded rule in your right hand in such a manner that your fingers cover

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all of the edges of the folds on one side. Then with the left hand, pull out the end of the top fold and keep on pulling, at the same time release fold after fold by slipping the fingers of your right hand down the side of the rule. This is a trick, and must be practiced a great deal in order to make it work. If you are not careful with this trick, you can easily break a rule in two while trying to unfold it. On the other hand, if you can develop the skill it takes to do this expertly, you won't want to unfold a zigzag rule in any other way.

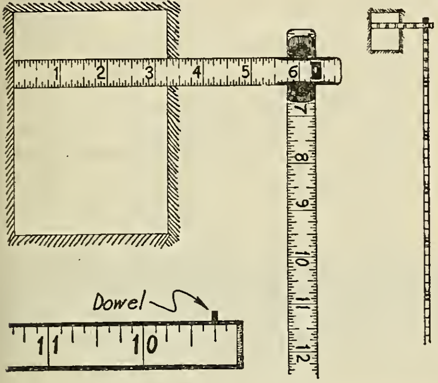

Fig. 9

Fig. 9 shows one of the advantages of a zigzag rule. Here, to the left, is shown the first fold of the rule in a right angle position, and used for measuring across a small opening in a wall far above the reach of the workman. To the right is shown a small-scale drawing of the rule in position for measuring the same opening. The illustration shows the rule applied for measuring a rather short distance, but it will give good results for measuring up to 18 inches, or even up to 24 inches. However, in making the longer measurements, the joints of the rule must be tight enough to hold the rule at a right angle. When the joints become too loose to hold a right angle, then it is time for the workman to buy a new rule.

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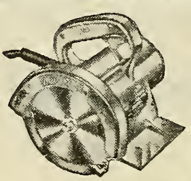
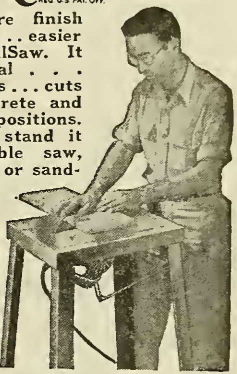

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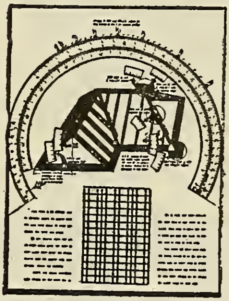

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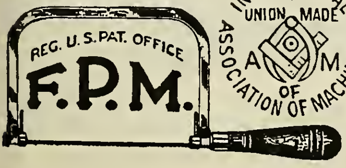

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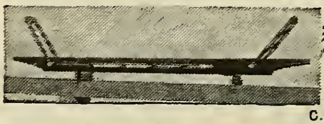

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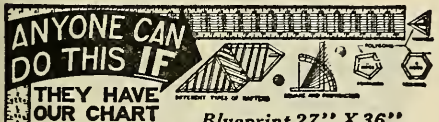
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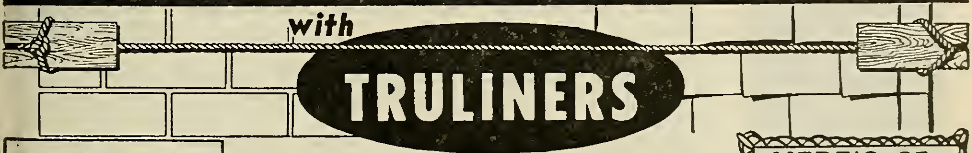

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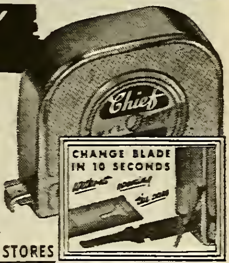

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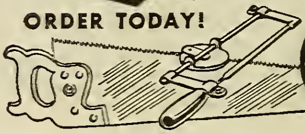

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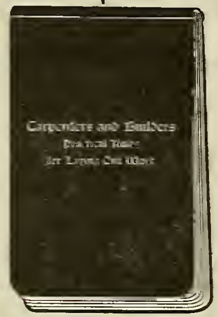

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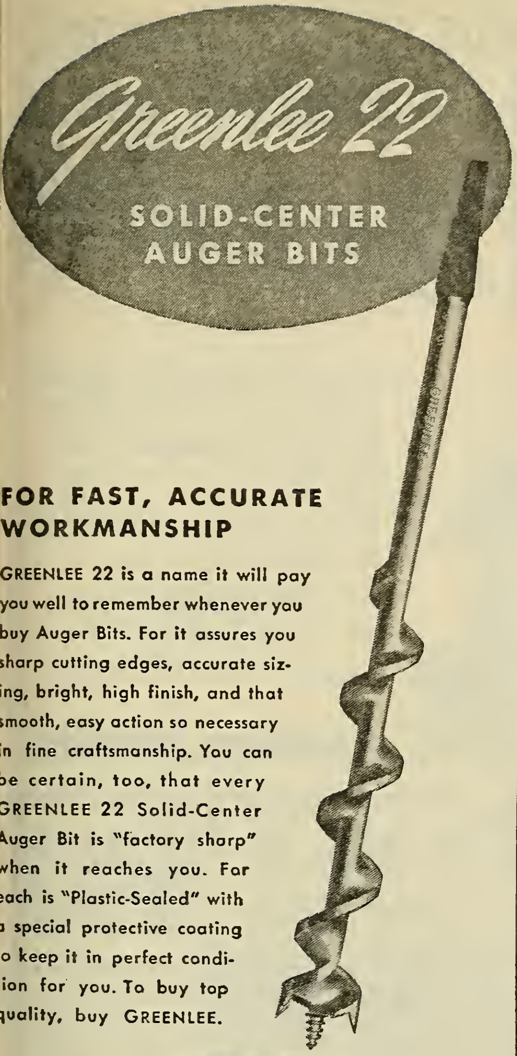

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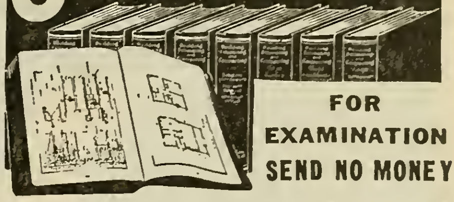

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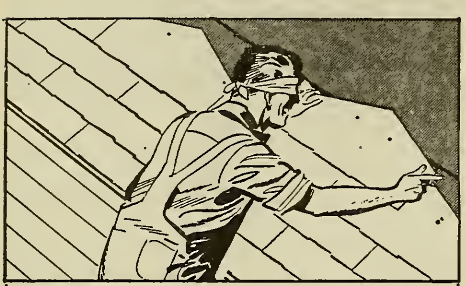

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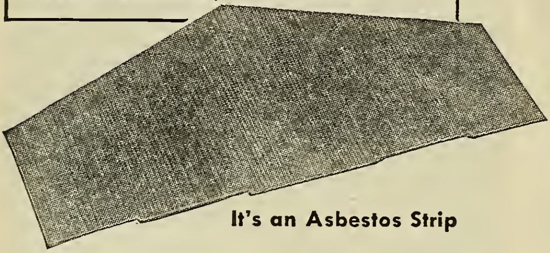

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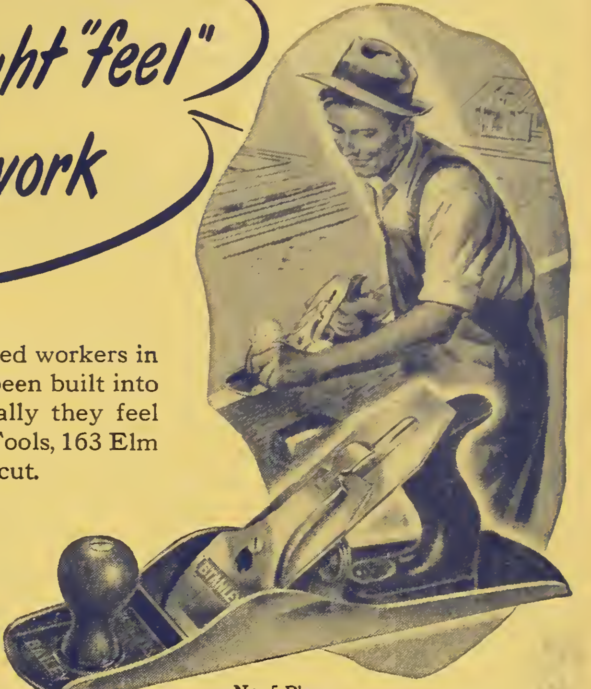

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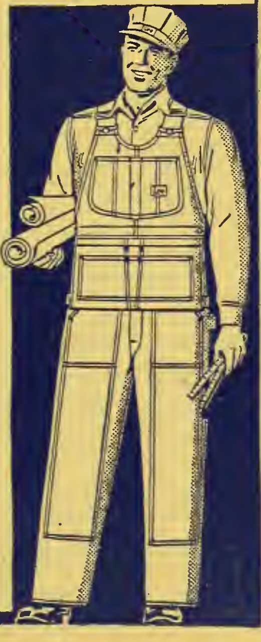

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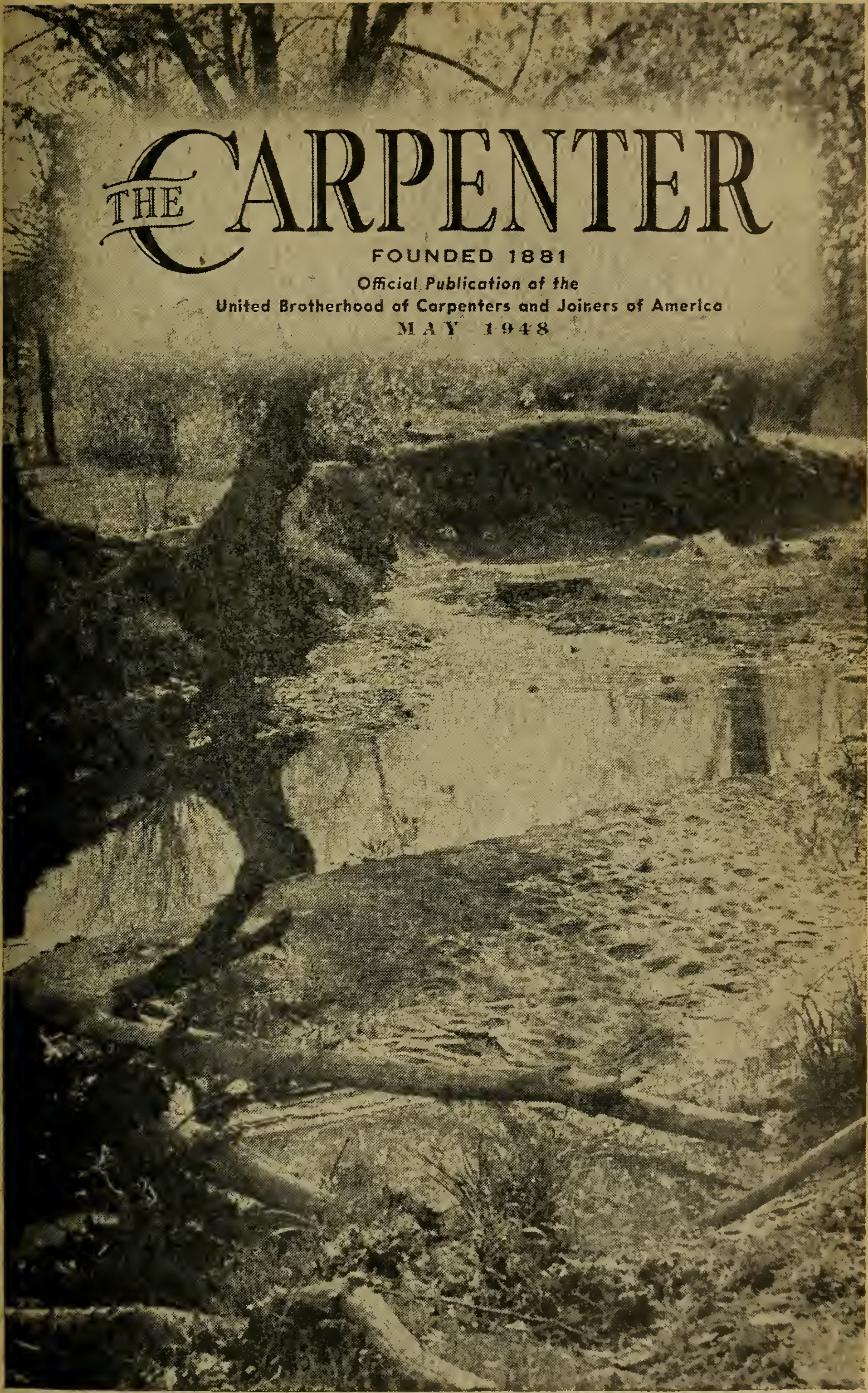

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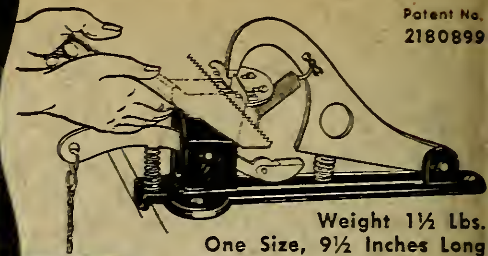

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Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us $8.75 and pay the balance of $30.00 at $7.50 per month, making a total of $38.75 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Labor Calculator, and complete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decision is final.

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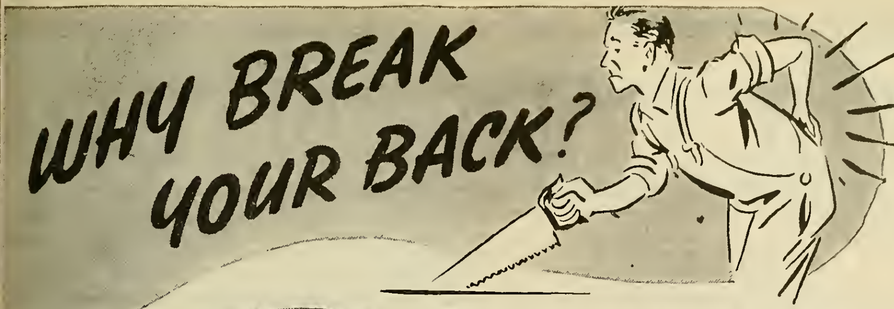
WHY BREAK YOUR BACK?

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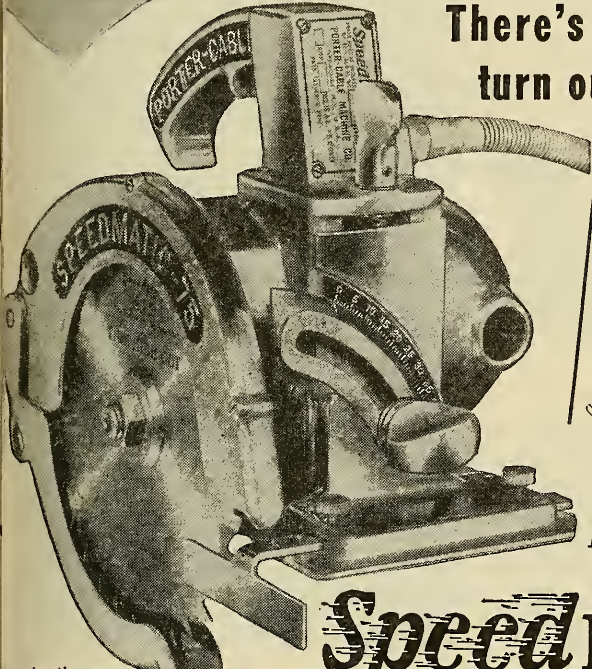

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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1948

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

## — Contents —

The Danger Grows - - - - - - - 7

In a blistering minority report, four Congressmen, members of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, violently disagree with the majority's contention that the Taft-Hartley Act is working out nicely. Point by point they show that the majority's report is biased and misleading. In the end they recommend immediate repeal of the Act.

An Old Problem Returns - - - - - - 9

The problem of imported foreign workers is becoming an acute one in Canada. In a letter to the Honorable Humphrey Mitchell, Canadian Minister of Labor, First General Vice-President Hutcheson summarizes the dangers involved and calls attention to the disturbing features of an imported labor program.

Redwood Saga Ends - - - - - - 14

Almost two years and three months to the day from the date when it was called the Redwood strike is terminated. While the strikers may not have achieved all their objectives insofar as the few hold-out companies are concerned, they did manage to clean up and alleviate a sorry situation in the area.

Here They Are Again - - - - - - 19

Non-union Canadian shingles are once again cutting into the American market and thereby jeopardizing the wages and working conditions won by Brotherhood shingle weavers in both the United States and Canada.

* * *

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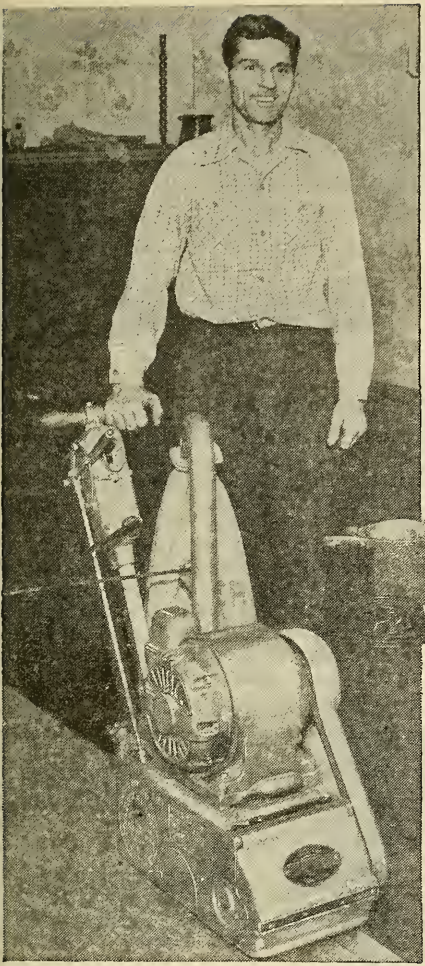
Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.



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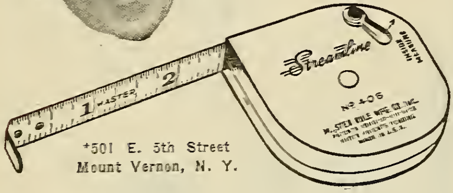

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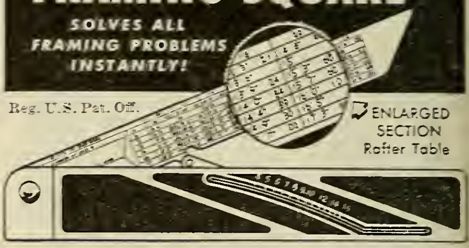

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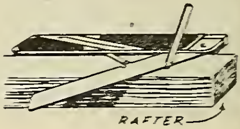

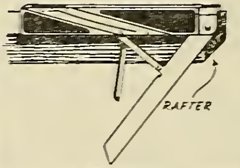

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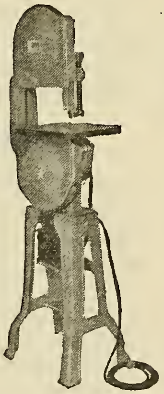

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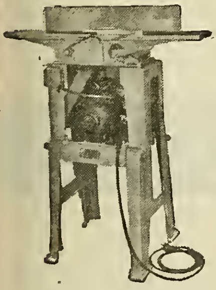

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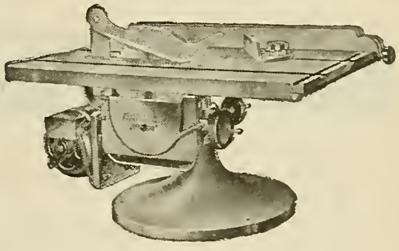

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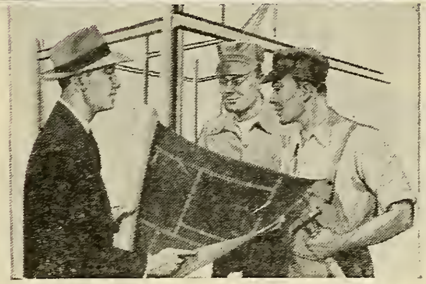

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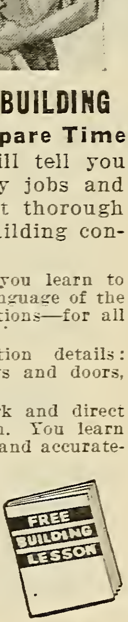

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# *The Danger Grows*

★ ★ ★

IN A BLISTERING, factual minority report that concludes "our analysis compels us to recommend the immediate repeal of the (Taft-Hartley) Act to avoid the serious injury to our economy we foresee" four members of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations ripped to shreds the majority report of the committee which maintains that .the Taft-Hartley Act is working out satisfactorily. Point by point the minority report explodes the theory that the Taft-Hartley Act is cutting down the number of strikes; that wages are not being adversely affected by the Act; and that labor-management relations are improvinng because of the Act. In fact the minority report finds that the Taft-Hartley Act is not only harming the 60,000,000 workers of the nation but the whole economy of the country as well.

Set up by Congress as a sort of "watch-dog" committee, the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations is charged with the responsibility of making a continuous study of industrial relations and making periodic reports thereon. After considerable attention to the matter, a majority of the committee released a report on March 29th covering the first six months of existence of the Act. That report lauded the Taft-Hartley Act to the skies. It cited the Act as a boon to the nation. Four members of the committee disagreed, however. In a cold, hard-hitting analysis of what has transpired since the Act was passed, these four members proved point by point that organized labor and the whole U. S. economy are in serious jeopardy unless the Act is repealed without delay. Senators James E. Murray and Claude Pepper, together with Congressmen John Lesinski and Augustine B. Kelley signed the minority report.

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The minority report covers the Act and the effect it has had thus far on industrial relations from A to Z. Substantially it reiterates what organized labor has maintained from the beginning—namely, that the act is a distinct threat to the very existence of organized labor; that it is bringing back the era of indiscriminate use of injunctions in labor disputes and that it compels unions to contribute to their own destruction. While the entire report is too long for reprinting here, it contains a summary which boils down the contents to twelve essential points. Because of its concise, and timely contents, we herewith reprint that summary:

## SUMMARY

We have carefully examined the majority's report in the light of experience thus far under the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. We find the report partisan in its approach and misleading in its findings. We find that the majority's conclusions are not warranted by the experience under the Taft-Hartley Act. Our analysis compels us to recommend the immediate repeal of the act to avoid the serious injury to our economy we foresee. We have outlined below some of the reasons for these conclusions.

The summary findings presented here are amply supported by the evidence appearing in the body of this report, with which they should be read for a full understanding of the situation.

1. The act has not resulted in a reduction of strikes. On the contrary, the act has already been the direct cause of work stoppages throughout the country. Moreover, through the encouragement offered to anti-union employers and through the justified suspicion and resentment engendered among the wage earners, the act has laid the basis for industrial unrest.

2. The majority's conclusion that the act had not adversely affected wages fails to take into account a number of factors that shed a different light on the conclusion made by the majority. These include the fact that during the initial period of the act's operation workers have not fared as well as other segments of our population for wages have lagged behind the rise in the cost of living and behind the tremendous increase of profits earned by business.

3. Experience with restrictions on union security agreements has already revealed serious defects. These restrictions have resulted in widespread resort to "bootleg" contracts and they have created special problems in industries such as the maritime and building trades.

4. The tremendous number of union-shop elections has impaired the ability of the NLRB to discharge its functions; union-shop elections have resulted in an extravagant waste of taxpayers' money; and the results of union-shop elections thus far establish the fact that the American worker is not opposed to union security agreements as claimed by the sponsors of the act.

5. The increasing backlog of Board cases, which has reached a figure almost double the largest in the Board's history, is seriously delaying the expeditious settlement of disputes.

6. The existing sweeping prohibition against secondary boycotts is restricting legitimate trade-union activities. It compels unions to contribute to their self-destruction and bars them from taking effective action against secondary employers whose resources are being utilized to defeat union bargaining demands.

7. Immediate repeal of the prohibition against union political activity is necessary to prevent the continued invasion of constitutional rights.

8. A disturbing pattern is being created in the use of labor injunctions which fully justifies the conclusion that the era of Government by injunction is being revived.

9. The enlargement of the meaning of coercion to a point where it now includes legitimate trade-union activities confirms the fear that this provision, when applied to labor organizations, would provide a weapon for improper interference with labor's legitimate concerted activities.

10. The report of the majority intrudes dangerously on the executive and judicial powers.

11. The report of the majority intrudes unwisely on existing bargaining relations in a number of industrial plants.

12. A pattern has already evolved for harassing trade unions by litigation.

# An Old Problem Returns

* * * * *

**Kanada wirbt in Deutschland gegenwartig 700 Schiffbauer und Zimmerleute an, die bei einer Wasserkraft-Gesellschaft in Ontario beschaftigt werden sollen.**

* * * * *

The above advertisement appeared in the January 17 issue of the Bremen, Germany, newspaper, Weser-Kurier. For the benefit of those who may not be able to read German, the ad can roughly be translated as follows:

"Canada wants from Germany approximately 700 shipbuilders and carpenters at the Watercraft project in Ontario. Work available at once."

Reprinted herewith is an exact copy of a letter forwarded to the Honorable Humphrey Mitchell, Canadian Minister of Labor, by First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson on the matter of unrestricted importation of foreign labor to Canada. In a nutshell it summarizes the problem of the imported foreign worker—something that concerns the United States almost as much as it does Canada.

* * * * *

The Honorable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labor, Dominion of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Honorable Sir:

From a former member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America now residing in Germany, I recently received a letter enclosing a want ad from a German newspaper. The ad offered jobs in Canada to some 700 skilled construction workers. Upon checking with our Canadian representatives I was informed that not only is the ad a legitimate one but also that large numbers of displaced European building mechanics are already at work on various Canadian projects.

This is a matter of grave concern to this office and to the tens of thousands of members of our Brotherhood in Canada. The extravagant importation of foreign workers constitutes a serious threat to the welfare, prosperity and future of Canadian workmen and to the security of the nation. Furthermore it retards the rehabilitation of devastated European nations at the very time when we are straining our resources to the utmost in an effort to get them on their feet again.

From the standpoint of the Canadian wage earner, the importation of foreign workers on any substantial scale gives rise to serious and well grounded fears. He knows that these are exceptional times. Jobs are plentiful and the demand for labor is brisk. But he also knows that a boom is inevitably followed by a bust, and he wonders what his position will be then when thousands of importees will be competing with him for what jobs there are. Furthermore, he remembers the days in the earlier part of this century when shiploads of coolie and other low-priced labor flooded the nation and exerted tremendous downward pressure on wage scales and living standards. Above all, he does not want a return to those days because bitter experience has taught him that in our competitive society the cheapest labor tends to drag all labor down to its level. Whether imported on a temporary or permanent basis, he knows that foreign labor brought into Canada on any sizable basis jeopardizes his prosperity and welfare.

The pinnacle of production achieved by the good people of Canada during the late war was truly one of the genuine miracles which hastened the day of victory substantially. Farmers, housewives, and school boys without any kind of industrial experience, went into the factories, mills and construction projects and in a short while they were holding their own with any workers in the world. I do not believe it is any exaggeration to say that during the war Canada became of industrial age. Thousands upon thousands of highly competent, highly skilled workers were developed. These people must be given an opportunity to utilize their newly-found skills. To ask them to compete with imported labor is fair neither to them nor the nation. In the pre-war years there were scarcely enough jobs to occupy the skills of Canadian mechanics. With many thousands of newly trained workers turned out by the war, any recession from the present high point of economic activity will create a serious employment situation for skilled workers. Add imported workers to the labor pool and any downward trend may well mean disaster for Canadian mechanics.

In addition to the thousands of Canadians trained in war industries, other thousands of veterans were given years of highly specialized training in the armed forces. Above all others, these men and women are entitled to cash in on their new skills not only during these lush times, but also in less favorable days that may lie ahead. To allow even one foreign worker to keep out of work for a single day a veteran who gave so much to his country is unthinkable.

But apart from the employment angle there are other considerations that merit serious study. Right now both Canada and the United States are straining their resources to the limit to offer all possible aid to an impoverished and ailing Europe. The reconstruction job facing the battered continent is almost insurmountable. The skill and energy of every European citizen is desperately needed to get the job done. Yet if we are to siphon off the cream of the European mechanics how will the devastated nations ever get back on their feet? To pour money and supplies into these nations on one hand while on the other hand luring away the people who can and must do the rebuilding job partakes somewhat of pounding sand down a rathole. Europe needs every trained man she has. Every European who leaves his native land for Canada or the United States retards the rebuilding of the continent by just that much. So, in the final analysis, every German or Austrian or Italian who is imported to this continent poses a threat to the prosperity and welfare of American workers and at the same time adds to the difficulties of putting Europe back on its feet.

And there is yet another consideration. In a brilliant series or articles, Don Cameron, Windsor Star Staff Correspondent, has recently analyzed the serious threat Communism constitutes in Canada. No one can read those articles without realizing that the time is at hand to stop once and for all the boring from within that jeopardizes our democratic institutions and all they stand for. I assume that there is a more or less rigid screening of all workers brought to Canada, but at the same time there is a real danger of Communist agents slipping in among such importees. Communists go where they are sent. Invariably they are sent to those areas where their work can be most fruitful. Canada is a prime Communist target and it is too much to expect that the Communist directors would not sieze the opportunity to smuggle at least a few of their agents among work battalions headed for Canada. All of us know only too well how clever they are at disguising their Communist memberships and assuming democratic poses. In view of the seriousness of the Red menace as disclosed by Mr. Cameron, every additional Communist agent smuggled into Canada presents a grave danger.

Under these circumstances, we naturally are very concerned over the importation of foreign labor. I believe the yardstick for measuring the progress and growth of Canada,—or any nation, for that matter,—is not the number of citizens that the nation boasts of, but rather how well her citizens are cared for and how optimistically they can face the future. To merely increase population at the sacrifice of living standards is uneconomic and unwise. A better and more prosperous Canada is the goal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to that end we dedicate ourselves. To that end this letter is written.

Because of the vital concern of our members in this entire matter of foreign workers, I am asking that you furnish us with a complete outline of the Canadian government's policy in regard to same. How many workers have already been imported and how many more are to be imported and on what basis? Our members have much at stake and therefore their interest is keen.

Sincerely yours,
M. A. HUTCHESON,
First General Vice-President.

## *Corporations More Than Double Wealth*

Corporations have increased their wealth two and one-half times since 1939, according to figures published by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

To measure the wealth, the commission uses the best "yardstick"—the corporations' "net working capital."

That is figured by subtracting their "current liabilities" from their "current assets," leaving the amount of money and other wealth they own free of debt.

From $24.5 billion in 1939, the "net working capital" went up steadily during and after the war, to $60.4 billion on September 30, 1947, the last date for which figures are available.

# PLANE GOSSIP

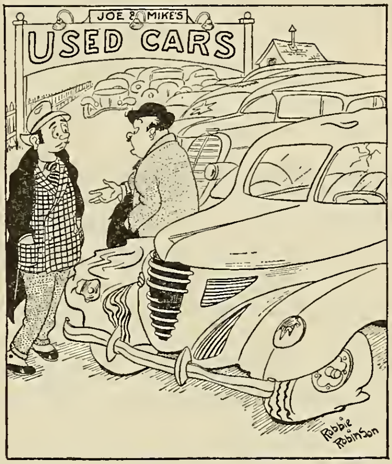
### EASY TO FIGURE

Although Congress has put through a patched up version of a rent control bill, the Real Estate Lobby is still working tooth and toenail trying to put over the idea that no controls are needed. How does anyone know there is really a housing shortage, a spokesman for the lobby demanded recently.

About the best answer we can give is by reprinting the old one about the meek little guy on the witness stand in a railroad accident case.

The argument waxed hot. "Sir," stormed the defense attorney, "you have admitted you were seated on the right side of the passenger coach where you couldn't see the extra track. Will you explain to the jury how you can swear the line was double-tracked?"

"Well," meekly observed the witness, "I could look across the aisle and through the opposite coach window. Every once in a while I saw a train whizz by and I assumed that either there was a track under it or else the railroad has some exceptional railroaders."



*One of these days, Joe, we're gonna wake up and find ourselves back in the junk business.*

### THE RED SOLUTION

Last month tension between Russia and the United States reached a new high as Moustache Joe's cohorts surrounded the American zone in Berlin with a steel curtain of bayonets. This was a new move in the Soviet effort to block us out of Europe while placing on our backs the task of rebuilding the continent.

Being particularly dumb about international affairs, the whole Russian program mystifies us no end. But it sort of reminds us of the days when Mustapha Kemal was ruling Turkey. In several affairs Turkish soldiers slaughtered Armenian nationals until finally the United States was moved to protest. When the U.S. Ambassador called on the Mustapha, the latter listened courteously. Finally he asked: "What does the U.S. want?"

"My country," replied the ambassador, "feels that instead of these poor people being killed, homes should be provided for them."

For a few moments Mustapha Kemal was thoughtful. Then a smile broke out on his face.

"I quite agree with you," he said. "Let the United States provide the homes and we will provide the Armenians."

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### POSITIVE PROOF

With butter still hovering around the dollar per pound mark, an Indianapolis restaurant has hit on a new economy wrinkle; the place now serves your bread already buttered. To say that it is meagerly buttered is a masterpiece of understatement. The other day a lunch patron picked up a piece of his pre-buttered bread, looked it over carefully and turning to the waitress casually remarked:

"You know, when I was a little boy my mother used to tell me I didn't know which side my bread was buttered on, and danged if I don't think she was right."

## A LITTLE CONFUSING

As an armchair general during the war we had no trouble directing our armies all over the globe. We followed them all over the Pacific islands, and, sitting before our radio, we helped Patton and Bradley and Eisenhower sweep through Germany without too much trouble. But all this peacetime maneuvering has us stymied. The armed forces say we ain't got no Army or Navy and yet they spent an appropriation of eleven billion dollars last year. On one page of the paper we read the next war is going to be a push-button war and on the next page it says we have to have military training to teach our boys how to march and drill. The whole thing is mighty confusing, and it sort of puts us in the same position as the hill-billy on the witness stand.

Under cross-examination by the plaintiff's attorney, the mountaineer was asked if he could read.

"Only figures," he replied.

"How do you mean?" counted the lawyer.

"Well, it's like this," drawled the hill billy, when I goes places and sees the signs along the road, I kin read how fur but not whur to."

* * *

## FIFTY-FIFTY

Recently a district court ruled that an International Union which had been pursuing a "no contract" policy was violating the spirit of the Taft-Hartley Act. The judge ordered the Union to start negotiating with its employers for a contract.

In view of the numerous dodges an employer can resort to if he does not care to sign a contract which his union wants, we begin to see the "fairness" of the Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Taft insists his brain child is fair to labor and management. However, Mr. Taft is the sort of gent who thinks nature is perfect; the rich have ice in the summer and the poor have it in the winter, and that makes everything fair.

* * *

## SPLITTING HAIRS

Even a casual reading of the many labor papers in the nation discloses the fact that labor is undergoing a genuine political awakening. From border to border and coast to coast unions of all kinds are rolling up their sleeves and getting ready for a ding-dong political campaign to elect labor's friends and defeat its enemies. It all looks very encouraging. The only fly in the ointment seems to be that some are putting all their emphasis on Congressional elections and forgetting state legislative elections.

In view of the fact that some twenty-odd states have already passed anti-labor measures as bad or worse than the Taft-Hartley Act, it would seem wise for labor not to overlook state elections. A bad state law can be as crippling as a bad federal law. Choosing between the importance of state and federal elections is cutting hairs pretty fine. And this gives us a chance to tell the one about the little girl who was left to watch a bakery shop while the owner ran an errand. An elderly lady entering the shop and seeing the little girl in charge remarked:

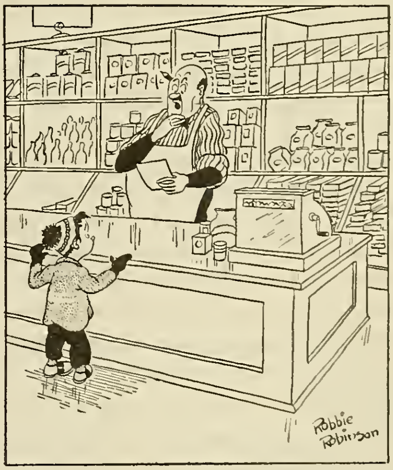
"Aren't you tempted to eat some of the sweets while you are alone?"

"Oh, no," replied the girl. "That would be stealing. All I do is lick them once in a while."

* * *

## PAUP ON POLITICS

"Looking over the average election," says Joe Paup, the Aristotle of the flop house, "there is but one comment an honest citizen can make—namely, thank God only one of the candidates can be elected."



*It says a pound of beans all right, but are you sure she meant jelly beans?*

# REDWOOD SAGA ENDS

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THE LONGEST STRIKE in modern labor history is over. Away back on January 14, 1946, Brotherhood members in the Redwood lumber industry of northern California, unable through protracted collective bargaining to secure wages and conditions comparable to those established by the Union in other sections of the Pacific Coast lumber industry, were forced to employ economic action as a last resort. Last month, almost two years and three months to the day from the date when they took that action, the Redwood workers voted to terminate their strike. By that time only some six or seven firms out of the hundred odd that were originally struck were still involved. All the others had long since negotiated agreements with the union that were satisfactory in all respects. And thus one of the bitterest and most courageously fought labor disputes of all time came to a close.

Through two winters and two summers the Redwood workers carried on their fight. There were intimidations and arrests and economic pressures brought to bear against the union men, but they steadfastly stuck by their guns. While they may not have gained all of their objectives from the hold-out companies, they did clean up what was a very nasty situation in the Redwoods. For years to come not only Redwood lumber workers but also lumber workers in all other sections of the nation will be enjoying benefits established by the courageous fight that has just concluded.

The Redwood section of Northern California is comparatively isolated.

For generations the entire area has been dominated by a few companies and a few individuals who owned these companies. Down the years these individuals fought a perennial war to keep exclusive control of their vast empire and keep unionism out. Efforts to organize the industry in the early days of the century were met with brass-knuckled resistance on the part of companies. It was not until the early 1940's, when the Brotherhood organized the Redwood workers into sound, militant unions, that the empire barons realized they were meeting their match. Brotherhood unions in other sections of the Pacific Coast lumber industry were making tremendous strides in improving wages and working conditions, but every improvement entailed a long and bitter struggle in the Redwood empire where the tight monopoly clung to its traditional policy of all-out resistance to unionism. By the end of 1945 the Redwood workers, persistent and peaceful in all their efforts to negotiate and conciliate, were far behind other sections in wages and conditions. In January 1946, they took the only other course open to them. The Redwood industry went down.

The strike is now over and the Redwood territory is a far different place from what it was three years ago. For one thing, wages are now $1.40 low as compared to the 82½c that prevailed prior to the strike. For another thing, the monopoly of the Redwood barons has been shaken. Scores of new companies moved into the territory during the strike. These new firms are all under agreement with the Union. They are all paying union wages and meeting union conditions. It is estimated that there are something like 175 Union Shop agreements in effect in the Redwood territory at the present time. The number of Local Unions in the area has grown from twenty-six before the strike to thirty-nine at the present time. Membership increased by about eighty per cent. Considering all these things, the long struggle of Redwood workers will pay dividends for years to come.

To the Redwood workers who held their lines intact over a period of some twenty-seven months, the labor movement owes a vote of sincere thanks for the determined and magnificent battle they waged for union conditions and union principles. Thanks must go, too, to the hundreds of Local Unions, District and State Councils which supported the strikers morally and financially. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were made available to the Redwood workers during their long siege. Dollar per member per month assessments were passed by numerous Local Unions and District Councils. Others periodically voted contributions to the Redwood cause. Thanks to this fine support, the monopoly of the Redwood barons has been broken, wages have been raised by some eighty-three per cent, a large part of the Redwood industry has been signed to a genuine Union agreement, and notice has been served on the world that unionism is in the Redwood industry to stay.

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## *Brotherhood Fights Treacherous Amendments*

Urging an increase in the statutory minimum wage from forty cents an hour to seventy-five cents an hour, and pressing for a broadening of coverage, our Brotherhood last month expressed its vigorous opposition to the proposed Ball Subcommittee amendments to the Wages and Hours Law. The Ball proposals would raise the minimum wage from forty cents to somewhere between fifty and seventy cents an hour. They would narrow coverage and set up certain limitations on overtime. Inasmuch as an indeterminate number of Brotherhood members would be adversely affected by some of these amendments, our Brotherhood voiced its opposition in no uncertain terms at a hearing held by the Ball Subcommittee last month.

Assigned a half-hour spot in the hearings, our Brotherhood presented a plain spoken brief prepared under the direction of First Vice President M. A. Hutcheson. This brief called attention to the confusing, unfeasible, retrogressive features of Senator Ball's proposals. It urged the defeat of these and substitution in their stead of amendments more in keeping with current conditions.

# Editorial

## An Argument For Unionism

A Philadelphia correspondent recently sent us the following clipping from the help-wanted columns of the Inquirer:

> BRICKLAYER—Master Mechanic not less than 10 yrs. exp. to supervise apprentice training for local institution. Sal. $4500 yr. State age, education, exp. T-372 Inquirer.

Perhaps balanced between embarking upon a career as a bricklayer or professor of engineering, the correspondent asked: "How many colleges could offer this much for a full professorship in any of the engineering courses?"

In a report of the President's Scientific Research Board we found at least a partial answer to this question. We think you and our correspondent will find it illuminating. Here it is:

"Two-thirds of all college and university science professors and instructors received salaries under $4,000 in 1946. . . . In the smaller schools (that includes most of them) even the men with 30 years' experience had (median) incomes of only $3,300. In the larger schools men with 15 years' experience had a median income of $4,500, men with 30 years' experience an income of $4,700."

If you want to get ahead in a material way, the answer seems fairly clear. Become a professor of bricklaying rather than a professor of engineering. Or get busy and do something effective to change the deal.

* * * * *

The foregoing appeared on the editorial page of the April 10 issue of Business Week. If anyone has written a better piece on the value of organization, it has not yet come to our attention. The bricklayer has been a union man while the college professor has been going it alone. Therein lies the crux of the whole story. The bricklayer can get $4,500 a year for his services while the professor, reaping the "blessings" of the rugged individualism and "free Americanism" Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Cecil B. DeMille love to preach about, considers himself lucky to knock down $3,500 in anything but one of the major colleges.

## American Worker Still the Envy of the World

For all its shortcomings, our economic way of life is still the envy of the world. Our free enterprise system produces more of the good things in life for more people than any other system devised by the mind of men. We all work less, earn more, and enjoy more than any other people on the face of the earth. This fact was recently emphasized by the visit of a number of "working party" committees from England, sent here to study American standards and American productivity.

The reports of these committees showed some startling contrasts between English and American production. They found that the British output per man hour lags behind ours by eighteen to forty-nine per cent in spinning; eighty to eighty-five per cent in winding; seventy-nine to eighty-nine in beaming; and fifty-six to sixty-seven per cent in weaving. Despite the fact that the textile industry got its start in the British Isles, the committees found that the American workman now produces approximately twice as much as his British brother.

In the boot and shoe industry a visiting committee found that production is "three quarters as high again" per man as it is in England. Another group found that production per worker in the apparel industry is from a quarter to a half higher here than it is in British factories. Surprisingly enough, the committee also determined that American quality is on a par or above English. Although it must have been a blow to innate English pride, the committees found that while an English textile worker turns out around 1,835 linear yards of material per year, his American brother turned out something like 3,633 yards in 1945.

Because his production is greater, the American workman enjoys a higher standard of living; for only out of production can come either wages or profits. In the days when Karl Marx was bemoaning the plight of the working people, production, because of poor tools, was low. His "solution" was the elimination of profits. But even if the workers got all the profits and all the fruits of their labor in those days their living standard would still have been piteously low. Marx saw the picture as it really was but his diagnosis of the cause was erroneous. The invention of the steam engine did more to take children out of the mines and textile mills than all the politicians of all time. The Communists of today are making the same mistake Marx did a hundred years ago. Production is still the only basis on which either decent wages or decent profits can be created; and year after year America has proved free men can outproduce any others.

Admittedly there are sore spots and imperfections in our economic setup, but they are only of a temporary nature. Whatever the yardstick, the American worker is in a class by himself—in earnings, in living standards and in productivity. Those who think otherwise are like the dog in the fable who dropped the fine bone he had in his mouth to grasp at the magnified reflection of it in the pond.

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## A Day of Reckoning Is Inevitable

Ever since V-J Day, various employer associations have periodically predicted that prices would "soon" start levelling off and seeking a more normal stratum. Like the "prosperity" of the 1930's, however, price reductions are mighty slow in rounding the theoretical corner. The cost of living is still creeping upward and new all-time highs are in prospect in the very near future unless there is a reversal in the inflationary trend. A few months ago commodity prices broke on the various exchanges and there was a great deal of hub-bub on the part of various propaganda agencies which employers maintain to butter up public opinion. "This is it," the agencies gleefully announced. "The inflationary spiral is broken. Prices are on their way down."

Prices did decline a little in various lines, but the decline was neither very substantial nor very long lived. During the last few months prices have continued their steady upward spiral. With the nation about to embark on another armament program, the chances are good that the upward climb will continue.

In view of the serious inflationary pressure that haunts us, the annual report of the National City Bank on corporate profits— just issued for the year 1947—presents some interesting reading. According to this report, the 3,102 companies studied made an average profit in 1947 some thirty-seven per cent higher than in 1946. This was after taxes, depreciation, interest AND RESERVES. The same companies upped their returns on book net worth from nine and a half per cent in 1946 to twelve and a sixth per cent in 1947—an increase of almost twenty-eight per cent. Forty-two cotton goods producers increased their profits fifty-nine and a half per cent. Twenty-three shoe and leather goods firms upped their incomes by almost thirty-nine per cent. Twenty meat packing corporations earned twenty-one per cent more in 1947 than they did in 1946.

Twenty-one lumber firms upped their return on net worth from a little over twenty-one per cent in 1946 to almost thirty-two per cent in 1947. Fifteen furniture firms jumped from less than ten per cent to more than sixteen per cent. Except for the airlines and railroads, most of the other industries studied did practically as well.

From 1946 to 1947, while industry was increasing its profits by almost thirty-seven per cent, wages increased by a scant twelve per cent. These figures pretty much tell the story. Prices are drastically outrunning purchasing power. Perhaps the nation can, because of an expanding work force, maintain an even economic keel under conditions of this kind, but we seriously doubt it. Sooner or later the total amount of purchasing power fails to take care of the nation's production and then serious trouble sets in. Unless prices, profits and wages can be brought into balance shortly, a day of reckoning is inevitable.

## Competition Goes Into Reverse

Competition has always been the backbone of our way of life. Lately, however, competition seems to have gone into reverse. When a Senate committee last month was investigating the recent increase in steel prices an interesting example of this reversal came to light. Senator O'Mahoney, implacable foe of monopoly, was asking Mr. Homer, president of Bethlehem Steel, how his company happened to raise prices. He explained that a salesman came into the office and reported U.S. Steel had raised its prices five per cent.

Trying to find out why Bethlehem raised its prices by exactly the same amount, Senator O'Mahoney asked: "Why did you have to do it?"

"Oh, we have to be competitive," replied Mr. Homer.

# *Here They are Again*

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NON-UNION cedar shingles from Canada are once more beginning to jeopardize the fine wages and working conditions established by our Brotherhood in the shingle mills of Oregon, Washington and California. Years ago some Washington bureaucrat in his infinite wisdom decreed that Canadian shingles should be admitted into the United States duty-free. Ever since that time the Canadian provinces have provided grossly unfair competition for shingles produced under union conditions. During the war these non-union products were lost in the shuffle; but now that the war is over they are once more making an appearance in American markets. Recently a single shipment of some fifty carloads was reportedly delivered to the California market.

Among the earliest branches of the lumber industry to be organized, shingle-making is still a sizeable craft in the western states where cedar is plentiful. For all the substitutes that have been devised in recent years, Red Cedar shingles still remain a preferred product in many sections of the country where their many good qualities are recognized. Thousands of Brotherhood men still earn their livelihoods turning the giant cedar trees of the west into shingles and shakes.

How unfair the competition of non-union Canadian shingle mills can be to organized mills is plainly shown by a comparison of wages and conditions in the two kinds of operations. The table of wage rates, taken at random and representing neither the highest nor the lowest in either type of mill, shows the wide discrepancy that exists:

| *Job* | *Non-Union Canadian Rate* | *American Rate* |
|---|---|---|
| Blockpiler | $ .99½ per hour | $1.72½ per hour |
| Bolterman | 1.15½ per hour | 2.07½ per hour |
| Millwright | 1.07½ per hour | 1.74½ per hour |
| Cutoff Man | 1.19½ per hour | 1.97½ per hour |
| Cleanup Man | .95 per hour | 1.52½ per hour |
| Minimum | .95½ per hour | 1.52½ per hour |

These wage comparisons were made as of rates in effect January 16, 1948. However, the difference in wage rates does not tell the whole story. There is also a wide discrepancy in working conditions. For example, workers in American union shop plants are paid standby time at the rate in effect in each classification. Union workers are also paid make-ready time at the straight time rate for all work performed in preparing their machines for a job or operation. Union workers also receive an extra four cents per hour in lieu of vacations with pay. (The union is now negotiating for a paid vacation clause in the new agreement.) Canadian non-union mills work a forty-hour week whereas as mills under Brotherhood agreement work six hours a day six days a week, with time and a half for the sixth day. Added together, all these things mean that non-union workers work for about half what Brotherhood members work for. Naturally the products of the non-union mills create grossly unfair competition for union-made shingles under a duty-free arrangement.

Virtually the entire shingle industry in Oregon, Washington, and California is organized under the Brotherhood banner. Not only are the products of these mills made under union conditions, but practically all of them bear the union label of our Brotherhood as well. Users of cedar shingles are cautioned to look for the Brotherhood label whenever buying shingle products. That is the safest way of making sure that the products are union made. With the six hour day, standby time, and a host of other fine working rules, Brotherhood shingle weavers are pointing the way to better conditions to a large part of American industry. However, non-union made shingles from Canada are jeopardizing all of their gains. Already some union mills are curtailing because low-wage, non-union shingles are usurping a sizeable portion of the market.

The menace which duty-free shingles constitute to the welfare and prosperity of unionized American shingle weavers has been called to the attention of the government repeatedly. So far Uncle Sam has turned a deaf ear, and there seems to be little chance of a change of heart in the near future. Consequently the task of keeping non-union products from breaking down the wages and working conditions of organized plants must fall to the people who use them.

From all indications, most non-union shingles are now going to the California market although shipments reportedly have been made to nearly all sections of the United States. In view of the fact that virtually all plants in the Pacific Coast states are organized, it is an easy matter to spot non-union shingles: if they do not bear the Brotherhood label, they are non-union made. Consequently the man who believes in unionism, who knows that an attack on the wage scale of one worker is an attack on the wage scale of every other worker will look for the Brotherhood label whenever buying shingle products. So long as tariff laws do not offer any protection to the wages and conditions of organized shingle weavers, labor will have to do the job itself.

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**The Right to**

**VOTE**

**Is Your**

***Priceless Heritage***

**Don't Fail to Use It**

# Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bldg., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS

The attention of all Local Unions is hereby directed to the action taken by the General Executive Board at its meeting held in Lakeland last January relative to the admission to membership of individuals not qualified to follow some branch of our trade. The action of the Board— as contained in the official minutes, was as follows:

> **"It has come to the attention of the General Executive Board that many of our Local Unions throughout the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood have accepted to honorary membership applicants who have never worked at any branch of the trade, and who, by no stretch of imagination are qualified for membership as per the qualifications set forth in the General Constitution; therefore, the Board goes on recard as declaring that no applicant can be admitted as a member unless he can qualify as being competent to work at some branch of the trade."**

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### NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2450 Plaster Rock, N. B., Can.
2451 Dailey, W. Va.
2452 Montreal, So., Que., Can.
2453 Oakridge, Ore.
2454 Trenton, Ont., Can.
2455 Crescent City, Cal.
2457 Drummondville, Que., Can.
2458 Nelson & Dist., B. C. Can.
3094 Quitman, Miss.
3097 Century, Fla.
2459 Roanoke, Va.
2527 Victoria, B. C., Can.
3095 High Point, N. C.
2460 Wordstock, Ont., Can.
2596 Baldwin, Mich.

# In Memoriam

Brother T. L. ANDREWS, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother IGNATZ BALTUSKIS, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother GEORGE W. BARCE, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother ERIC BENSON, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother JOHN W. BERG, Local No. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother JOHN BESEMER, Local 325, Haledon, N. J.
Brother J. H. BETTIS, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother R. BINGHAM, Local No. 198, Dallas, Texas
Brother IRA BLEVINS, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother WESLEY E. BOSORE, Local No. 651, Jackson, Mich.
Brother FRED BRECKNER, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
Brother RICHARD BREITENBACH, Local No. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Brother MARTIN BROWN, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother FERDINAND BRUHBACH, Local No. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Brother LEO CALDERALLA, Local No. 246, New York City, N. Y.
Brother CLARENCE CLAY, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
Brother S. W. CLEMENTS, Local No. 1768, Jacksonville, Tex.
Brother W. A. COFFELT, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother ROBERT COOPER, Local 366, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother W. L. COOPER, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother W. J. COLLARD, Sr., Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
Brother A. H. CRAGO, Local No. 1563, Monessen, Pa.
Brother JAMES A. DAVIS, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother JOHN R. DIXON, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother JACOB DUMELLE, Local No. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Brother C. C. DURHAM, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother BUFORD R. ELLIOTT, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother PERRY FISHER, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother THOMAS FLYNN, Local No. 246, New York City, N. Y.
Brother AUGUST GAEDKE, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother HARRY GIPPLE, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother C. C. HALLMARK, Local No. 1890, Conroe, Tex.
Brother C. B. HAVENS, Local No. 2067, Medford, Ore.
Brother L. H. HAYNES, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother HENRY HEDLICKA, Local 298, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother FRANK M. HOLM, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother H. L. JOHNSON, Local No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brother WM. PAT JOHNSON, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother JOHN JORGENSEN, Local No. 298, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother MAX KATZMAN, Local No. 51, Boston, Mass.
Brother FRANK KNOR, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother OTTO KOESTER, Local No. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Brother PETER KUTT, Local No. 298, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother CARL LANDBERG, Local No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brother ELMER LICHAVE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother WM. LONGLEY, Local No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
Brother HARRY P. LUTZ, Local No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
Brother W. BUTLER MAHAN, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother JOHN McCONNELL, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother FRED MEEKER, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother A. E. MILLER, Local No. 2067, Medford, Ore.
Brother WM. NEISS, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother ARTHUR J. NEWSTROM, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother ED NOLDN, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother HERMAN OSTHEIMER, Local No. 298, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother JAMES PAGE, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Calif.
Brother BENJAMIN PALANGE, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
Brother ANDERS PETERSON, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Calif.
Brother EDGAR PHILLIPS, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother HENRY PICK, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother PETER PRATL, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother ADAM REICHARD, Local No. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Brother ALDERIC RENAUD, Local No. 874, New Bedford, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM J. RIORDAN, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
Brother W. H. ROBINS, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother FRANK ROSETSKI, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother CHARLES A. RUPERT, Sr., Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother JOHN SAVAGE, Local No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
Brother ULISSE SAMARTIN, Local No. 246, New York City, N. Y.
Brother JAMES J. SHINNORS, Local No. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother JOHN SIVERTSON, Local No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brother JOSEPH STOPKA, Local No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother ARCHIE D. STORM, Local No. 651, Jackson, Mich.
Brother CLAY TAYLOR, Sr., Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Brother THOMAS TAYLOR, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
Brother N. L. THOMPSON, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother JIMMIE K. TURNER, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
Brother RUSSELL TURNER, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother JOHN WADEMANN, Local No. 298, Bronx, N. Y.
Brother W. G. WAGNON, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother JAMES E. WALKER, Local No. 1048, Duquesne, Pa.
Brother ED. WARRING, Local No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brother PARK WEST, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother MORTON WICKLUND, Local No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brother HENRY H. WICKS, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Calif.

# Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## ESSEX-MIDDLESEX CONFERENCE HELD AT LAKELAND

The Essex-Middlesex, Massachusetts, County Conference of Carpenters was held in Lakeland, Florida, this winter. Traveling by chartered Greyhound bus, the delegates left Salem on a Friday evening, arriving in Lakeland two days later. There they were met by Marshall Goddard, assist superintendent of the Home. The party made its headquarters at the Thelma Hotel but much of its spare time was spent visiting the Home.

Mr. Goddard conducted the party on an inspection tour of the Home, the groves, dairy plant, truck garden, etc. After the tour a luncheon was served at the home so that the visitors could mix with the Home guests from their district. The following day the Adams Packing Company, which processes the bulk of the citrus fruits from the Brotherhood groves, sent a bus for the party and conducted it through its immense packing plant. This was followed by an evening barbeque at the groves, the whole party winding up the evening as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Goddard at their home.

Side trips were made to Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ocala, Silver Springs, some even going as far as Miami. Only two in the party had even seen the Carpenters Home before and there were expressions of amazement on all sides over the splendid way in which the organization is taking care of its veteran members. Several in the group were critical about the need for maintaining the Home when they started but they returned full of enthusiasm for the fine job it is doing.

Edward Thomson, business manager of the North Shore District Council, was in charge of the conference. With the assistance of a committee he made the entire affair a complete success. The party left Lakeland Friday afternoon and arrived home the following Sunday.

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## NEW JERSEY LOCALS MARK CONSOLIDATION

An anniversary dinner was held by Local 537 in Greven's Hotel in Rahway, N. J., on March 13, 1948 to mark the 48th and last year of its existence as a unit, it having voted to consolidate with Local 715 of Elizabeth.

Practically the entire membership of Local 537 were present and many brothers from Local 715. At the conclusion of the dinner, President James Dyer of 537 handed the gavel to Raleigh Rajoppi, President of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, who acted as toastmaster. He called upon the visiting brothers for a few words and outlined the efforts he had expended in bringing about the formalities of consolidation.

Brother George F. Coughlin, Business Agent of 715 and Chairman of the Board of Business Agents, welcomed the brothers of 537 into his Local and assured them that with their support and devotion their new Local would become the most successful in the State.

Brother Eric Shoelpple, Business Agent of 537, expressed the sentiment that the consolidation would bring greater benefits and gains to all its members.

Brother O. William Blaier, General Rrepresentative of the United Brotherhood, paid homage to Brother Rajoppi by saying that he was one of the best Presidents the State Council of Carpenters had, that he gave unstintingly of his time and efforts, that he was constantly visiting Locals and lending of his services graciously and willingly in all situations. He expressed the hope that Brother Rajoppi would continue in his position and his good work. Brother Blaier expressed himself in favor of consolidation throughout this small and compact State of New Jersey, either on a County basis or in greater areas. "This," he said, "would give us greater strength to fight our enemies and also enable us to establish uniform conditions throughout the State."

Nathan Duff, Counsel for Local 537, spoke of the necessity for Labor to take an active part in the forthcoming political campaign. The Taft-Hartley Act and other anti-social legislation now pending in Congress, he said, was passed and would be passed not by the Republican Party nor the Democratic Party, but by a combination of both and hence both parties must bear the guilt equally. We of Labor must shed our partisan label to protect ourselves, our children and our way of life and vote for those men who are dedicated to protect Labor, and against those who are avowedly or suspiciously anti-Labor.

Others called upon to speak were Harold Hansen, Business Agent Local 155 of Plainfield; N. J. Cantwell, Secretary of New Jersey State Council of Carpenters and Secretary of Local 715; and the officers of 537, James Dyer, President; Jacob Tornrath, Vice-President; Louis Scirrotto, Recording Secretary; Burt Lanphear, Treasurer; William Crane, Financial Secretary; Max Prietz, Conductor; William Jenner, Warden; and Clarence Heller, one of the Trustees.

The anniversary and consolidation committee consisted of: James Dyer, Eric Shoelpple, Burt Lanphear, Louis Scirrotto, Frank Telmanyi, Clarence Heller and Stephen Heyburn.

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## LOCAL No. 124 MARKS GOLDEN JUBILEE

In honor of attaining its fiftieth milestone, Local No. 124, Bradford, Pa., on the night of January 29th, sponsored a banquet and social evening for its host of members and friends. The Local Union's Charter bears the date of December 31, 1897. In the years since that time the union has seen good times and bad, but day in and day out the officers and members have constantly worked to make the union and the city, state and nation better and more prosperous in every way.

Approximately 170 guests sat down to dinner; among them Mayor Hugh Ryan who delivered the address of welcome. Also present were members of the clergy, members of contracting firms and Mr. Wm. Zerley, manager of the district Social Security Boad, who spoke briefly on the benefits of the Social Security program. The General Officers were represented by General Representative Jack O'Donnell who proved himself to be an able and forceful speaker. Brother Kenneth Anderson did a fine job as toastmaster.

Special tribute was paid to a fine group of old timers whose continuous membership adds up to 209 years. They are: Carl W. Larson, forty-eight years; Lewis Larson, forty-six years; H. M. Kelly, forty-six years; O. L. Shelgren, forty-four years; and Alfred Nelson, forty-five years. The last charter member, Brother J. L. Brothers, passed away in April of last year. As the member with the longest record of continuous membership, Brother Carl Larson was presented with a fine gift.

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## HOLLAND UNIONS SPONSOR JOINT BANQUET

In conjunction with Bricklayers Local Union No. 19, Local Union No. 1908 of Holland, Michigan, on the night of February 28th sponsored a banquet and social evening. Some 200 people, including members, friends and guests of the two organization filled the American Legion Memorial Club to near capacity. A reception committee greeted guests at the door and wives of union members were presented with pink carnation corsages. Tables were decorated with centerpieces of sweet peas and snapdragons, tulips and daffodils.

Ben Hulst was master of ceremonies for the evening. Brief talks were given by John Van Dyke, Harold Vander Bie, Jack Ritsema, Martin Plockmeyer, Floyd Kraai, H. Gerritsen and Gerrit Schipper.

Following the banquet a variety of interesting games were played with clever prizes awarded to the winners. All in all, the guests enjoyed themselves greatly and the evening was unanimously considered a complete success.

## MANSFIELD MEMBERS HONOR ANOTHER BIRTHDAY

To honor the forty-seventh anniversary of its existence, Local Union No. 735, Mansfield, Ohio, on the night of February 28th, sponsored a birthday banquet. Approximately 200 guests sat down to a family style chicken dinner at the Blue Goose Tavern. Combining lots of good food with lots of good fellowship, the affair proved to be a great success.

Brother Ben Godfrey, representative of the Industrial Relations and Safety and Hygiene Department of the State of Ohio gave a short talk on the State Safety Code. An hour's entertainment consisting of singing and dancing was presented by a troupe from Columbus. With plenty of visiting by friends and neighbors, the 1948 version of Local No. 735's annual birthday party proved to be outstanding.

The arrangements committee consisted of Grover C. Lake, John Coon and Floyd Meyers.

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## DETROIT PAYS TRIBUTE TO BROTHER ALLAN

Saturday night, April 3rd, was "Finlay Allan Night" in the Fountain Room of the Masonic Temple, Detroit, when over 1,000 union members, friends and guests paid a glowing tribute to the new secretary-treasurer and business manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council. The occasion was really the annual banquet of Detroit members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters but it mainly served as a vehicle for paying the respects of the Detroit labor movement to Finlay Allan who recently resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Detroit District Council of Carpenters to assume a similar capacity with the Detroit Building Trades Council.

Many dignitaries both in and out of labor, were on hand to pay tribute to Brother Allan. Frances X. Martel, president of the Detroit Building Trades Council delivered the keynote address of the evening. He described Allan as "one of the outstanding young labor leaders in the city whose talents have been recognized on a national scale." He told the assemblage that when Allan took over as secretary-treasurer of the Detroit District Council the membership barely topped 3,000. Under his stewardship of seven short years the membership has grown to better than 11,000 and working conditions and wages compare with the best in the nation. It was only natural, he said, that when death called Ed. Thal, secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Building Trades Council that Allan should be drafted to fill his shoes.

During the course of the evening a liberal purse was awarded Brother Allan as a token of esteem from his fellow Carpenters. Among the special guests attending were Mike Sexton, president of the Chicago District Council, Andrew McFarlane, president and business manager Laborers Local 334; Marion Macioce, business representative Sheet Metal Workers Locals 281 and 292; Archie Virtus, business agent Plumbers Local 98; Frank Riley, business manager Electrical Workers Local 58; Clifford Sparkman, president Detroit Typographical Union No. 18; James Collins, general organizer Painters International Union; Irving Bronson, Painters District Council; Patrick Brady, Laborers Union international representative, and County Auditor Archie Leadbetter.

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## SAN MATEO PLUGS APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

At special ceremonies held in American Legion Hall of the San Mateo Civic Center, thirty young men who have completed their apprenticeship training were awarded Certificates of Completion and welcomed into the craft of carpentry by officers and members of Local Union No. 162. On hand were a number of prominent citizens active in government, labor and civic affairs. A. J. Mooney, chief of the state division of apprenticeship standards delivered the principal address.

Apprenticeship training has long been close to the heart of Local No. 162. Eleven years ago the Local inaugurated such a program and during that time a large number of first class mechanics has been educated. The program started by Local No. 162 has grown to the point where some 600 young men are now taking the course in that area. Three classes, one at Sequoia High School, Redwood City; one at San Mateo Junior College; and one at South San Francisco have developed from the original start.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

### SAN RAFAEL LADIES START OFF WITH A BANG

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 495 of San Rafael, Cal., celebrated the installing of its charter on Monday, January 12th by sponsoring a party and social evening. A large gathering of ladies, husbands and friends were on hand to help make the affair a huge success. W.O.W. Hall was almost filled to capacity and everyone on hand declared the party was a four-star affair.

A folk dancing group from San Rafael entertained the members and guests with a wide variety of old and modern dancing. At times the members joined in the fun. Shortly after eleven very welcome refreshments were served. The evening broke up on a high note of fraternal good feeling.

The formation of a Ladies Auxiliary in San Rafael is going to help the brothers of our city in more way than one as we intend to cooperate with them in every way we possibly can.

Fraternally yours,

Dorothy Perkins, Rec. Sec.

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### BINGHAMPTON LADIES GET AUXILIARY UNDER WAY

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 490 of Carpenters Local No. 281, Binghampton, N. Y., was installed at the Labor Temple on November 13, 1947. Following the official organization of the Auxiliary, nomination and election of officers took place.

Officers were installed as follows: president, Hazel Smith; vice president, Mary Miller; recording secretary, Leah Kelly; financial secretary and treasurer, Beva Matthews; conductress, Emily Morrow; warden, Molly Lambert; trustees, Peg Skinner, Florence Reed, and Mrs. Hauser.

Our meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday nights of each month. We have a bingo game on the last meeting night of the month. Small gifts are donated by the members to be used as prizes. We also have a white elephant affair each meeting night; the winner bringing the prize for the next meeting.

The proceeds go into the treasury and are used for sunshine baskets and flowers for the sick; also for flowers for members and their families in case of death.

We are having a card party at the Labor Temple on March 18 followed by a luncheon.

Our Auxiliary being in its infancy, we would welcome letters and ideas from any Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Leah Kelly, Rec. Sec'y.

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### RISING PRICES DISTORT FIGURES

"National production" hit a new peak of $230 billion in 1947, a rise of 13 per cent over 1946.

"National income" also set a record. rising from $178 billion in 1946 to $203 billion in 1947.

But, explains a Department of Commerce report, there's a "catch" in all those figures. Both production and income were measured in dollars, and the rises were mainly caused by increasing prices.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

(Copyright 1948)

LESSON 236

By H. H. Siegele

In a previous lesson I took up the matter of snapping a chalk line, but in this lesson I want to discuss fastening lines. While I have in mind the ordinary line, the principles can be applied to sash cords and ropes, depending somewhat on the circumstances under which they are being used.

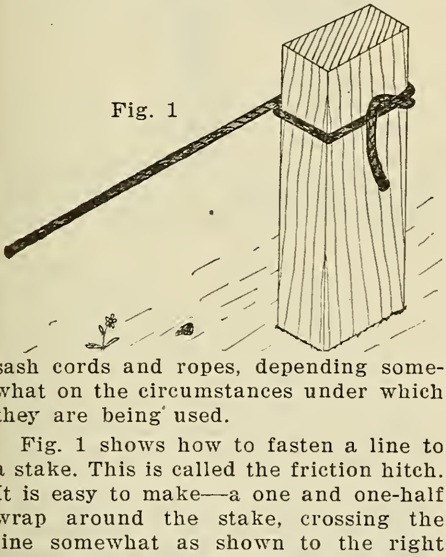
Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows how to fasten a line to a stake. This is called the friction hitch. It is easy to make—a one and one-half wrap around the stake, crossing the line somewhat as shown to the right is all that is needed. When the line is to be removed you simply unwrap it and it is loose. This fastening, if the stake is firm, will keep the line in a definite position all the time. Compare this with the fastening shown by Fig. 9, which is sometimes used for fastening lines.

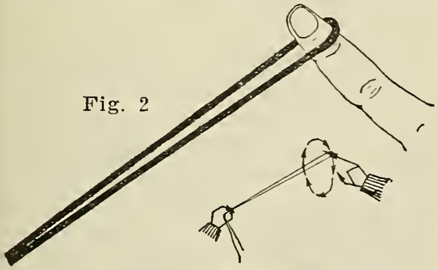
Fig. 2

Fig. 2 gives the first and second operations for fastening a line to a nail by means of a friction hitch. First you loop the line over the index finger of the right hand, and then give it about three rotary twists, away from you at the top and toward you at the bottom, as indicated by the arrows and symbols of hands at the bottom. If this is properly done, the loop will be twisted about as shown by Fig. 3. The loop is then hooked over the nail, about as shown by Fig. 4. Now hold the line tight with the left hand, and with the right hand give the end of the line a quick jerk, in the direction of the arrows and on past the nail. This will roll the line up into a little ball at the nail. Then slowly relax the pull on the end of the line, which will leave the twist at the nail about as shown by Fig. 5. This hitch will hold the line without slipping, and when you are ready to take off the line, give the end of the line a quick jerk, as indicated by the arrows, and the line will come off the nail with ease. The student is advised to practice making this hitch until he can make it automatically.

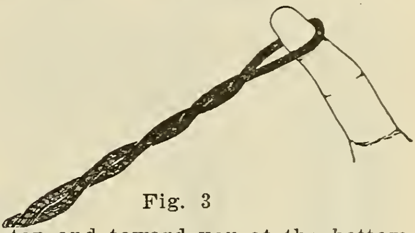
Fig. 3

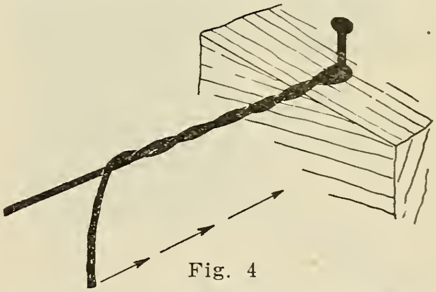
Fig. 4

The nail hitch can be used on both ends of the line. It should be remembered, however, that the line must be kept tight all the time, in order to obtain the best results. After the first hitch is made in the manner explained above, the hitch on the other end is made in exactly the same way, but be sure that the line is as tight as you want it before you knot the hitch at the nail.

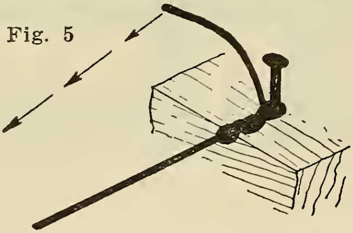
Fig. 5

Another good way to fasten the first end of a line to a nail is by means of a permanent loop on the end of the line. There are different ways of making such a loop, but the method shown in Fig. 6 will keep the loop and line properly centered, which is important when accurate lining is to be done. To the left is shown the first operations. The curved line with the arrow heads, shows how the end of the line is pulled through the loop, around the line and back through the loop again. This will give you a loose knot, about what is shown at the center. To the right is shown the loop completed with the knot tightened, but not as tight as it should be. Fig. 7 shows the loop, the making of which has just been explained, hooked onto a nail.

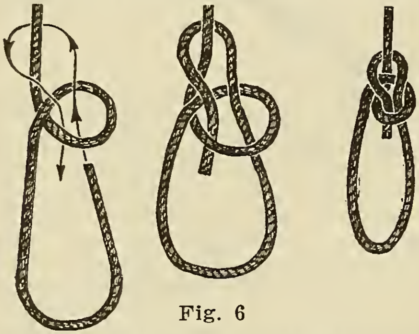
Fig. 6

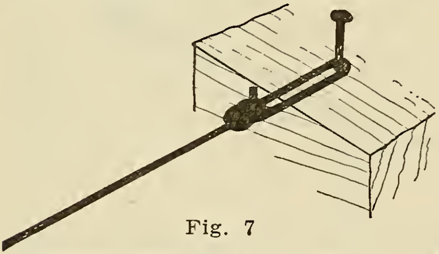
Fig. 7

Fig. 8 shows how a line should be fastened to a batter board. At A is shown, partly by dotted lines, a saw kerf with enough of the wood cut out to show the bottom of the kerf. At B the line is shown fastened to a batter board by means of a saw kerf.

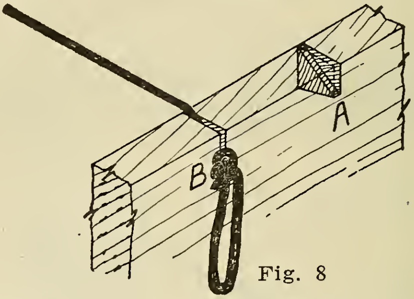

Fig. 8

Fig. 9 shows how not to fasten a line to a stake, post, bar, studding, etc. This fastening can not be depended upon to hold the line permanently in the same place. The knot is shown rather loose, which can be tightened,

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but even then it is not as good a hitch as the one shown by Fig. 1. Compare the two hitches again.

Fig. 10 shows how to fasten lines with bricks by wrapping the line around one brick a few times and weighting that brick down with another brick. To the left, at a smaller scale, is shown how the weighting brick is sometimes set, but there is little advantage in it, in fact the brick in this position is likely to fall over.

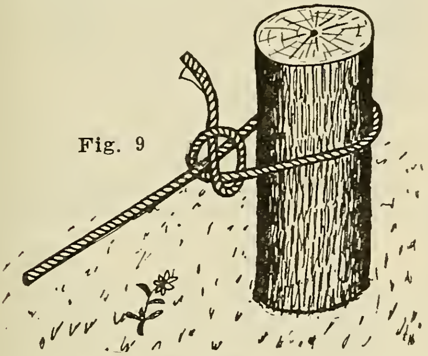
Fig. 9

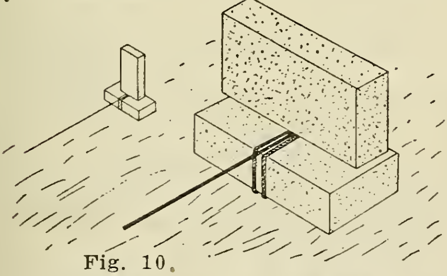
Fig. 10.

Sometimes when the line has to be stretched very tight, two or more bricks are used to weight the first brick down. On the other hand, on very short distances, weighting down the line-holding brick is not altogether necessary, however, to be safe, it is always advisable to weight down line-holding brick.

I worked for a man once who had to have lines strung, as it were, everywhere. At any rate there were so many lines, that it was hard to move around without stumbling over some of them, after which they had to be reset. This over use of lines is all unnecessary, especially when chalk lines can be used instead. The advantage in a chalk line lies in the fact that after it has been made it stays put. Whenever a chalk line will answer the purpose, it should be used rather than a regular stretched line.

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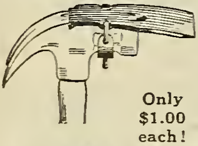

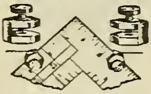

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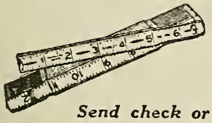

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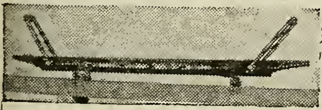

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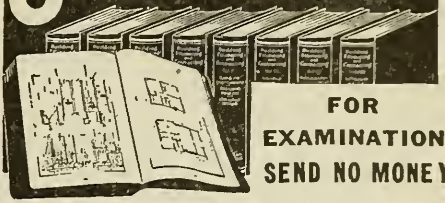

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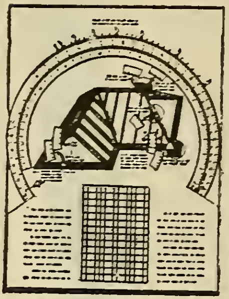

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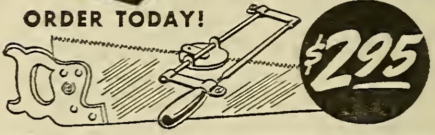

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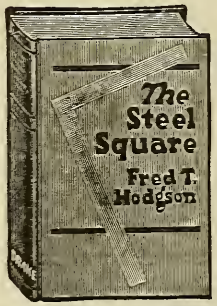

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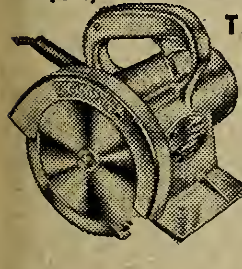

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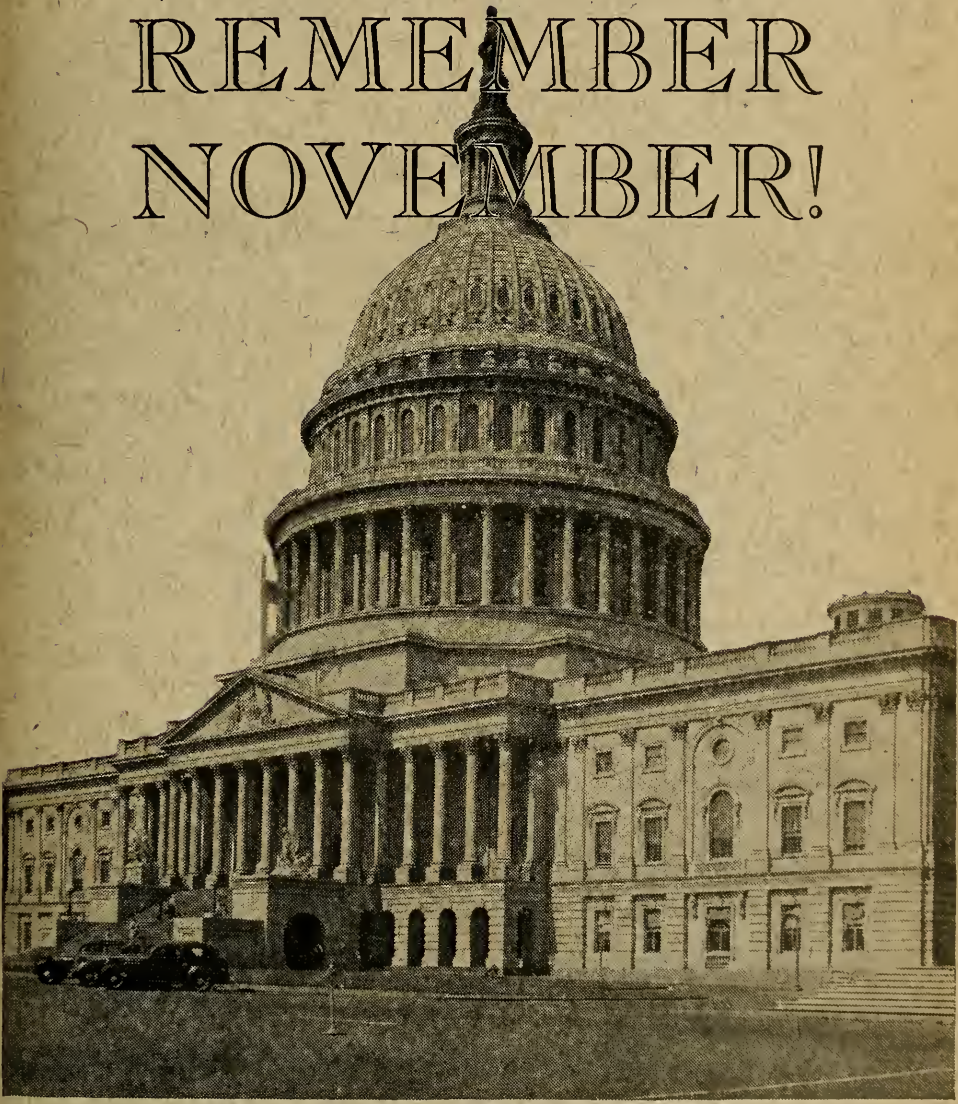
*Official Publication of the*

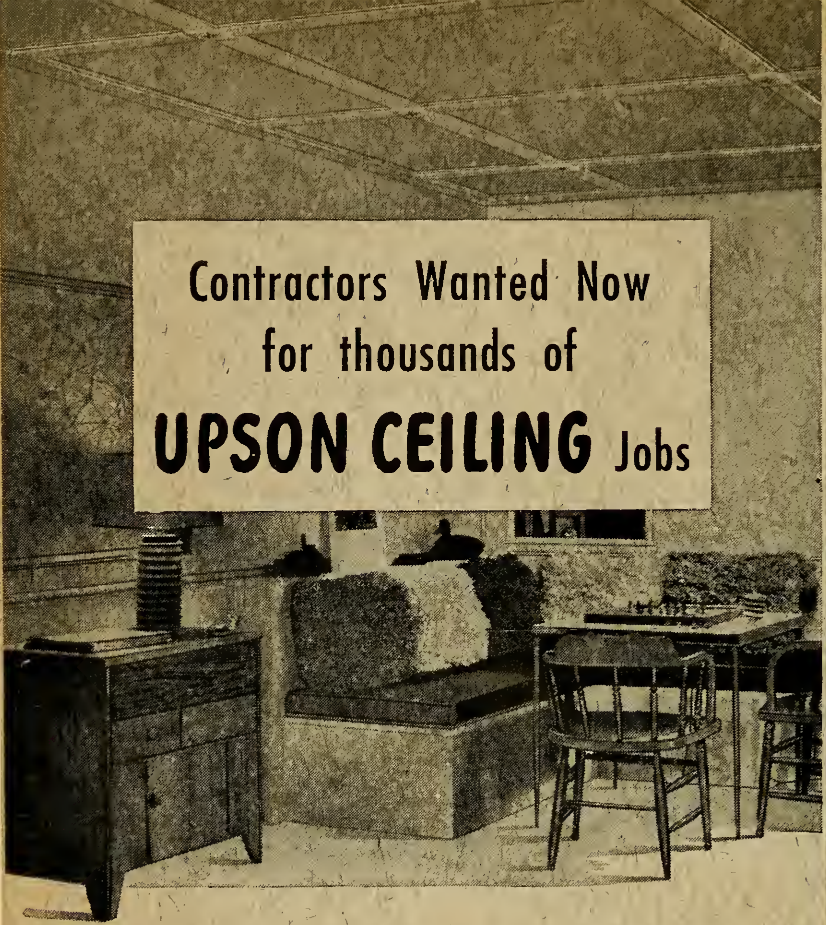
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

* * *

# REMEMBER NOVEMBER!



JUNE, 1948



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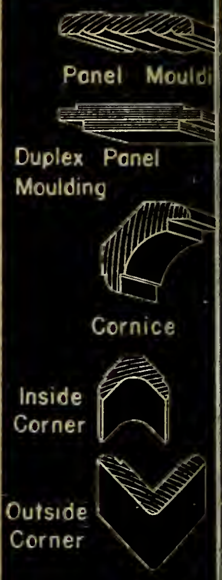
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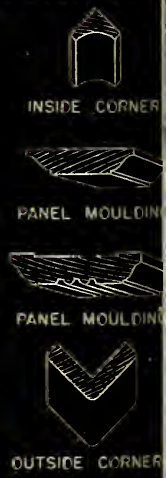
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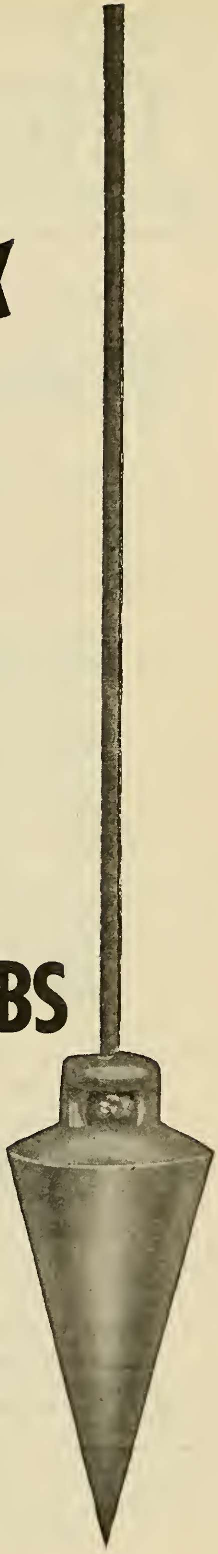

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1948

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Ten Cents a Copy

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Two separate court decisions involving two widely separated Local Unions of the United Brotherhood give organized labor new hope that the Taft-Hartley Act eventually may be largely invalidated as contrary to constitutionally established rights and prerogatives of collective bargaining. In a precedent-making decision, a Denver judge rules that construction of a local nature does not come under the Taft-Hartley Act because it is not interstate in character despite the fact materials from other states may be used on the job. In a case involving Local Union No. 74 of Chattanooga, the Tennessee Supreme Court holds that the Local Union has a right to picket a firm in which it has no members despite the anti-boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. These decisions mean that ultimately all or a large part of the construction industry may be moved out from under the Taft-Hartley Act and that its anti-boycott provisions may be invalidated.

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From results to date it is becoming increasingly clear that organized labor is going to wield a substantial influence in this year's political scene. In primary elections held up to April, labor emerged victorious in nineteen instances; in five instances the results can be considered a tie because labor support was divided; and in eleven other instances the labor-backed candidate went down to defeat. While this record is not too bad, neither is it anything to gloat about, considering what the workers of the nation have at stake.

★ ★ ★

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**Although the war is over, the paper situation remains extremely tight. Our quota is so limited that we must continue confining The Carpenter to thirty-two pages instead of the usual sixty-four. Until such time as the paper situation improves, this will have to be our rule.**

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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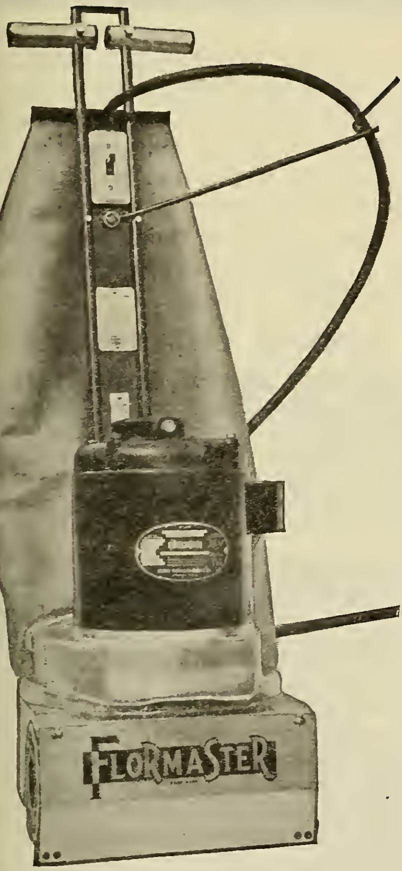

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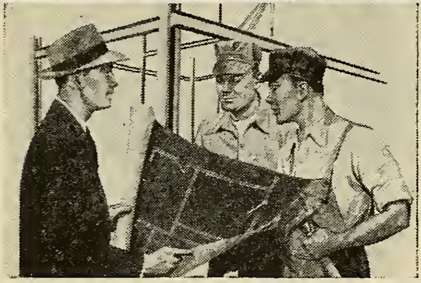

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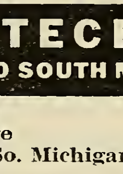

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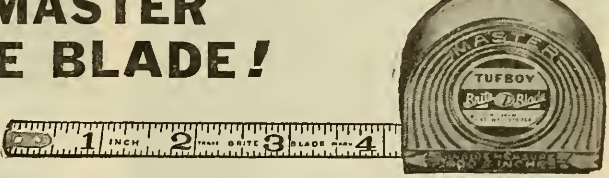

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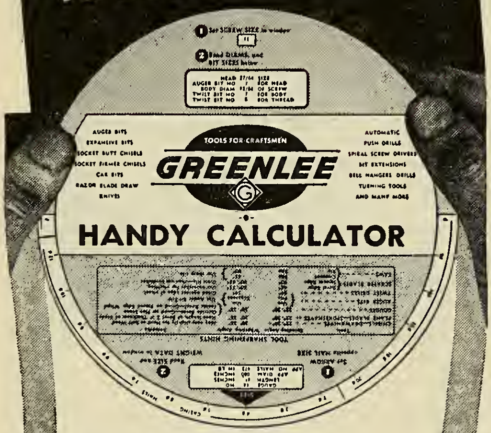

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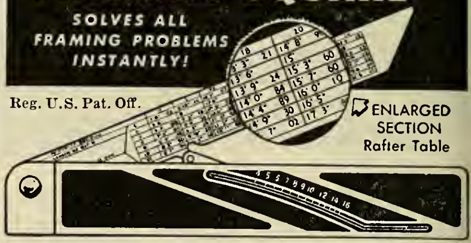

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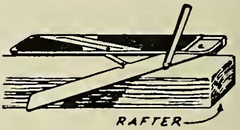

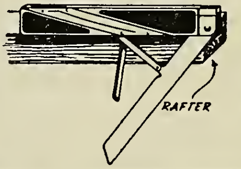

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## Against Taft-Hartleyism Labor Scores

# TWO IMPORTANT VICTORIES

★

SEPARATE courts last month handed down two far-reaching decisions— one of which may ultimately move the entire construction industry out from under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, the other of which may lead to nullification of certain most objectionable parts of the Act as unconstitutional. The cases involved two widely-separated Locals of the United Brotherhood—Local 55 of Denver and Local 74 of Chattanooga. In the Tennessee case, the Tennessee Supreme Court upheld a decision handed down by the Chancellor in Tennessee which had previously found that Chattanooga Local Union No. 74 had a right to picket an establishment in which no "labor dispute" in the statutory sense existed, even though such picketing resulted in damage to the business of the employer. In the Colorado case, the Colorado Supreme Court decided that local construction projects are not, strictly speaking, interstate commerce, despite the fact materials from other states may be used on the job, and not subject, therefore, to provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Tennessee decision was the outgrowth of controversy between the Ira A. Watson Company and Local Union No. 74. The company maintained a business in Chattanooga which included among its services the laying of linoleum in homes and newly constructed houses. Some eight men were employed in this fashion. Early in 1947 the Union made an effort to organize these employes. However, the move met with very little success. The men did not avail themselves of the opportunity to join the Union. Thereafter the Union established a picket line before the entrance of the company. The company filed suit and the whole controversy revolved around the question: "Can a union peacefully picket a place of business where it has no members simply for the purpose of inducing potential customers to not patronize such establishment?"

The Chancellor held that such picketing was not for illegal purposes but for purposes beneficial to the union, and such picketing is protected by the Federal Constitution despite the anti-boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In making his ruling the Chancellor referred to numerous decisions both federal and state which clearly set forth that peaceful picketing is the working man's means of communication. As such, the court reasoned, peaceful picketing remains the prerogative of working people who are pursuing legitimate objectives in spite of any language contained in the Taft-Hartley Act. That the picketing Union may not have any members in the plant or firm being picketed does not materially change the picture; this question having been settled by the U.S. Supreme Court several years ago. In that famous case the court said:

"...one need not be in a 'labor dispute' as defined by state law to have a right under the Fourteenth Amendment to express a grievance in a labor matter by publication unattended by violence, coercion or conduct otherwise unlawful or oppressive." On these grounds the Chancellor in Tennessee held that Local Union No. 74 was within its rights in picketing the Watson establishment.

The matter was appealed to the Supreme Court of Tennessee. That august body reviewed the case carefully and last month handed down a decision upholding the Chancellor. The decision is especially important to labor because it is directly contrary to the recent decisions of some trial examiners under the National Labor Relations Board that picketing of this character and with this objective is illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the Denver case, the status of the construction industry under the Taft-Hartley Act was involved. The decision, a highly important one, may ultimately have a great bearing on whether or not construction of a local nature can be considered as "affecting interestate commerce"—the yardstick by which the jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley Act is measured.

Involved in this precedent-setting case were the Denver Building and Construction Trades Council and an electrical contracting firm known as Gould and Preisner. For some time the firm and the Building Trades Council were unable to resolve their differences. Finally the firm was placed on the "Unfair List" by the Council. Shortly thereafter, union craftsmen employed on a Denver construction project on which Gould and Preisner were the electrical sub-contractors refused to work with non-unionists employed by that firm. The union men walked off the job and began picketing the site.

Gould and Preisner then filed an "unfair" labor charge against the Building Trades Council and its affiliates with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board—a procedure that was legalized by passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. On instructions from Robert N. Denham, General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, a complaint was issued, and in addition, Denham's representatives applied to the Federal court for an injunction against the unions and their picket line on the grounds that they were violating the "anti-boycott" sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the Federal court, the matter came before Judge Symes. Primarily involved was the question as to whether or not a local construction project could be construed as "affecting interstate commerce," since only those businesses "affecting interstate commerce" fall within the jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley Act. In his precedent-making ruling, Judge Symes denied the petition for an injunction against the unions on the grounds the Taft-Hartley Act's injunction provisions could not be applied because the firm was not actually engaged in interstate commerce, despite the fact it was handling materials manufactured in states other than Colorado. He further ruled that the posting of an "Unfair List" is lawful and protected by the "free speech" sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Should Judge Symes' findings be sustained by the higher courts—and there is every reason to hope that they will be—a substantial part, if not all, of the construction industry, may be eventually removed from the jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The importance of both the Chattanooga and Denver cases cannot be overestimated. They both reaffirm and strengthen the protections afforded American citizens by the United States Constitution. Furthermore, they place direct and badly-needed limitation on the extravagant and often arbitrary legal interpretations of administrative officers of government Labor agencies.

One by one, fundamental and well-established rights of Labor have been sold down the river by a reactionary Congress. But Labor is not giving them up without a fight. The Chattanooga and Denver cases represent two important victories and they foreshadow the kind of fight Labor intends to wage to protect the working people of America from discriminatory, arbitrary and Constitution-evading legislation.

## Our Constitution Is On File

Owing to the confused and often ambiguous language of the Taft-Hartley Act, a number of Local Unions and District Councils have submitted copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the United Brotherhood to the Department of Labor. This is unnecessary. All that is required is that the General Office file a copy with the Department. This has been done. Consequently Local Unions and District Councils need not concern themselves with this particular matter. The following letter from the Director of the Division of Labor Standards to General Secretary Duffy in this regard is self-explanatory:

* * * * *

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Labor Standards

May 19, 1948

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Duffy:

We are returning under separate cover a number of copies of the Constitution of your Union, which were submitted to us by your Locals.

In the future, it will not be necessary for each of your Local Unions to submit a copy of the International Constitution providing the International has one on file. However, any amendments to your Constitution should of course be filed with us.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM L. CONNOLLY, Director.

*In the political field*

# LABOR STARTS ROLLING

★ ★

ON THE EVE of the nominating conventions of the two dominant political parties it is becoming increasingly apparent that labor will be a potent force in the national political scene. North, South, East and West, the working people of the nation are awakening to the imperative need for informed, intelligent action on election day. And it is organizations such as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-labor Legislation that are arousing the wage earners of America to the realization that their welfare, and happiness stand in serious jeopardy because of the insidious rise of the Hamiltonian concept of democracy which places property rights above human rights.

Writing in the May issue of the Federationist, Joseph D. Keenan, Director of Labor's League for Political Education, summarized the dangers which are inherent in the present trend toward reaction and Hamiltonianism. In part he said:

"If we have a Congress that is slavishly responsive to the wishes of the avaricious few, we can't expect favorable action on legislation to provide housing for the 30,000,000 American desperately in need of decent housing.

"If we have a Congress whose thinking is perfectly attuned to the thinking of the National Association of Manufacturers, we can't expect favorable action on legislation to curb the inflation which has been grinding down millions upon millions of our low-income people and which gives numerous signs of growing even worse.

"The same thing applies all down the line. A Congress whose majority leaps obediently when the N.A.M. and the Chamber of Commerce merely whisper their desires can't be expected to be seriously concerned about the economic problems of the average man and woman whose sole income is the weekly pay envelope. The wishes of the greedy and the wishes of the many are absolutely incompatible.

"This is the explanation of why, in addition to no action on inflation, no action on housing and no action on raising the minimum wage, the Eightieth Congress has failed to pass many other worthwhile bills favored by labor—not only for the benefit of labor, be it emphasized, but for the benefit of our nation as a whole.

"For let it never be forgotten that what injures labor injures all, while what benefits labor benefits all. What promotes the well-being of the laboring man and his family is good also for the merchant, for the farmer, for the professional man and for all other segments of our interdependent economy."

In larger cities and smaller hamlets, working people are awakening to the fact that the complexion of the present Congress bodes no good either for those whose skills and sweat produce the commodities that make up commerce or for the nation as a whole. They are awakening also to the inescapable fact that we, the people, determine who and how we shall be represented in Congress and the State Legislatures.

Although labor's program to educate its own people is still far from completed, by last month the labor vote was no small factor in the primary elections held up to that time. Of some thirty-five political contests in which labor was interested, the labor candidate came out on top in nineteen instances. In five contests the results can be considered as ties since labor was split as to whom it was supporting. In eleven other contests, the man carrying the endorsement of organized workers went down to defeat. Consequently the score to date is as follows: nineteen wins and five ties for labor as opposed to eleven loses.

Considering the urgency of the present situation in which the dictates of the vested interests supercede the rights of the common people, the above record is not too satisfactory. Yet it does show that organized labor is slowly but surely becoming cognizant of the need for effective political action. More encouraging still, the sizeable vote cast in the primary elections indicates that more people are registered and taking an active interest in the outstanding privilege of democracy.

However, the task of educating union members to the point where they can realize the importance of registering and voting has hardly begun. In a free and independent nation such as ours, progress depends on an enlightened and informed citizenry. If the people are not fully and accurately informed as to the issues involved and the political records and backgrounds of the men running for office, how can they vote intelligently? Until every individual in the nation is kept up to date on the issues confronting the nation, on the legislation that needs passing or repealing, on the merits or demerits of specific alternatives in specific situations, the educational task of organized labor will never be completed.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-labor Legislation is set up for and dedicated to the task of disseminating useful political information and carrying on the necessary educational activities that will insure each member of the Brotherhood being in a position to make intelligent decisions on election day. The response from Local Unions and District and State Councils has been encouraging. To date, some 420 Local Unions and District Councils have cooperated in the program by setting up non-partisan committees within their own jurisdictions and setting up machinery for soliciting voluntary contributions. Some thirty District Councils are actively mobilizing the political strength of their affiliated Local Unions.

In view of the seriousness of the present trend toward reaction, however, it is regrettable that every subordinate body within our Union is not 100% politically aroused. The Taft-Hartley Act has nullified many of labor's hard-won rights. Many more stand in jeopardy at the present time because a reactionary Congress seems ready to do the bidding of the vested interests. The few tried and true friends of organized labor in both the House and the Senate are sadly outnumbered.

Unless the complexion of Congress can be changed at the next election, most of the progressive labor legislation passed in the last half a century may be wiped out.

Political education can do the job; but it can do the job only if people at the local level cooperate and respond. The welfare of every individual worker is hanging in the balance. If each of us can understand that fact thoroughly and completely there is nothing to fear. But it will take only a little negligence or "let George do it" attitude to plunge us all into a bottomless abyss of reaction. This is one case where the individual will have to take the initiative. Each one of us as a citizen and a worker will have to accept the challenge and the responsibility. Only in that way can the march of reaction be halted and the march of progress toward better and richer lives for all be resumed.

◆

## Brotherhood Shows Strength in Union Shop Vote

In the first union shop elections in the building and construction industry held May 10, members of five AFL unions overwhelmingly authorized the signing of Taft-Hartley Act union shop clauses with Western Pennsylvania construction companies.

The union shop was approved by 81 per cent of the eligible voters, and by 88 per cent of those voting. Of the 2,709 eligibles, 2,214 voted for the union shop, and 269 voted "no."

The results broken down by unions are as follows: Hod Carriers and Common Laborers; Eligible—1,455, yes—1,136, no—203. Teamsters: Eligible—227, yes—179, no—20. Carpenters: Eligible—381, yes—352, no—10. Operating Engineers: Eligible—588, yes.—489, no—36. Pile drivers: Eligible—58, yes—58, no—0.

The voting was conducted by 25 teams of NLRB employes. An observer for the Contractors Association of Western Pennsylvania, the representative of the participating contractors, reported that the elections went off with "remarkable smoothness."

The parties reportedly had agreed to sign a union shop contract if the election vote favored such an agreement.

The May 10 elections in Western Pennsylvania involved heavy construction and highway building projects. A second "pilot" union shop vote will be conducted shortly in the urban building trades industry, probably in Detroit.

Significant in this first vote was the loyalty and union-mindedness of the Brotherhood men involved. Of the Carpenters voting, ninety-seven per cent voted in favor of the union shop. The pile drivers voted 100% and the vote was 100% for the union shop. By contrast, only eighty-three per cent of the Laborers, eighty-nine per cent of the Teamsters, and ninety-three per cent of the Operating Engineers casting ballots voted for the union shop. Thus once more United Brotherhood members point the way to honest, loyal unionism.

# Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District. O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Schroeder Hotel
Milwaukee, Wis.,
May 9, 1948.

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

January 26, 1948.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. 367.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Bar Harbor, Me., L. U. 459.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 20, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Herrin, Ill., L. U. 581.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 26, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pana, Ill., L. U. 648.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Chickasha, Okla., L. U. 653.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Clinton, Iowa, L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Hot Springs, Ark., L. U. 891.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Louisiana, Mo., L. U. 1008.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 7, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Big Spring, Texas, L. U. 1634.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Macomb, Ill., L. U. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Ill., L. U. 1997.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

White River Jct., Vt., L. U. 2256.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Erwin, Tenn., L. U. 2324.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

February 2, 1948

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Coshocton, Ohio, L. U. 525.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Cody, Wyo., L. U. 585.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective February 15, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Percy, Ill., L. U. 733.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 20, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Carbondale, Ill., L. U. 841.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Seminole, Okla., L. U. 855.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. 1339.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 1469.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (Carpenters) $1.75 to $2.00 (Millwrights) per hour, effective March 20, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls D. C., R. I.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

February 11, 1948.

Wheeling, W. Va., L. U. 3.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.27½ (Mill) $1.87½ to $2.50 (Construction) per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Niles, Mich., L. U. 1033.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Salina, Kansas, L. U. 1095.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 2, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Hutchinson, Kansas, L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Bicknell, Ind., L. U. 1712.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective March 12, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Winnfield, La., L. U. 1813.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective April 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Moundsville, W. Va., L. U. 1830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Hinton, W. Va., L. U. 1874.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective February 2, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Monticello, Ill., L. U. 1999.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 (machine operator), $.89 (common laborer) and $.79 (female) to $1.25 (machine operator), $1.14 (common laborer) and $1.04 (female) per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Logansport, Ind., L. U. 2060.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.80 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Essex County D. C., N. J.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 (inside) and $2,50 to $3.00 (outside) per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

February 16, 1948.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. 677.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.57½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective February 14, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Metropolis, Ill., L. U. 803.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.70 to $2.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. 1755.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Plymouth, Ind., L. U. 1816.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Elko, Nev., L. U. 1819.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

February 20, 1948.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Marietta, Ohio, L. U. 356.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 20, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Boonville, Ind., L. U. 694.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Corsicana, Texas, L. U. 731.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Worland, Wyo., L. U. 883.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.85 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Girard, Ill., L. U. 1234.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective February 20, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Nashville, Ill., L. U. 1221.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Fort William, Ont., Can., L. U. 1669.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

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# Editorial

## A Blow At Organized Labor

Is the Department of Labor headed for the scrap heap?

Probably no one in Washington could be induced to admit such a thing, yet if the dismembering process started by the 80th Congress continues, it is inevitable that the Department will eventually fade out of the picture. In less than two years the Department has been reduced to a hollow shell. Its appropriations have been slashed unmercifully; one by one its functions have been transferred to other agencies; what functions still remain are in the Department only because the Congressmen who want them allocated to other branches of the government have not yet mustered enough voting strength to get their way. Considering the butchering job that has already been done on the Department and the dismembering process that is currently going on, it is not beyond the the realm of possibility that the Department itself may be eliminated as unnecessary before long.

Last year Congress slashed appropriations for the Department from the thirty-five millions of the previous year to a mere eighteen million dollars. The Secretary of Labor had asked for a fifty million dollar appropriation. The response to his request was spectacular. Instead of an increase from thirty-five millions to fifty millions as he suggested, the appropriation was reduced to eighteen millions. Under the Taft-Hartley Act the Conciliation Service was divorced from the Department. One by one other functions of the Department have been curtailed or transferred. Now the Keefe Bill proposes to remove the U.S. Employment Service from the Department of Labor and place it under the Federal Security Agency. If this becomes an accomplished fact, the Department will be all but finished.

When one considers the years of struggle it took on the part of organized labor to get the Department of Labor established, the present butchering of the Department becomes a frightening thing. Down the years the Department has performed a vast service to American workers. Administration of the Department has ranged from very good to very bad, but in the overall picture the Department has been a great boon to all who toil for a living. This probably explains the current attacks on the Department. The vested interests which seem bent on destroying organized labor completely recognize that annihilation of the Department would contribute considerably to the elimination of organized labor as an effective force.

Last year the Bureau of Labor Statistics worked out a family budget which showed that a worker with a wife and two children needed an income of at least $3,200 to maintain his family on a modest but decent living standard. Since that time the Bureau (an arm of the Department of Labor) has had to fight for its very life. In vain it has sought sufficient money to broaden its budget studies. Apparently some influential people do not want that kind of information presented to the people.

Of course the people who are fostering all these moves against the Department have fine-sounding arguments for their actions. It is always "economy" or "increased efficiency" they are after. To anyone not acquainted with all the facts, their reasons sound plausible. But to those who know labor and what labor had to go through to get the Department established and what assistance the Department has been ever since, the move is an indirect blow at the heart of unionism. We must recognize it as such and act accordingly.

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## A Threat To Our Future

As the first half of the year rounds out, it becomes increasingly evident that no decline in the cost of living can be expected in 1948. Toward the end of last year the upward spiral in prices halted momentarily, but the halt was a short lived one. Month by month prices have climbed slowly but inexorably upward since January 1st. With the nation now on the verge of another gigantic rearmament program, there is every possibility that prices will again skyrocket precipitously. The defense plants will again be usurping scarce commodities and scarce manpower; which means that civilian production will suffer correspondingly. The inevitable result will be further upward pressure on merchandise prices of all kinds.

If it is necessary for the nation to rearm, then nothing must stand in the way of the job being completed as swiftly and as efficiently as possible. That some people may be hurt in the process is immaterial. Liberty is worth any price. Neither higher prices nor a greater scarcity of goods is too high a fee to pay for its preservation, so long as the fee is legitimate. But the people want to know that any penalties which accrue to them as a result of the rearmament program are legitimate penalties and not the illegitimate progeny of avarice and greed. Profiteering and plundering been all too prevalent during the recent war and the period of reconversion that followed it.

Than the leech who saps the strength of the nation through profiteering at the very time the nation is fighting for its existence, there is no more despicable character. In a recent speech, the Honorable Humphrey Mitchell, Canadian Minister of Labor, branded such individuals the greatest threat to the preservation of free enterprise. Regarding them he said:

"Obviously there are in this country a number of individuals who will take advantage of any situation to profit unduly at the expense of fellow citizens. All they are interested in is making money. The Government intends to deal with them as they should be dealt with.

"I submit to you that such persons are doing our country a great deal of harm. To us who believe in the system of free enterprise which has made this country great, the unfortunate fact is that there is evidence of irresponsibility on the part of those who should know better . . . . It looks to me as if we should embark on an educational campaign on the benefits of free enterprise. We will not make a success of such a campaign unless we deal severely with the greedy ones no matter who they are. It is this class which, more than anything else, threatens the future of this system in Canada and in other parts of the world."

The urgencies of war and of rearmament create situations which are made to order for consciousless individuals. With all emphasis on speed rather than economy, those who do not know the meaning of either patriotism or honesty find it easy to line their own pockets at the expense of the people and the common good. They must be stopped where possible, and caught and punished severely where they have not been stopped.

If the price of national security must be higher prices, let them come. But every penny exacted from the people through profiteering not only lowers the living standards of the people by that much, but, even worse, it weakens the very system we are trying to save. We must not let profiteering become the rotten apple that infects the whole barrel.

## The Need Is For Political Action

Organized labor was dealt another "below-the-belt" blow last month when the National Labor Relations Board in a three-to-two decision voted that it is not empowered to hold union shop elections in those states which have laws of their own governing such matters. The ruling says that the Taft-Hartley Act "in effect removes all federal restrictions upon existing AND FUTURE state legislation prohibiting compulsory unionism even where such legislation may affect employes engaged in interstate commerce."

Bluntly put, this means that in those states where state statutes are even stiffer than Taft-Hartley requirements, the former will prevail in union shop elections. For example, in Colorado, the state law requires that a union must carry a union shop election by a three-fourths majority. The Taft-Hartley Act arbitrarily demands a majority of those eligible to vote. Under the Board's new ruling, therefore, any union seeking a union shop clause in Colorado must capture three-fourths of the votes instead of the grossly unfair majority of eligible votes as prescribed by the Taft-Hartley Act under whose rules the National Labor Relations Board conducts elections.

However, there are a number of state statutes which forbid all forms of union security clauses. In these states the Board will not even hold union shop elections. In other words, so long as present statutes remain on the books in these states, union shop clauses are out entirely. States with this type of law are: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The ruling will also apply to states that pass similar laws in the future.

All this vividly points up the need for effective political action on the part of labor at the next elections. And the political action must cover state elections as well as federal elections.

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Monahans, Texas, L. U. 1923.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 3, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Mo., L. U. 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective May 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

St. Genevieve, Mo., L. U. 2030.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. 3140.—Movement for an increase in wages from $.78 to $1.03 per hour, effective April 4, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 24, 1948.

Lower Anthracite D. C., Girardville, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

February 26, 1948.

Canton, Ill., L. U. 293.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

East Palestine, Ohio, L. U. 294.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective April 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Okmulgee, Okla., L. U. 1399.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Stillwater, Okla., L. U. 1686.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Texas, L. U. 1768.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

March 17, 1948.

Newark, Ohio, L. U. 136.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Stamford, Conn., L. U. 210.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Fort Madison, Iowa, L. U. 373.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 5, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Brazil, Ind., L. U. 431.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Sparta, Ill., L. U. 479.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.85 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 570.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Manchester, N. H., L. U. 625.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective May 3, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Key West, Fla., L. U. 655.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 19, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 690.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. 717.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81c to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Red Lodge, Mont., L. U. 744.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Waycross, Ga., L. U. 779.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ironton, Ohio, L. U. 1111.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Marshalltown, Iowa, L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Borger, Texas, L. U. 1201.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Huntington, N. Y., L. U. 1292.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Kent, Ohio, L. U. 1499.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. 1524.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Moscow, Idaho, L. U. 1605.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.06½ per hour ,effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Minerva, Ohio, L. U. 1611.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Clarksville, Tenn., L. U. 1818.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective May 17, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ravenna, Ohio, L. U. 1829.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ames, Iowa, L. U. 1948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Iron Mountain, Mich., L. U. 2065.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Okawville, Ill., L. U. 2106.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.35 (residential) $1.50 (commercial) per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Libby, Mont., L. U. 2225.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.80 per hour, effective March 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Seward, Alaska, L. U. 2304.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.60 per hour, effective April 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

March 23, 1948.

Roanoke, Va., L. U. 319.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 (Millwrights) $1.50 to $1.75 (carpenters) per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Anderson, Ind., L. U. 352.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.97½ per hour, effective April 5, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Hopkinsville, Ky., L. U. 442.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective March 28, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Smithtown Br., N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.80 (Millmen) and $2.10 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 3, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Peru, Ill., L. U. 1197.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.17 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Laramie, Wyo., L. U. 1432.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.70 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Mankato, Minn., L. U. 1464.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.85 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Caspar, Wyo., L. U. 1564.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 24, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 1754.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.90 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lewistown, Mont., L. U. 1949.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ada, Okla., L. U. 2013.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

De Ridder, La., L. U. 2284.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 24, 1948. Official sanction granted.

March 31, 1948.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wichita, Kan., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.18 to $1.40 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c-$1.25 to 98c-$1.43 per hour (Boxmakers) effective May 3, 1948. Official sanction granted, wtihout financial aid.

Marion, Ohio, L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective July 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Flora, Ill., L. U. 1404.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.65 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Front Royal, Va., L. U. 2033.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Tupelo, Miss., L. U. 2183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

April 7, 1948.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.25 per hour, effective April 7, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Windsor, Ont., Can.,L. U. 494.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.65 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Centerville, Iowa, L. U. 597.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Lorain, Ohio, L. U. 705.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Junction City, Kans., L. U. 750.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Brainerd, Minn., L. U. 951.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Thermopolis, Wyo., L. U. 1241.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Gulfport, Miss., L. U. 1518.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective March 31, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Norwalk, Ohio, L. U. 2273.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 20, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Buffalo, New York, D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

April 19, 1948

Newport, R. I., L. U. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.90 per hour, effective June 7, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Pittsfield, Mass., L. U. 444.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.70 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 22, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Longview, Texas, L. U. 1097.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 19, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., L. U. 1225.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80½c to $1.30 to $1.05½-$1.55 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Washington, Iowa, L. U. 1398.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 15, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Shelby, Mont., L. U. 1568.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. 2300.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.09 to $1.40 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

April 28, 1948.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 335.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Denison, Texas, L. U. 371.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.25 per hour, effective June 17, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective April 28, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824.—Movement for an increase in wages of 20c over the present rate, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Gloversville, N. Y., L. U. 1107.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.80 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Malvern, Ark., L. U. 1764.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 21, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Hartford City, Ind., L. U. 1738.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.65 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Scottsbluff, Neb., L. U. 2141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Austin, Minn., L. U. 2061.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Robinson, Ill., L. U. 2253.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

South Shore D. C., W. Sayville, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

May 7, 1948.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Shroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
May 9, 1948

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin on May 9, 1948.

Minutes of Special Meeting of the General Executive Board held in the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1948 show that very careful and serious consideration was given to a plan drafted by representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the National Associations of Employers in the Building and Construction Industry to set up a National Joint Board for the settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Industry.

This Board to be composed of an impartial Chairman—two members of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and two members of the Employers Associations.

The Joint Board shall consider and decide all jurisdictional disputes in the Building and Construction Industry which are properly referred to it.

However, it must first be determined whether or not an agreement has already been reached on the dispute in question and if so that agreement takes precedent.

If no agreement has been reached, then the dispute goes to the Joint Board for hearing and decision. In the meantime there shall be no stoppage of work arising out of a jurisdictional dispute.

On March 11, 1948 the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor adopted the proposed plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the Building and Construction Industry.

The Laborers International Union asked for a clearer understanding relative to the handling of materials on construction work as per the action of the General Executive Board under date of January 7, 1947. The Chair appointed a subcommittee of the Board consisting of First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson, Board Member Chas. Johnson, Jr. of the First District and Board Member Harry Schwarzer of the Third District to meet with the representatives of the Laborers' International Union to consider the matter.

The adjustment of the payment of per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor was referred to the General President.

The question of increasing the advertising rates in our official monthly journal THE CARPENTER was referred to the General President.

Our Chief Counsel and his assistant reported fully on the cases still pending in Court especially the San Francisco case and whether an appeal should be taken on this case after which the matter was left in the hands of the General President with full power to act.

The Board approved the action taken at the Special Meeting.

* * * * *

The General President reported that Board member Wm. J. Kelly of the Second District resigned to take effect March 16, 1948, and in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution he appointed O. Wm. Blaier a member of Local Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa., to fill the vacancy on the General Executive Board; effective April 1, 1948. The appointment was unanimously approved.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in the sum of $50,000.00 for one year expiring February 1, 1949 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond on Assistant Superintendent of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the sum of $20,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year ending March 10, 1949 was referred to our Legal Department.

New policy on Motion Picture Projector, Screen, Loud Speaker, film and equipment in the sum of $945.00 for three years ending February 11, 1951 through the Buckeye Union Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmans Compensation Insurance for the State of Texas for one year ending March 13, 1949 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond of Chief Clerk C. A. Meloy in the sum of $10,000.00 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Co., of Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending April 1, 1949 was referred to our Legal Department.

The General Secretary submitted his report for the year ending December 31, 1947 and it was filed for future reference.

A communication from Robert N. Dedaker and Co., Certified Public Accountants, Indianapolis, Indiana, dated February 12, 1948, announcing the demise of Robert N. Dedaker, the head of the firm was considered after which the General Executive Board decided to continue the contract with this firm for quarterly audit of our books and accounts.

Local Union 1363, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.—Full accounting of appropriation made to this Local Union for strike purposes was received and filed.

May 10, 1948

In conformity with the action of the G. E. B. on January 15, 1948 regarding the question of jurisdiction between the Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland, and Local Union 1126, Annapolis, Maryland, the sub-committee appointed to investigate this matter recommended "That the jurisdictional lines between Local Union 101 and the Washington District Council as representative to Local Union 1126 remain as it is, the same as it has been for the past several years."

"The Committee further recommended that arrangements be made so that the members of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland may obtain temporary working cards from the Washington District Council without the necessity of driving all the distance to Washington, D. C., covering the area formerly policed by Local Union 1126."

The recommendations of the sub-committee were approved and the matter was referred to Board Member O. Wm. Blaier, Second District, with instructions to bring about a mutual understanding.

Correspondence was read by the General President from Matthew Woll concerning activities of the Free Trade Union Committee wherein he asked for further financial assistance. After discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the General President for such action as he deemed proper.

Dodge City, Kans., L. U. 1542.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 17, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Indianapolis D. C., Indianapolis, Ind.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.97½ to $2.35 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Kalamazoo, Mich., L. U. 297.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.20 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

May 11, 1948.

Atlanta, Ga., L. U. 225.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.77½ per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective July 10, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Berea, Ky., L. U. 1270.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Watertown, S. D., L. U. 1690.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Dumas, Texas, L. U. 2369.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Concord, N. H., L. U. 538.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.10 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

May 12, 1948

Claim from Local Union 1839, Lake Charles, La., for death benefits of Elmas Gable held in abeyance for the reason that the Local Union failed to comply with the Laws of the Brotherhood was carefully considered. The Board referred the case back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1590, Washington, D. C., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Eugene Ed Stoesser. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1822, Fort Worth, Texas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Brother R. A. Hefner for the reason that the evidence shows that his disability was not caused by accidental injuries as provided for in Section 51-A of the General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 836, Janesville, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Otto Kirchoff. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1119, Ridgefield, Connecticut, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late William Watt. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Two appeals of Chris Wilson, a member of Local Union 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada, from the decisions of the General President in the case of Chris Wilson versus Local Union 1780, and after giving careful consideration to these appeals, the decisions of the General President were sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeals were dismissed.

After due consideration, the General Executive Board decided to establish an Educational Committee of the Brotherhood; the General Officers of the Brotherhood and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Non-Partisan Committee to serve as officers.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

# In Memoriam

Brother JOHN ANDERSON, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother PIERRE MARC AURELE, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM BATTERSON, Sr., Local No. 1379, No. Hemstead, N. Y.
Brother L. C. BLANCHARD, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Z. C. BRYANT, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother GUIDE CARFAGNA, Local No. 20, New York, N. Y.
Brother JAMES CIRLISLE, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother SAMUEL L. CLARK, Local No. 910, Glouchester, Mass.
Brother T. R. CLARK, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother J. B. COLLET, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother ROSWELL C. CRAMER, Local No. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
Brother K. W. CROMBIE, Local No. 226,Portland, Oregon.
Brother W. H. CUMMINGS, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother W. F. CUMMINS, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother H. G. DILLON, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother EDWARD ECKLUND, Local No. 1379, No. Hemstead, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES D. FERGUSON, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Brother JACOB FISHER, Local No. 612, Union Hill, N. J.
Brother FRANK E. GAPENS, Local No. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.
Brother W. R. GARRISON, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother JAMES GIOVANNILE, Local No. 20, New York, N. Y.
Brother JULIUS GORGEY, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother DAVID PORTER GROCE, Local No. 525, Coshocton, Ohio.
Brother GEORGE GRUBER, Local No. 937, Dubuque, Iowa.
Brother E. D. HALL, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Brother Z. P. HARDAGE, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother ISAAC B. HAWK, Local No. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
Brother WILLIAM HITTENMILLER, Local No. 937, Dubuque, Iowa.
Brother ERNEST HOFFMAN, Local No. 2375, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother ALBERT IMOBERSTEG, Local No. 125, Utica, N. Y.
Brother H. W. JOHNSON, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Brother JERRY YANCY, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother PHILIP ZARETSKY, Local No. 1784, Chicago, Ill.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

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LESSON 327

By H. H. Siegele

There are a great many knots, speaking of knots that are made with cords, ropes, and so forth. Many of these knots are used by carpenters and other building tradesmen. In fact, a carpenter who does not know how to make the knots that are essential to his trade, could hardly be called a fully trained mechanic. Ropes and cords are often used in carpentry, which means that they must be fastened to objects, or tied one to another. Every carpenter should know, when it comes to fastening a cord or rope, what knot or hitch is the right one to use in making the connection. In cases where the knot must be made and unmade, he should not only know what knot will be safe, but he should be able to choose one that can be unmade easily.

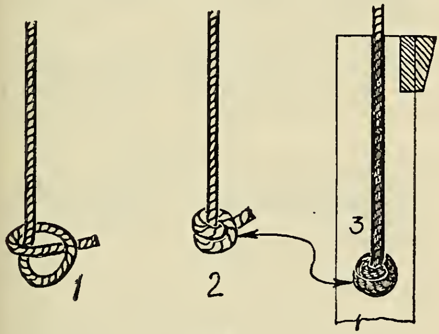
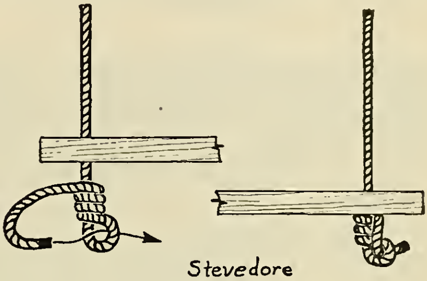


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 gives three views of a simple knot, also called a single knot. At number 1 the knot is shown rather loose, which shows clearly how it is made. Number 2 shows it tightened into a hard knot, and number 3 shows how it is used in fastening a sash cord to a window sash—only the part of the sash where the cord is fastened is shown.

Fig. 2 shows how to make the stevedore knot. To the left is shown a rope running through a hole in a plank or board, with a stevedore knot in the process of being made. After the little loop is formed and the rope has been wound around the main part, as shown, the end is pulled through the little loop, as indicated by the arrow. The completed knot with the plank resting on it is shown to the right. The stevedore knot is also used for fastening sash cord to sash, especially for rather heavy sash. For light sash the simple knot shown by Fig. 1, is the most economical, for the amount of cord necessary to make that knot is kept at a minimum. But when it comes to heavy sash, and so forth, then economy should give way to substantial construction, in which case the stevedore knot will fill the requirements.



Stevedore

Fig. 2

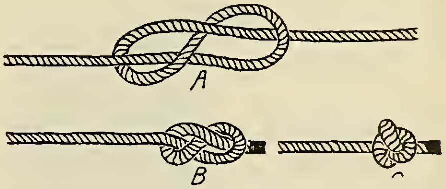
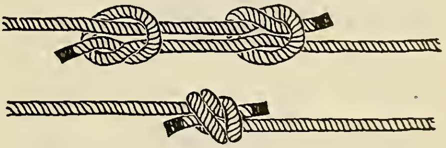


Fig. 3



Fisherman's Knot

Fig. 4

Fig. 3 gives three views of the figure-8 knot. At A it is shown in a loose form, at B it has been tightened up somewhat, while at C it is shown pulled into a hard knot. This knot is used for the same purposes that the simple knot shown in Fig. 1 is used, excepting that the figure-8 knot is more reliable and therefore more substantial. It is a good knot to use on the end of sash cord that is to be fastened to window sash.

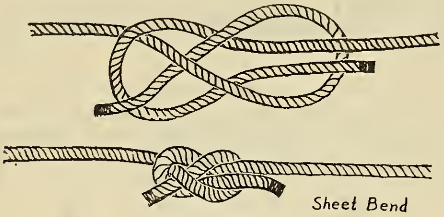


Fig. 5

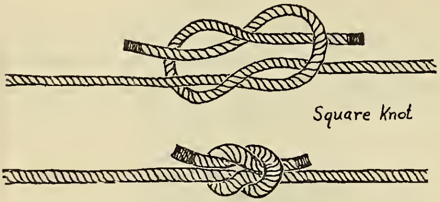


Fig. 6

Fig. 4 shows two views of the fisherman's knot, or as it is also called, the English tie. In reality it is a double knot. The upper drawing gives the knot in a rather loose form, so as to show the making of it, while the bottom drawing shows it pulled together into a tight hard knot. This is one of the best knots for tying two ropes or cords together, whether they are of the same or of different sizes. For ordinary purposes, it is easy to untie by simply pulling on the two ends, but if especially heavy strain is put on the knot, the untying becomes more difficult.

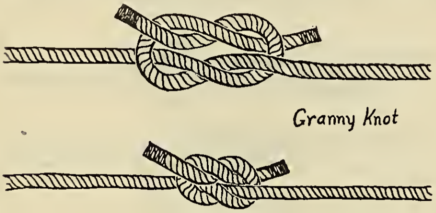


Fig. 7

The sheet bend knot is shown by Fig. 5. This knot is also called, becket bend, hawser bend, and mesh knot. It is used for tying two ropes or cords together and is easy to make and also easy to unmake. The upper drawing gives a loose form, showing how to make it, while the bottom drawing shows the knot tightened into a rather hard knot.

Two views of the square knot are shown by Fig. 6. This knot is also

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known as reef knot and flat knot. It is used for tying two ropes or cords together, and is easily made and unmade. The upper drawing gives a loose form, while the bottom drawing shows the knot tightened into a hard knot.

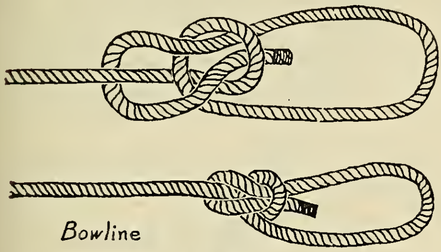

Fig. 8

The granny knot, shown by Fig. 7, slips, or when it does not slip, it tightens into so hard a knot that it is difficult to untie. The upper drawing shows how the knot is made, while the bottom one shows it pulled into a tight knot.

Fig. 8 gives two views of a bowline knot. The upper drawing gives a loose form, showing how the knot is made, while the bottom drawing shows the knot tightened. This is one of the most practical and most reliable knots shown in this lesson. It is extensively used for fastening sash cord to window weights. No matter how tight the knot might be pulled, it can always be loosened with ease.

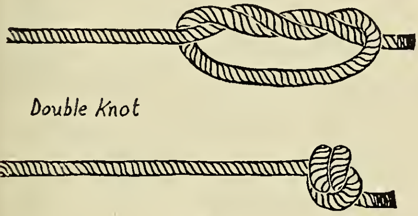

Fig. 9

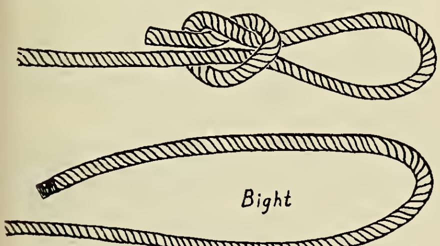

Fig. 10

A double knot is shown by Fig. 9. The top view shows it in the making, which is the same as the making of the single knot shown in Fig. 1, excepting that the end of the rope is brought

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twice around the main part of the rope or cord, instead of only once. At the bottom the knot is shown pulled into a tight hard knot. This knot is used for the same purposes as the single knot, but it is a much better knot. However, it takes just a little more time and material to make it.

Fig. 10, the upper drawing, shows a slip knot, and the bottom drawing shows the beginning of this knot, which is called a bight. In everyday language a bight is a sort of loop, often called a loop.

To make a slip knot the quick way, hold the rope in the left hand with about 2 feet of the end hanging down. Now form the bight by placing the end of the rope between the index finger and thumb of the left hand. This done, slip your right hand into the loop and bring it up over the part held with the thumb and index finger in such a way that you can grab the other part of the bight and pull it back through the loop, which will make a loose slip knot. When this knot is straightened out and tightened it will be like the one shown in Fig. 10.

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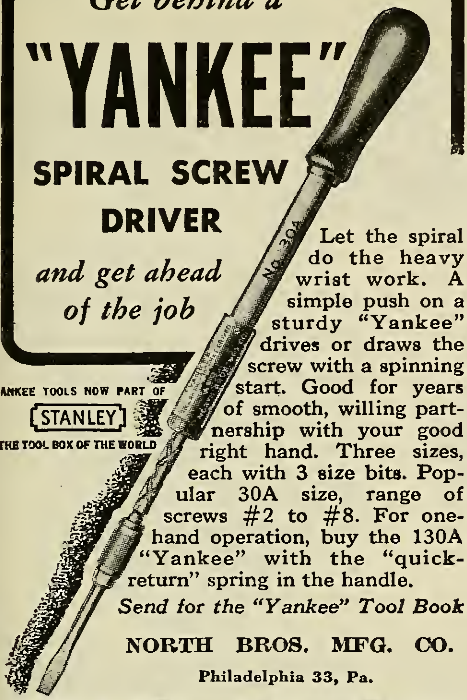

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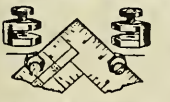

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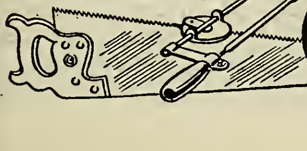

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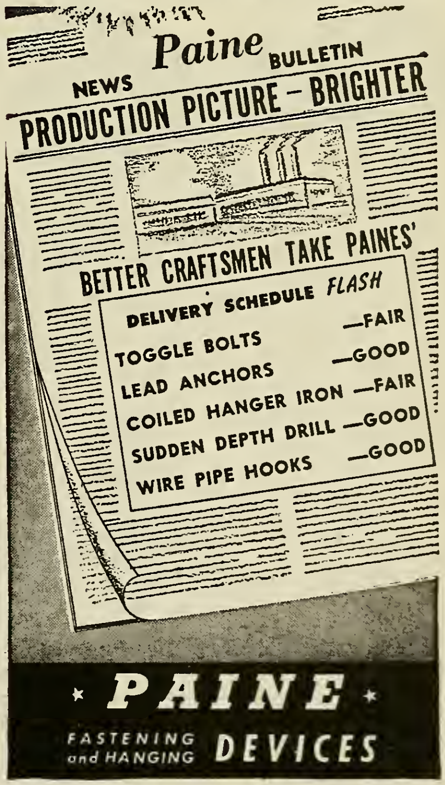

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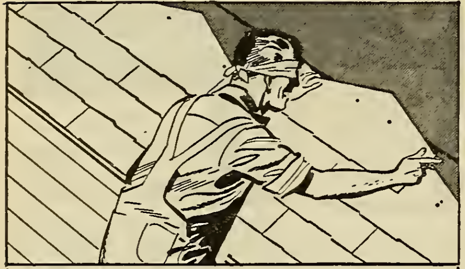

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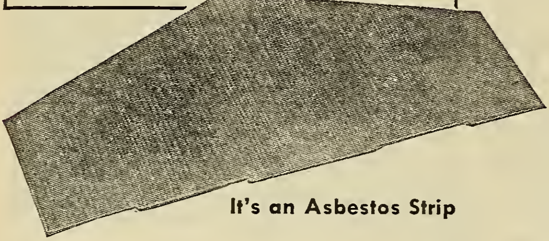

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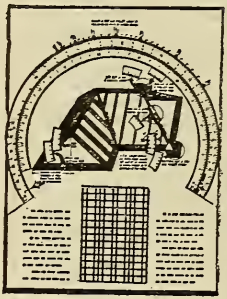

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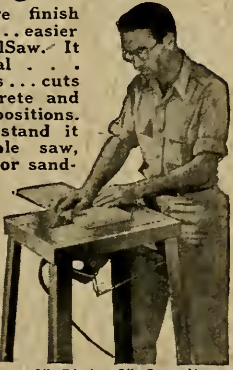

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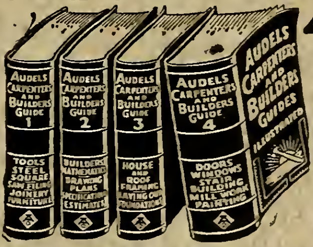
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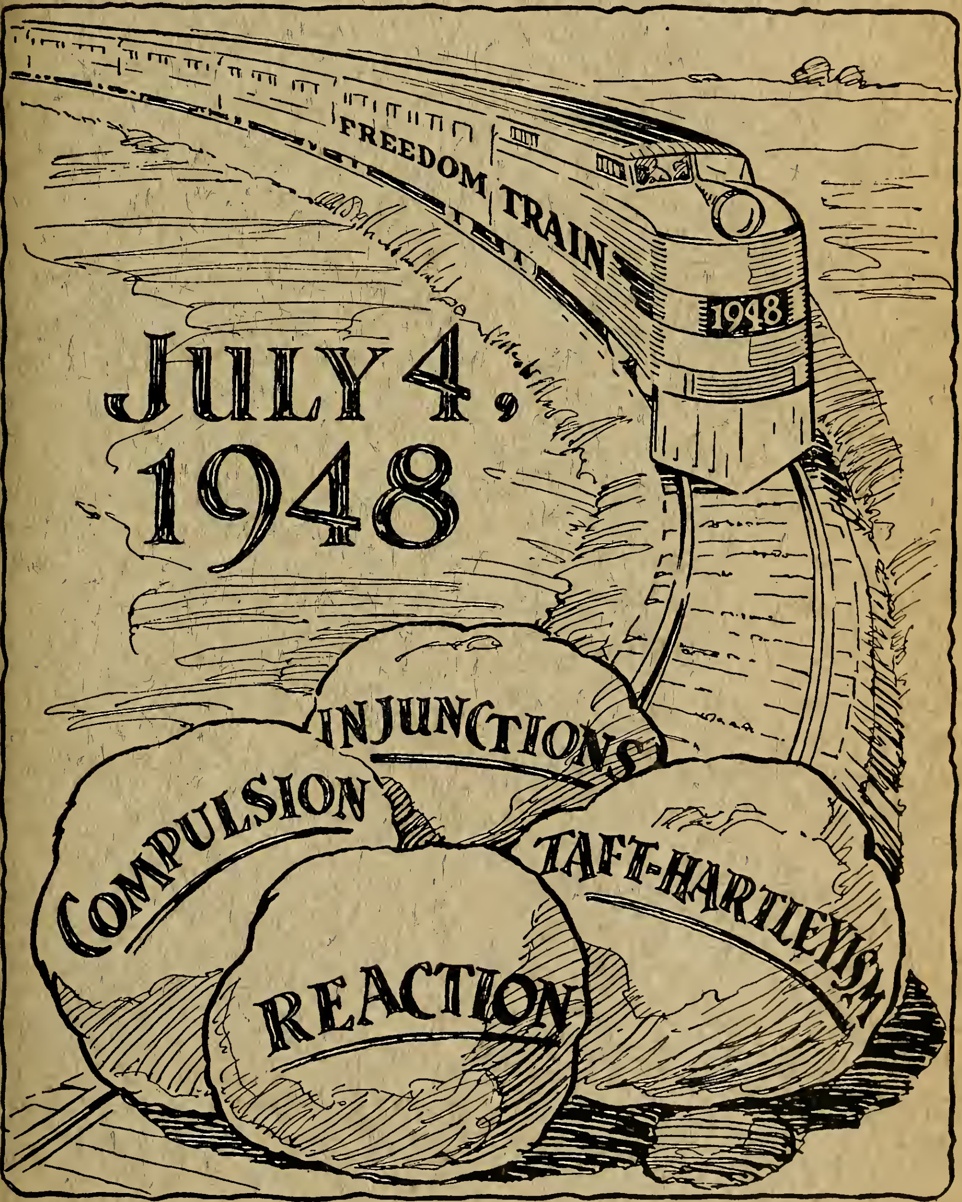

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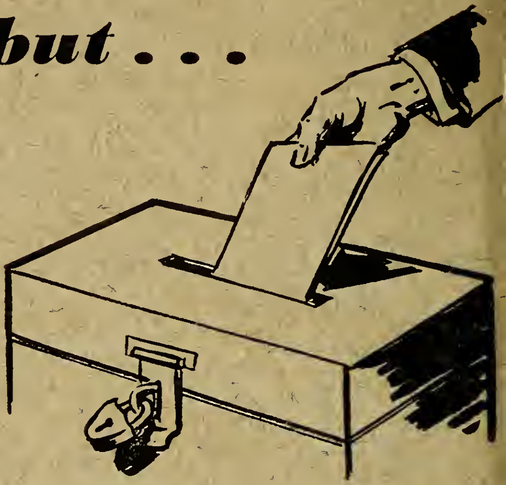

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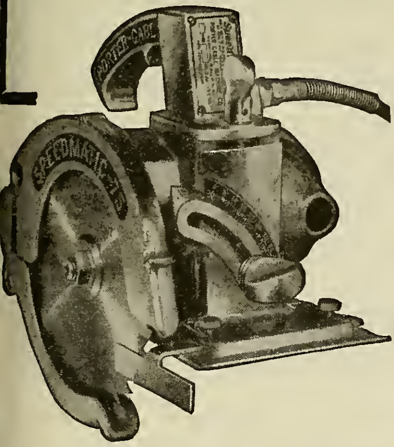

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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1948

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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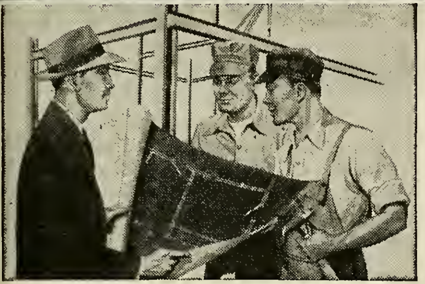

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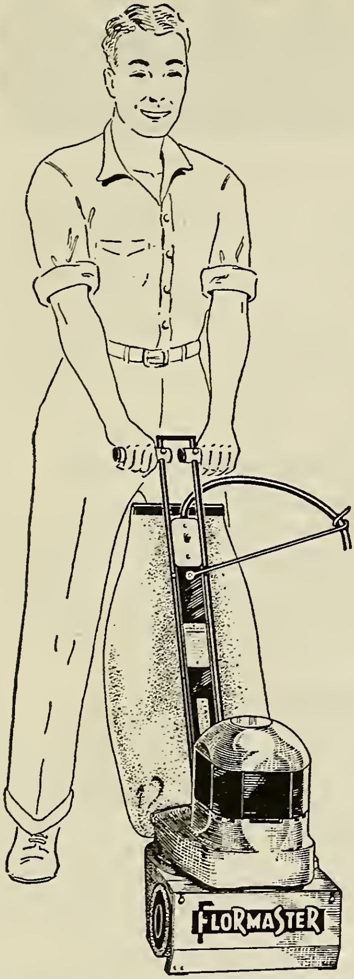

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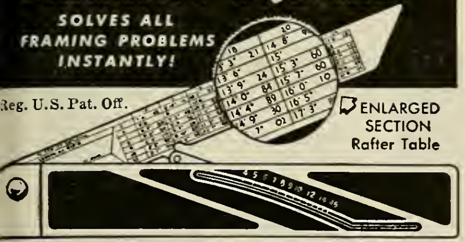

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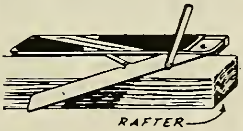

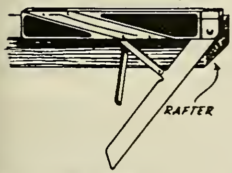

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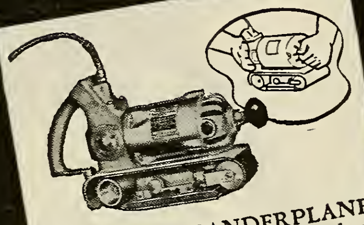

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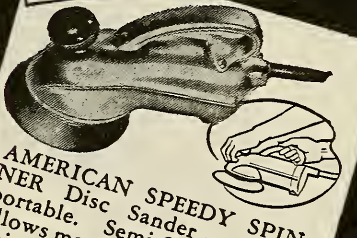

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# Let's Close Our Ranks

BY MAURICE A. HUTCHESON
First General Vice-President

★ ★ ★

WHEN hurricane warnings go up in those sections of the world which are subject to devastating winds, the wise citizens make plans accordingly. They batten down their porches and board up their windows and make everything ship-shape as possible to withstand the lashing and buffeting that come with the storm. In that way they protect their lives and their property. Storms come and storms go but by foresight and preparedness the citizens withstand the onslaughts and go on living their lives in an even tenure. While there is no danger, they work and live and love in a manner little different from people all over the world; but the minute hurricane warnings go up they spring into action. They bolster up the weak spots in their houses and they fortify their property with boards and timbers and nails. Whatever they can think of to do to make their structure more impregnable they do as swiftly and as thoroughly as possible. In that way they survive and even prosper.

An individual who lived in the hurricane belt but paid no attention to storm warnings would certainly be looked upon as being lacking in good common sense. And justifiably so. Not to prepare for a blow that is inevitable cannot be classed as anything but foolhardy. However, some of us are making that very mistake.

There is a hurricane of reaction and possible economic disaster on its way in this country. The signs are numerous and unmistakable. A reactionary Congress has already legislated away many of the basic rights which workers won only after years of struggle. A hundred other bills which would place further shackles on organized wage earners are pending on Capitol Hill. The hurricane of reaction is building up and gaining momentum day by day. It is time we took warning.

On the economic front, too, wind pressure is increasing. As mounting profits drive prices steadily upward, the gap between prices and wages grows ever wider. That pathway leads to eventual disaster. Sooner or later the purchasing power of the people becomes insufficient to buy the goods of industry at their profit-swollen prices, and then the bottom falls out of the economy. It happened in 1929 and it will happen again as surely as night follows day if prices and wages are not brought into better balance. It may take months or it may take years, but sooner or later a hurricane of deflation will hit us.

With the hurricanes on their way, it is imperative that we start preparing ourselves and building up our defenses. If labor history teaches us anything, it is that the progress and welfare of working people lie in strong, militant unions during periods of social and economic disturbances. When unions have been strong and aggressive, social and economic disturbances have spent themselves without seriously disrupting the wages and working conditions of America's workers; when unions have been weak and ineffectual, working people have paid a heavy price in starvation wages and exploited conditions whenever the economic pendulum has swung downward. The real tragedy of the last depression was the fact that outside of the building trades, organized labor was too enervated to hold back the tide of wage slashing and condition butchering which took place. Those who were thrown out of work had no purchasing power, naturally. But even worse, those who were working had no purchasing power either because their wages and working conditions were so beaten down that they could scarcely keep body and soul together.

What the days ahead have in store, no one can say with any degree of assurance. But one thing is certain—as we preserve and build our unions, so shall we protect and preserve our future welfare, regardless of what transpires. The fight of unionism for a place in the sun for working people has been an uphill fight every inch of the way. The Taft-Hartley Act is merely a new manifestation of an old problem—anti-labor legislation. For seventy-five years anti-labor legislation and anti-labor legal interpretations have worked against organized labor. Away back in 1894 labor was slapped with an injunction in the railroad case and for many years afterward every effort of workers to improve their lot brought on a stringent court injunction. But the unionists of that day kept their powder dry. Against all kinds of intimidations such as the discharge and blacklist they kept their ranks closed. With the weapons they had at their command, they fought back and the labor movement survived.

A few years later—in 1907 to be exact—a court ruled that the hatters in Danbury were in conspiracy because they wanted their wages and working conditions improved. Damages were awarded the hat companies and union members lost their bank accounts and their homes as judgements were filed against them. But again the unionists stood fast and the labor movement sagged but never bowed. There followed the era of the yellow dog contract and the "American Plan". The unions took a beating but they kept fighting back. Just before the recent war, anti-trust suits threatened the very existence of organized labor, but under the leadership of our United Brotherhood and our General President, the suits were fought to a standstill and beaten all the way down the line. The labor movement survived because our Brotherhood was strong and headed by a man not afraid to fight.

Today, The Taft-Hartley Act and a thousand other pieces of anti-labor legislation pending in Congress and the state legislatures threaten the very lifeblood of organized labor. Again we must close our ranks and prepare to fight back with everything we have. This is a fight in which every member must carry his full share of the responsibility. Like the citizen living in the hurricane belt, he must take the initiative for making his individual contribution to the welfare and survival of his community. It must be a matter between him and his conscience. The questions he must ask himself are these:

Am I registered and eligible to vote? Are all the members of my family and all my friends similarly prepared? Am I attending union meetings often enough? Is every worker within the jurisdiction of my union who is eligible to join under Section 7 of the Constitution a member? Am I defending my union vigorously enough against my neighbors who may believe the anti-union propaganda printed in the papers against organized labor? Am I serving my union as fully and as capably as I could? Am I an asset or a liability to my union?

I honestly believe that the workers of America are right now at the cross-roads. One road leads to depression and privation and exploitation with a weak and ineffectual labor movement. The other road leads to continued progress and freedom with a sound and militant labor movement. There can hardly be any middle ground—it must be one or the other. As each of us gives the correct answers to the above questions, so shall the decision be made as to which road the workers of America intend to travel.

Today conditions are good. Work is comparatively plentiful and problems are comparatively few. History shows that in times such as these the labor movement suffers its worst setbacks. Lethargy inevitably creeps in. "Let George do it" becomes the motto of too many members. One union after another loses its fine edge. Then when the tide turns these unions find that the previous easy times enervated them and sapped them of their energy and strength. The price such a procedure exacts in the end is always tremendously high. We must guard against it and prevent it at all costs.

The hurricanes of reaction and depression are building up. Warnings can be seen on all sides. Sooner or later they will be unleashing their fury, and only those who are prepared will be safe. In the hurricane belt, the calm before the storm is the period of greatest activity and preparation. Years of experience have proved the necessity of following such a course. It is the only guarantee the people have of continued existence.

Like the citizens of the hurricane belt we must not allow the present calm to lull us into a sense of false security. When the winds start howling it will be too late to start boarding up our windows and battening down our porches. The job can and must be done now.

Now is the time for us to close the gaps in our ranks. Now is the time to see that every eligible worker is made a member. Now is the time to see that all of our jurisdiction is protected. Now is the time to see that our organization is built up and strengthened. Now is the time to see that all of our political strength is mobilized and made ready to fight for our friends and against our enemies. Now is the time for all of us to boost and build our union.

---

**Ballots Defend Your Freedom**

**BE SURE TO VOTE THIS YEAR AND EVERY YEAR**

## *In apprenticeship training—*

# CALIFORNIA STEPS OUT

by **WILLIAM P. KELLY**, Apprentice Coordinator,
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, Executive Board
Member California State Council of Carpenters

★ ★ ★

WITH THREE of the four sets of books completed and available for purchase, and the fourth set nearing completion, California's carpentry apprenticeship training program will soon be operating smoothly with a complete set of instructional materials for each year of the four-year apprenticeship period.

The books are being prepared by the Instructional Materials Laboratory of the Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, a division of the California State Department of Education. The work of the laboratory is under the direction of Miles H. Anderson, who has been a supervisor and teacher in the apprenticeship program in California for a number of years. A state educational advisory committee for the carpentry trade composed of William P. Kelly, San Francisco, Executive Board Member, California State Council of Carpenters and Joiners; George B. Buckley, Los Angeles, Associated General Contractors; James Skelton, Los Angeles, Executive Board Member, California State Council of Carpenters and Joiners; and Milton Morris, San Francisco, Associated Home Builders, has guided the development of the project from its inception in September, 1946.

Each of the books has been written by an expert in the carpentry trade recommended by the advisory committee, and the material is all presented from the point of view of the practical builder.

In the apprentice training program the carpentry apprentice learns the manipulative skills on the job under the supervision of his foreman or a skilled journeyman, while he learns the technical knowledge related to this work in trade extension classes conducted by the public schools. Conducting such classes is quite difficult using traditional teaching methods, such as a series of lectures followed by discussions and textbook assignments. Some of the difficulties encountered are:

1. *Individual differences*
   Carpentry apprentices vary in in their ability to learn, some being able to learn rapidly, others requiring more time to learn.
2. *Class turnover*
   The carpentry apprentice class roll is subject to change all during the year due to the hiring of new apprentices and the graduation of those who have completed their work.
3. *Mixed classes*
   Most apprentice classes are made up of first, second, third, and fourth year apprentices, each group working on a different course of study.

In order to teach an apprentice class successfully in spite of these difficulties, it has been found desirable to use individual or small group instruction rather than the traditional method in which an attempt is made to teach the entire class the same information at the same time. Individual instruction is almost impossible unless the teacher is provided with printed instructional materials that can be used by the apprentice as a guide in learning the course of study. The materials provided must be very efficient in making it possible for the apprentice to learn well with a minimum of assistance from the teacher, who must divide his time fairly among the apprentices in his class.

The instructional materials prepared for the use of carpentry apprentices consist of:

1. *Mimeographed course outline*
   This is the basic course outline, divided into four parts, each part coinciding with one year of apprenticeship in the carpentry trade. This outline is the basis for the printed books that are subsequently developed, and is the product of the thinking of the State Educational Advisory Committee meeting as a group.

2. *Workbook*
   The workbook is for the use of the apprentice, and consists of a series of assignments covering the topics in one part of the course outlined. There will be four workbooks in the completed carpentry course, three of which are now available. The men who prepare the workbooks take each topic in the outline and work out means whereby the apprentice can learn the topic through selected reference books, experiments, films, or other sources of information. If readily available sources cannot be found, they write and illustrate the information themselves. To get the most out of the course it is imperative that the apprentice be required to purchase the necessary technical books listed in the back of the workbook, as he is referred to them constantly as he pursues the course.

3. *Testbook*
   The testbook is also for the use of the apprentice, but is only given to him when he completes a topic in his workbook, at which time he takes a short test on the topic just completed. The main purpose of the test is to evaluate the apprentice's mastery of the topics and to discover misunderstandings and learning difficulties while there is still time for the teacher to take remedial action.

4. *Final Examination*
   A final examination consisting of 150 to 200 objective-type questions is prepared for each part of the course, and must be passed by the apprentice before advancing to the next part. The final examination is often used by the local apprentice committees in conjunction with a rating of the apprentice's work on the job in deciding whether the apprentice should receive his advancement.

5. *Progress chart*
   The progress chart is a wall chart on which space is provided for entering the names of the apprentices. Opposite their names the teacher enters their grades for each topic

studied in appropriate squares. There is a separate chart for each year of apprenticeship in carpentry, with the study topics already printed in the blanks along the top edge. The teacher uses the chart as a teaching tool that enables him to see at a glance what each apprentice has accomplished and what he is to do next. Such charts are essential when dealing with a mixed group.

6. *Teacher's guide*
   The teacher's guide is a manual for the use of the teacher in which the apprenticeship program, the instructional materials, and correct use of the materials is explained. It will not be available until early summer.
7. *Answer sheets*
   Correct answers for all examination questions are provided in the answer sheets.
8. *Record cards*
   It is vital to the success of an apprenticeship program that accurate records be kept of the apprentice's accomplishments both on the job and in school. Only by this means can it be determined whether the apprentice has had the well-rounded experience that will qualify him as a journeyman craftsman. The record cards are so designed that the apprentice's entire apprenticeship period is recorded on one card, and the system of keeping it up is such that work of doing it is handled by the apprentice himself, which eliminates costly secretarial work for record-keeping. The carpentry apprentice instructional materials now available and in preparation follow:

Course in Carpentry; First Year: Foundations and Framing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Workbook | $1.00 |
| Testbook | 1.00 |
| Final Examination | .15 |

Course in Carpentry, Second Year: Roof Framing, Exterior Trim.

| | |
|---|---|
| Workbook | $1.00 |
| Testbook | 1.00 |
| Final Examination | .15 |

Course in Carpentry, Third Year: Interior Finish and Stairbuilding.

| | |
|---|---|
| Workbook | $1.00 |
| Testbook | 1.00 |
| Final Examination | .15 |

Course in Carpentry, Fourth Year: Reinforced Concrete and Heavy Timber Construction. (In process of preparation.)

Orders should be addressed to:

Bureau of Textbooks and
Publications,
California State Department of
Education,
Sacramento, 14, California.

(Purchase orders will be accepted from public agencies. All others must include remittance with orders. School stores operated by student bodies are not considered public agencies and must include remittance with orders. The state sales tax must be added on all orders to be sent to places within California, except orders for resale purposes, in which case the order should be marked "For Resale" and the sales tax permit number.)

Progress charts, record cards, and answer sheets will be furnished without charge to school systems using the instructional materials. Requests should be addressed to:

Instructional Material
Laboratory,
2129 Grove St., Room 201
Oakland 12, California

These instructional materials have been very effective in making California's carpentry apprentice training program a successful one. At the present time there are 4,175 carpentry apprentices enrolled in school classes in the state, making up a total of 155 classes. More are being enrolled every day, as there are several thousand on the waiting list for new classes. The chief obstacle to be overcome is the difficulty being experienced in finding competent journeymen carpenters to serve as teachers.

A noteworthy phase of the instructional materials program is the interest being taken by many journeymen carpenters. A recent survey in California indicates that there are several hundred journeymen signed up to take the same courses offered for the apprentices, with some classes already in operation. The classes for journeymen are set up separately from those for apprentices, of course.

Enforcement of attendance of apprentices in school classes is no problem when the instructional materials are used, as they find their studies interesting and immediately applicable in a practical way to their work on the job. The tests are proving invaluable to advisory committees in evaluating an apprentice's work, and have been adjudged by many as being one of the most useful phases of the program.

To date 9,723 sets of the carpentry instructional materials have been sold, and reports from schools and locals all over the nation that have adopted the courses indicate that they are being of real assistance in putting over the biggest apprenticeship training program in the nation, the carpentry apprentice program.

## Death Calls Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach is dead.

A cabinet officer since July 1, 1945, he was appointed by President Truman to his labor post. To accept the post, he resigned a Federal judgeship which meant security and assured income for life. Although far from being wealthy, he accepted without hesitation the President's call.

The Secretary of Labor died at Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D. C., at 4:40 a.m. June 10 after a long illness. He had been a patient at the hospital since May 28.

As Secretary of Labor, Schwellenbach gave his greatest efforts toward securing the rights of labor, attaining industrial peace within the framework of free collective bargaining, and building toward world peace through cooperation among the labor movements of the world. He opposed enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act and advised the President to veto the law.

Schwellenbach resigned from the Senate where he had served for five years to become United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, serving as a Federal judge from 1940 to 1945 and resigned that life-time position to accept the appointment as Secretary of Labor.

# PLANE GOSSIP

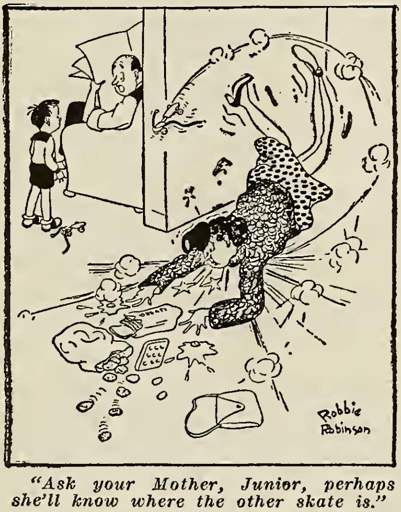
## EXPENSIVE IS THE WORD FOR IT

From all indications, another "Teapot Dome" scandal is brewing in Washington. A few months ago the Supreme Court ruled that the oil under the tide lands of California, Texas and other maritime states belongs to Uncle Sam. This, however, made the big oil companies very unhappy and recently the House voted 259 to 29 to overturn the court's decision. The oil companies want the oil in the hands of the various states and they are not going to rest until they get their way.

In view of the fact we are spending billions to obtain access to Arabian oil while at the same time we are playing fast and loose with our own oil resources, another "Teapot Dome" affair may eventually develop. Our costly and sometimes blundering efforts to maintain adequate oil reserves reminds us of the two Scotchmen whose twice-widowed friend married for a third time.

"I hear Angus is married again," said one.

"Aye," retorted the other, "and a scandalous expensive friend he is to have—two wreaths and three wedding presents in seventeen years."



*"Ask your Mother, Junior, perhaps she'll know where the other skate is."*

## IT PAYS TO BE SAFE

Last month's issue of one of the larger financial papers carried a long article knocking labor's decision to indulge in a little political activity. Labor will only hurt itself by entering the political arena, the article intimated, as it went on to explain that labor is already wielding its maximum influence in Washington.

Maybe the next Congress will pay attention to labor's wishes, but personally we feel like the little boy who was at the zoo with his dad. Standing before the tiger's cage, the father spent some time impressing on his son how dangerous the beast was. The lad was very attentive but finally he said:

"Daddy, if it got out of the cage and ate you up, what bus would I take to get home?"

* * *

## TAX FORM GENEROSITY

Estimating that some seven or eight billion dollars a year in revenue is lost to Uncle Sam through various sorts of income tax chiseling, a Congressman recently asked that ten thousand new agents be employed by the Treasury Department to check returns more closely.

How much chiseling there is in income tax returns we are in no position to know. However, a friend of ours who works for the Treasury Department and gets to look over a lot of returns recently said:

"If the churches of the country get half the donations claimed on income tax returns, there can't possibly be a one of them in debt."

★ ★ ★

## THE ROGERS TOUCH

Along about two or three years after World War 1, the late Will Rogers once remarked: "There is only one way we could be worse off with Europeans, and that is if we helped them out of two wars instead of one."

Somewhere in this there ought to be a fine moral but somehow or other it escapes us just for the moment.

### MAYBE IT IS COINCIDENCE

Maybe it is merely coincidence, but shortly after this country makes up its mind that there is going to be no more backing down for anybody (and implements that decision with appropriations for a first rate army and air force) Russia announces that she is interested in nothing except peace. We sincerely hope Moustache Joe is sincere in this latest pronouncement. However, until events prove otherwise, we are skeptical and inclined to class Joe with the attorney who wanted a new trial for his client.

"Why do you want a new trial?" asks the judge.

"On grounds of newly discovered evidence," replies the attorney.

"What is the nature of it?"

"My client has dug up $400 I didn't know he had."

★ ★ ★

### AFTER THE BALL IS OVER

Senator Ball of Minnesota, who is often referred to as "Jumping Joe" (probably because he is so fast to jump on any propaganda wagon the vested interests line up), is still making speeches about the "fairness" of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Correct or not, persistent rumors to the effect that Joe will accept a lucrative public relations job with the National Association of Manufacturers if he is defeated in 1948 keep cropping up here and there.

About the only comment we can think of is to tell the story about the little boy who went to hear the ventriloquist. When he got home, his mother asked:

"What did you think of the ventriloquist?"

"Oh, I didn't think much of him," replied the boy, "but the little guy on his knee sure was smart."

★ ★ ★

### THEY WILL GET THE BIRD

Last year Congress reduced appropriations for the Department of Labor from thirty-five million dollars to eighteen million dollars. The Conciliation Service has been divorced from the Department of Labor and now Congress is making an effort to also remove the U.S. Employment Service from the Department. In view of the butchering which Congress has been doing, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the Department itself may soon be eliminated as unnecessary since one by one its functions have been turned over to some other agency.

This continual chopping away at the Department of Labor has so incensed some Congressmen that Representative Chet Holifield of California last month introduced a bill to convert the Department of Labor Building into a pigeon loft.

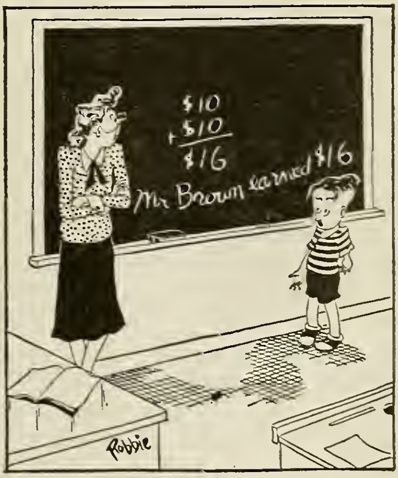
Whether or not the Department of Labor Building will eventually become a pigeon loft we are not prepared to say; but one thing we can state without reservation—if anti-labor Congressmen think organized labor is going to sit idly by and watch the Department of Labor be torn to pieces they have bats in their belfries.

★ ★ ★

### JOE SHOULD KNOW

The season being Spring, Joe Paup, Fourth Party candidate for president, running on a platform of five-cent beers and bigger dill pickles with liverwurst sandwiches, recently wiped the sawdust and foam from his beard and opined:

"Although it is contrary to the laws of gravity, it is much easier to pick a girl up than it is to drop her.



*"I know it's twenty, but I took off withholding tax."*

# The Construction Outlook

By RICHARD J. GRAY
*President, Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.*

JOINT PREDICTIONS of the Departments of Labor and Commerce are that new construction in the present year will amount to around $15.2 billion.

In 1947 about $13 billion was spent on new construction, of which close to $5 billion went into housing. If the expected volume is realized, there will be about 2,150,000 workers employed by construction contractors in the peak month of September. This will represent an increase of 250,000 over the number at work in September, 1947.

In March of this year construction employment had reached 1,600,000, or 94,000 more than reported in the previous month, and an increase of 126,000 over March, 1947. During the first three months of this year, expenditures for new construction, public and private, were 25.3 per cent above the figures for the corresponding period in 1947. This does not, of course, mean an equal increase in physical volume of construction, since a considerable part of the dollar volume gain is accounted for by the increase in construction costs.

Housing will again be the greatest single factor in the building program of 1948 unless, of course, it must be shunted aside to make way for defense or war construction, or unless high prices destroy the market. The need for housing has hardly been touched as yet. We entered the war with a housing deficit, which grew at an alarming rate during the war years, and is still increasing. It will take years to build houses to replace worn-out dwellings alone.

But each year newly established families add to the need for homes. Last year, according to the Bureau of the Census, 1,250,000 new families or households were established. While the prewar rate of marriages was about 1,400,000 a year, it was 1,900,000 for 1947 and is estimated at around 1,700,000 for 1948. The birth rate also increased considerably in 1947, and it is expected to remain high during the present year.

Estimates are that we will need to build from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 homes each year for the next ten years, but that slightly less than 1,000,000 private homes will be begun this year—which will, however, been an all-time high for new privately financed housing units put in place.

The construction industry will obviously contribute in a very important fashion to maximum production and employment throughout the entire economy. There are certain elements in the present situation in the industry, however, which are definitely threatening.

The first question, in considering the prospects of the industry, is whether it can meet the demands of the expected high volume of production? Will labor and materials be available? As far as labor is concerned, I can say, with complete confidence, that it will be. Sufficient labor was available for an even greater volume of construction back in 1942, despite war conditions. In addition, the Building and Construction Trades Department and its affiliated national and international unions have recently taken two steps which are designed to increase the supply of skilled labor and to maintain a high degree of productivity per man.

***First,*** we have, largely upon the initiative of the unions, stepped up our apprentice-training program. On February 29 of this year, according to the Apprentice-Training Service of the Department of Labor, there were close to 3,000 Joint Apprenticeship Committees in operation in the building and construction industry throughout the country, with about 115,999 apprentices at work under agreements.

This number is increasing each month. Many of the apprentices are veterans. In order to make this training available to veterans, a number of the national and international building and construction trades unions have removed any age limit for the admission of veterans to apprentice training. This program is bound to have a decided effect upon the supply of skilled labor in the industry within the next few years. At the same time, it will assure the maintenance of a high degree of skill among building tradesmen.

We know that, for many reasons, productivity per man was lowered during the war years. Labor alone, of course, does not determine productivity.

Many factors—the supply of materials, the quality of management, the method of contracting, the equipment and methods used in the work, as well as the efficiency of labor—enter into productivity. What we can do, and are doing, is to plan in advance to maintain an adequate supply of highly skilled labor.

***Secondly,*** we have, after months of negotiations with the Associated General Contractors and associations of subcontractors and specialty contractors, entered into an agreement for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. We anticipate, without any doubts whatever, that this agreement will reduce jurisdictional disputes to a minimum and will almost entirely do away with stoppages of work because of such disputes. The plan was to go into effect May 1. I am sure it will act as an important stabilizing influence in the industry.

Mr. John T. Dunlop, an associate professor of economics at Harvard University and during the war the public member of the Wage Adjustment Board for the building and construction industry, has been selected as the impartial chairman of the Joint Board to hear disputes and make decisions.

The question of materials cannot be answered so readily. While the material supply situation has eased considerably in the past year, some materials are still in short supply, especially nails, gypsum products, pipe, lumber products and plumbing and heating products in which steel and scrap are important factors. The present rate of production, however, is expected to overcome these shortages by the end of the year.

It is neither the supply of labor, then, nor of materials, which is the major obstacle to the construction program. High costs constitute the major difficulty and danger. This is especially true of the housing portion of the program, but high costs influence non-housing projects as well as housing projects, and public as well as private construction. Material dealers must assume a large share of the responsibiltiy for the present price situation, although labor is too often blamed as the sole cause of high prices. Material prices have increased far more rapidly than have wages (between June, 1939, and January, 1948, union wage rates in the industry rose 52 per cent, according the Department of Labor).

Building materials, according to the Department of Labor, were at the highest ever recorded in January, 1948, and there seems little promise of significant reduction, despite a slight drop in February. The over-all building material index for February, 1948, compared with August, 1939, was 214.8.

Lumber must still to a large extent be held responsible for the greatly increased costs. In February of this year, on the basis of August, 1939, the index for lumber stood at 337.2. Price increases such as these cannot be borne by any industry without an inevitable curtailment of volume.

About half of the veterans who want housing want to rent, not buy, but only about 15 per cent of the units begun in 1947 were two or more family units, as compared with the 1920s, when rental units made up some 40 per cent of all the housing built.

Of all construction, about one-third has normally gone into public works. In March of this year, however, public building accounted for only about 21 per cent of total construction, and there is apparently little chance that public construction will reach its normal proportions during the year.

There is, of course, a large backlog of public works of both federal and local governments, just as there is of private construction of all kinds. Some of the public works now ready to go into construction, while they are undoubtedly necessary, can, we believe, be postponed. The Building and Construction Trades Department is urging, at least for the immediate future, that public works be planned and performed on as long-range a basis as possible, and that those projects which can be deferred be held over for the future, in order to channel into private building as much as possible of the available supply of materials.

There are naturally certain public works which cannot be deferred. New housing creates demands for increased water supply systems, sewage disposal systems, electrical power developments, telephone extension. These increased demands must be met. Flood control should not be postponed. New hospitals are needed at once, as are many new schools.

But there are other public works projects which can and should be held off. Additions to postoffices, many other public buildings and the building of certain roads can well be held over.

This does not mean that we fail to recognize and emphasize the continued need for long-range planning, not only on a national but on a state, county and municipal basis. We mean only that, to be of maximum service to the economy as a whole, public construction should be kept as low as possible during a time like the present, when normal full employment is available on private construction projects. This helps, too, to build up a reserve of projects to be undertaken when private industry falls off.

Our experience with federal construction during the depression of the 1930s showed the value of public works in such a situation. Long-range planning of this kind is a type of job insurance we take out in good times, to see us through bad times. Like other insurance, we must take care of how we cash it in and save it, as far as possible, for the bad times.

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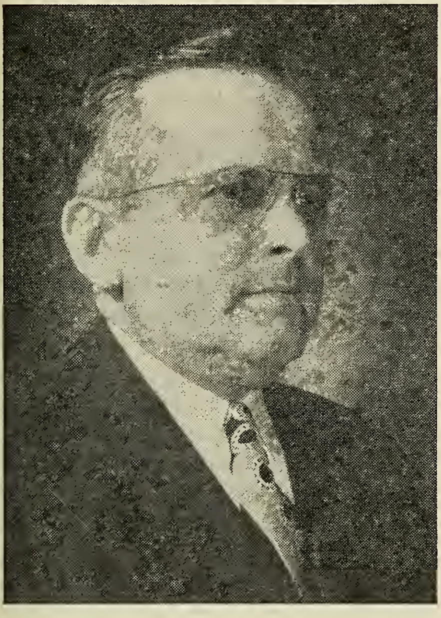
## Meet O. Wm. Blaier, New G.E.B. Member



Brother O. Wm. Blaier the new member of the General Executive Board, Second District, was born in Wilmington, Del., on July 17, 1897.

He joined Local Union 359, Philadelphia, on May 29, 1918 where he completed his apprenticeship. He was elected Financial Secretary of that Local Union in June 1920 and held that office until June 1937.

He was business representative of the Philadelphia District Council from 1932 to 1937 and a delegate to the Central Body for several years. He was a delegate to the Building and Construction Trades Council of Philadelphia for five years and served as its Vice-President.

He was also a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and the State Federation of Labor for several years.

In May 1937 he was appointed a General Representative by President Hutcheson and has filled that office ever since faithfully and well.

He was a delegate from Local Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa., to the General Conventions in 1924, 1936 and 1946.

He is a man of vast experience in the Labor Movement. No one understands it better.

When Brother Wm. J .Kelly resigned as Board member from the Second District in March 1948, General President Hutcheson appointed Brother Blaier to fill that office for the unexpired term. The General Executive Board unanimously approved this appointment and Brother Blaier is now the member of the General Executive Board for the Second District.

# *Corporations Versus Man*

**By JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY U.S.S.**

***(Excerpts from a recent speech before the American Bar Association)***

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NEVER in the history of civilization was production more needed than it is now—not even during the war. The winning of the fighting war with all its expenditure of blood and treasure, will have been a complete anticlimax unless we also win the peace. The peace cannot be won without production because the war through which we have come was a total war involving the destruction of the productive capacity of mankind upon a scale never before approximated.

We know now that the devastated areas of the world cannot be restored to prewar standards of production without great expenditure of time and capital, because modern man depends no longer upon the simple handicrafts which were sufficient in centuries past, but upon the complex discoveries and inventions of the 20th century. Modern efforts of millions of workers and the raw materials of many areas must be brought into harmonious action under expert management. The basic organization to make this possible is essentially the work of the lawyer, for what is needed is the overall framework of law to enable all branches of the economy to function efficiently in freedom and unity.

The rules by which mankind has been able to function in social units have always been laid down by members of this profession, and mankind has always reserved its highest rewards for the lawgivers. From the time of Moses the greatest honors that men can pay have gone to the leaders who have had the vision and the courage to frame the law by which all the elements of society could co-operate to the best advantage of the greatest number in the business of daily living.

Since I am a lawyer I may be forgiven for saying to a group of my own profession that the modern lawyer has failed as yet to provide the rule of order the modern world requires. Within the past 40 years, the scientist and the engineer have given us a wholly new world, but the lawyer has lagged behind. He fills our legislative assemblies, both state and national, just as he filled the Constitution Convention in 1787, but he has not yet devised the rule of order whereby the complex parts of the modern economic machine may be geared together to serve the welfare of men. Not since the Federal Constitution itself was drafted have the lawyers of any generation had a greater opportunity than we have now to provide the legal system within which the whole modern world may operate to advance the freedom and the standard of living of all.

Every American lawyer is loyal to the Federal Constitution and to the principles of human liberty upon which it was based. Every lawyer knows that when that instrument was signed and submitted to the people of the states for ratification, a great fear arose that the new central government might become so powerful as to encroach upon the liberty of the people, and because of this fear the Constitution was ratified only upon condition that a Bill of Rights should be adopted to make it perfectly clear that the new government would be an instrument to serve the people but not to rule them. Every lawyer knows that the civil liberties of the individual in his economic and political life constitute the basis of our system of government. It is personal liberty that is now threatened everywhere.

If I were to ask any lawyer at this convention the question:

"Is man made for the state or is the state made for man?" the answer would be unanimous—the state is made for man and is his servant, not his master.

If, however, I were to ask another question:

"Is man made for the economic system or is the system made for man?" The answer would neither be so clear nor so prompt, because the truth is, there are many lawyers, as there are many businessmen, who, if they do not actually believe that man was made to serve the economic system, sometimes talk and act as if they did.

A curious error has crept into our thinking as lawyers. We have failed to differentiate between the natural person, man, and the artificial person, the corporation. We go about our daily business in our law offices and in our legislative offices confusing the rights of the corporation with the rights of man. The consequence is that the modern corporation, in some instances, has become more powerful even than the state.

The task of the lawyer in the current political and economic crisis is to produce the rule of order which, in the modern world will preserve the benefits of corporate organization—and they have been very great—while at the same time making certain that it shall not become the master of the people. We must begin by recognizing the indisputable fact that the modern corporation comes into existence solely by reason of a grant from government. The corporation has no life except that which it obtains from some state, and since the state is the servant of society and derives its powers "by consent of the governed," so also must the corporation be content to be the servant of the people who are the authors of government itself.

Can there be any doubt that the modern corporation has become more powerful, economically speaking at least, than the states which have brought it into existence?

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company employs 704,381 individuals. Its stockholders also number 700,000. On the basis of the number of employees alone, it is an economic unit with a population greater than that of each of 12 states in the Federal Union. On the score of assets, however, there are only six states within whose borders the total assessed valuation of all real and personal property is greater than the $7.381 billion at which A. T. and T. fixes the value of its assets. Stated in another way, all the property in each of 42 states is assessed at less than the asset value of A. T. and T.

But the telephone company is a natural monopoly and must serve the whole country, so it is only to be expected that it would rank high even in comparison with the states. Let us, however, take a corporation which is not a natural monopoly, like United States Steel or General Motors. The asset value of United States Steel exceeds $2 billion, and that of General Motors is almost $2 billion. There are only 21 sovereign states which outrank either United States Steel or General Motors in wealth. Here again more than half of all the states rank below either United States Steel or General Motors in the assessed value of their property.

It may be conceded that in many states, if not in most, property, both real and personal, is not assessed at full value. The moral, however, remains the same. The economic power of these units is unquestionably greater by far than that of most of the states and cities in which the people attempt to govern themselves and make their living.

It is in the impact of the modern corporate organization upon the ability of men to make their living that the principal modern problems of government and economics arise. No one will more readily acknowledge than I that the modern corporation is an essential unit in modern society. Indeed, I go further. The modern industrial corporation is the characteristic economic institution of our time. But because as lawyers we have failed to provide the rule of economic order within which it shall serve the people, it is now concerned primarily in serving itself first, and therein lies the heart of all modern turbulence and disorder. People make and unmake governments in order to live. Economic systems are not immune.

Let us refer again to United States Steel as an example of corporate power. We all know how that production is being restrained because we do not have enough steel. We know that the fiscal managers of United States Steel recently raised prices. We know that even General Motors has curtailed the production of automobiles in the Cadillac, Pontiac and Chevrolet factories for lack of steel. We know a score of industries scattered across the entire face of the country, including the oil industry, are unable to get the steel they want. And so we have posed two conflicting objectives—the objective of the people who want more steel, and the objective of the fiscal managers of the corporation who want more profit. The people, the business and the industries which want more steel have no recourse because an exceedingly small group of corporations, United States Steel and nine other companies, account for 88 per cent of all the capital investment in steel producing facilities in the country.

Four of these corporations on January 1, 1945, held almost 63 per cent of the total American steel ingot producing capacity. Thus the managers of concentrated steel ownership can tell our whole society how much of this basic commodity we may have. Surely it is clear that the very existence of such a power to control a commodity so essential to our whole structure, demonstrates the need of new adjustment between the people and the economic organizations that were created to serve them.

Now as lawyers we know that a great industrial corporation like any of these steel companies depends wholly upon two grants of privileges from the governments of the people. They depend in the first instance upon the grant of the corporate charter which brought them into existence. In the second place, they depend upon the grant of patent rights made by the people's government under the authority of the Constitution of the United States.

What consideration should they offer in return for these essential favors they have received at the hands of the people? Certainly they should produce at a price that will help to expand the economy. And certainly the country sadly needs a system that will permit such expansion.

I do not say that the managers of the giant corporations do not recognize their social responsibility, but I do say that because of the confused thinking of which I have spoken, by which the rights of man are mistaken to be the rights of the corporation, the modern American corporation and its legal advisers are failing to realize the supreme necessity of our time for a law which will gear our great industrial and commercial organizations into the economic system that will serve the needs of the people in the new age of science and technology. . . .

The failure to lay down this rule of social responsibility, the failure to draft the frame of harmony within which modern economic organizations must work, like the state, for the benefit of the people, is the cause of the agitation for the establishment of totalitarian political power. It is the cause of the appearance of the national labor union. It is the cause for the demand, whenever it comes, for broader powers in government.

Thus it has become clear, if only we are willing to take off the blinders of our daily habits of thought, that the modern corporation for lack of a rule of economic order has gained control over the materials by which men live, and is able to hand them out or shut them off as the managers of the corporation desire.

Many of you gentlemen gathered here today know much about the oil business. Many of you have appeared at committee meetings of the Senate at which I also was present. Many of you no doubt have heard me praise the petroleum industry for the manner in which it co-operated with the government to produce the oil that was necessary to win the war. I am ready to repeat those compliments anywhere. The patriotism of the executives of the oil industry, and the patriotism of the executives of every other American industry is not to be questioned. What is lacking is a comprehension of the basic fact that the modern economy bequeathed to us by the engineers and the scientists is an economy of organization, for which we as lawyers have not provided the necessary frame of harmony.

Let us look at the facts with respect to petroleum, just as we have looked at the facts with respect to steel. There has been such a concentration of ownership of the oil reserve of the world that a few companies now have the power to turn on or off the flow of oil that both the people and their government need, and the power to state at what price the people may obtain that oil.

*(continued on page 31)*

# Editorial

## Be A One-Man Committee

If there is any department in which organized labor has been particularly weak, that department is public relations. During the past ten years, organized labor has grown faster and accomplished more than in any comparable ten-year period in history. Yet today there is more antipathy toward labor on the part of the general public than there has been since the turn of the century. Why should this be?

Largely it is because labor has failed to do a public relations job. Professional labor knockers such as Pegler and Lawrence and Fulton Lewis, Jr., have hammered away at labor day in and out, and undoubtedly their tirades against unionism have had some effect in molding public opinion. However, a lot of honest, sincere newspapermen and radio commentators who recognize labor as the constructive social force it is, have done even more to alienate public favor from organized labor. And they have done it unwittingly and unknowingly, simply because they have been ignorant concerning the labor movement and how it is constituted.

Their chief sin is that they have failed to differentiate between good unionism and bad. There are close to sixteen million men and women in the labor movement. They belong to several hundred national and international organizations. As in every other human institution there is good leadership and bad in organized labor. No one can deny that in the last ten or twelve years bad leadership in some of the crackpot fringe CIO unions has created all sorts of unnecessary disturbances. But their antics have worried the stable, constructive elements in labor (which constitute 95%) more than anyone else. Yet many respectable, fair-minded editors and publications have made no distinction between the two; for the transgessions of the wild-eyed few they have tarred all labor with the same brush of condemnation. Over the years, this sort of thing has had its effect.

There are Communist-minded leaders at the head of a few fringe unions; but there are also Communist-minded publishers at the head of a few newspapers. To condemn the entire press because a few papers are in the hands of nincompoops would be as illogical as it is for the press to condemn all labor for the transgressions of a small minority. Yet year in and year out, the hundreds of stable, constructive unions have suffered because of the shortcomings of the irresponsible few. The general tendency in both radio and press has been to play up items which discredit labor and play down those which reflect credit. Too often editorials on labor matters have been written by writers whose knowledge of labor has been very sketchy at best. Down the years, labor publicity has been pretty consistently bad—nine times out of ten without any provocation.

Under the circumstances, it is no wonder labor has many enemies and few friends. Yet what can be done to remedy the circumstances? Labor has no money to spend for gigantic advertising programs or appeals for public opinion. In fact all organized labor has is its own enthusiasm and self-respect. But perhaps these are enough. If we can communicate them to our friends and neighbors perhaps we can accomplish more than all the advertising campaigns and publicity campaigns money can buy. If each of us appoints himself a one man committee to get the facts before the people he comes in contact with, the union point of view may dominate the nation in a very short while. On the street cars and busses, in lodge halls and meeting places, in restaurants and bars, in fact wherever the general public congregates, there is always anti-union talk going on. Invariably the speaker poses as an authority. Just as invariably he knows nothing about labor. Ask him where he gets his data and immediately you have him behind the eight ball. It is time we shut him up. The way to shut him up is to ask him for facts and figures rather than opinions. The next time you hear one of these orators spouting off about strikers, ask him how much time was lost by strikers last year. Fifty to one he will not know. The next time you hear him cussing unions because commodity prices are high, ask him how much profit industry made last year and how last year's profits compared with pre-war years. He will not know the answer to that one either. Roughly, one-half of one per cent of total working time was lost through strikes last year. Industry profits topped seventeen billion dollars—a figure that is almost three time higher than the figure for any of the immediate pre-war years.

If each of us will appoint himself a one man committee to straighten out friends and neighbors who may have misconceptions about organized labor we can do the kind of public relations job the labor movement desperately needs.

## The Labor Vote "Myth" Is No Myth

Organized labor continues to come through at the ballot box. Last month the organized working people of Iowa and Florida served notice on all politicians that the propaganda that the labor vote is a "myth" is in itself a myth. By comfortable majorities, the workers of the two states defeated men who made no bones about their opposition to unionism.

Iowa is one of the chief agricultural states in the union. Of late years it has attracted considerable manufacturing to its major cities, but by and large it still remains preponderately agricultural. Despite this fact, several candidates with anti-labor sentiments were decisively voted out of office in the primaries held early last month. With the support of most unions, Williams Beardsley was nominated for governor on the Republican ticket. Opposing him was incumbent Robert Blue. Blue had the backing and blessing of a powerful state machine. He thought it would be popular to go all out against organized labor and he proceeded to do so. For his pains he received the worst drubbing any politician received in Iowa in recent years.

Another Iowa politician unsympathetic toward labor also took a decisive licking in the primaries. In the Third Iowa Congressional District, organized labor went after the scalp of Congressman Gwynne whose fourteen year old labor record in the House is almost 100% bad. Probably his worst performance was his effort to get the Wage-Hour Act changed so that unscrupulous employers could violate the Act with relative impunity, and avoid payment of wage claims through a stringent statute of limitations. In any event, labor bucked the renomination of Gwynne. When the ballots were tabulated it was found that Gwynne was literally snowed under by H. R. Gross, a former radio broadcaster.

In Florida, labor again trounced Tom Watson, former Attorney General of the state who spent much of his campaign crusading against unionism and the union shop. After being thoroughly beaten in his bid for nomination as governor, the idea of separating himself from the public payroll became obnoxious and he filed for justice of the State Supreme Court. With labor pretty much caught off guard, he almost made it in the first primary. But in the runoff with T. Frank Hobson he did not even come close.

Iowa and Florida have shown what organized labor can do when it mobilizes its political strength. Gwynne, Blue and Watson can now testify from first hand knowledge that the "labor vote" is no myth. They chose to harpoon labor at every opportunity and they are now out of office talking to themselves.

That organized labor must change the complexion of the present Congress and many state legislatures should be clear by now to every worker and every wage earner in the nation. Iowa and Florida have shown what can be done. It is up to workers in each of the forty-eight states to see that a real housecleaning job is done in November.

## He Has a Job Right at Home

Last month a New York attorney named Iserman got himself considerable publicity by recommending to Congress a drastic revision of the Taft-Hartley Act. Mr. Iserman seems to think the Act is too complicated. The remedy he proposes is simple; let the law be revised to curb union shop, industry-wide bargaining, pension plans, and, of course, strikes. He did not recommend abolition of union meetings by law but that might merely have been an oversight.

Who this man Iserman is, we do not know. However, in all probability he does not know us either; so we start out even. But we do recognize what Mr. Iserman says as typical of the thinking of a large number of intelligent professional people. They are the doctors and dentists and lawyers who say: "Of course I'm for labor, BUT . . . . . Following the "but" there is usually a long list of qualifications until, like the famous "Mister Hinnissey" each would like to see unions with no dues, no demands, no meetings, and darn few members. At the same time these professional armchair labor experts belong to professional associations which have closed shop arrangements which make any union contracts we have ever seen strictly amateurish.

The doctor who beats his breast over the fact a worker is sometimes required to pay dues, because a majority of his fellow workers want it that way, belongs to an association that controls the medical profession from A to Z The young man just out of medical school joins the association or he plays Ned trying to get started. The association promotes fee schedules, promotes standards for prospective candidate's to the profession, and otherwise works to keep the profession a closed corporation.

Lawyers and dentists and other professional men belong to similar groups. Last month a fight developed in Pennsylvania because a group of lawyers in a rich community had a working arrangement for keeping out other lawyers who were trying to horn in on the lucrative business. They did not call their arrangement a closed shop but it was more closed shop than any union agreement ever written.

Let's go even farther. Let's take a look at business. The directors of General Motors probably have no use for the union shop. Yet what happens when a man takes on a franchise to sell Pontiacs? Does General Motors permit him to sell Studebakers too if he wants to? Certainly not. He deals exclusively with the Pontiac Division of General Motors or he soon loses his dealership. If that is not closed shop, what is it? General Motors does not worry about the fact that the dealer might be able to make more money by selling Studebakers as well as Pontiacs. He deals exclusively with Pontiac or out he goes.

And so it goes all the way down the line. There is a closed shop arrangement in every business and profession. While professional men or business men indulge in it, it is perfectly all right; but the minute working people want the same thing it immediately becomes coercive, un-American, and unconstitutional. The doctor, lawyer and business man lose no time in demanding passage of a measure to outlaw such effrontry on the part of labor.

Probably if someone suggested to Mr. Iserman that a law should be passed to make illegal closed shop arrangements in medicine or law or business he would be appalled. However, he is very vociferous in his demands that closed shop arrangement be prohibited to carpenters and bricklayers and electricians and teamsters. Until Mr. Iserman changes the Bar Association to the point where an attorney can belong or not belong, can charge fees of his own choosing, can get his son or friend into the profession without fulfilling requirements promoted by the Bar Association, he has a big job right in his own bailiwick. After he has accomplished that is time enough for him to start recommending restrictions on labor.

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## Yesterday's Heritage Is Today's Pottage

If there were some way of compiling the figures, it would be interesting to know how many men in the history of the world died to establish the right of every citizen to vote. The number would probably run into many, many millions. Yet today millions of Americans each election fail to utilize the ballot which was bought so dearly by their forefathers. Somehow or other it seems inconceivable, but unfortunately it is the truth. It is also the truth that in those nations where voters have been negligent they eventually lost the right to vote. Italy and Germany under Benito and Adolph are but two recent examples. Certainly the moral is too obvious to require any further comment.

*A step is made toward*

# Relief For The Disabled

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MONTHLY benefits to workers deprived of earning power because of permanent and total disability have been recommended to the Senate Committee on Finance in the second of a series of reports prepared by the Advisory Council on Social Security.

Protection against the risk of permanent and total disability, the Council points out, is one of the most urgent economic needs of American workers. Few workers, the Council said, can save enough to support themselves and their families during a long period of total disablement—a period which may last for the rest of the worker's life.

Monthly benefits, according to the recommendations, would be paid under the Social Security Act's old-age and survivors insurance program when a person covered by the program becomes permanently and totally disabled, just as benefits are now paid to insured workers in old age.

Headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the Advisory Council is composed of 17 prominent citizens named by the Senate Committee last fall. In presenting its report on disability insurance to Chairman Eugene D. Millikin of the Senate Committee on Finance, the Council pointed to the close relationship between this report and its 22-point program presented in April for expanding and modernizing the old-age and survivors insurance system. That program looks to the extension of coverage to practically all workers and to average benefits at more than twice the present levels. Today's proposals, the Council stated, round out the measures necessary to give old-age, survivors, and disability insurance protection to practically all persons in the country who are gainfully occupied.

The economic consequences of total disability are frequently even more serious than retirement or death, the Council said. The problem of the disabled younger worker is particularly difficult, since he is likely to have young children and not to have had an opportunity to acquire any significant savings."

Stressing its belief in contributory social insurance rather than public assistance as the most satisfactory long-range method of achieving social security, the Council said that the disabled person should not have to be virtually destitute before he can become eligible for benefits. "Certainly there is as great a need to protect the resources, the self-reliance, dignity, and self-respect of disabled workers as of any other group."

Few of the Nation's workers now have any protection against permanent and total disability, according to the Council. There is protection for railroad workers, some Federal, State, and local government employees; and veterans; and a small number of persons have purchased disability protection from private insurance companies. State workmen's compensation acts provide compensation for disabilities which are the result of a man's employment. More than 95 per cent of all total disabilities, the report points out, however, result from causes not connected with the worker's employment. Most workers who become disabled now have to rely on relief.

Difficulties in extending social insurance to cover permanent and total disability were admitted by the Council. Because of these difficulties, the recommendations are for what is described as a "highly circumscribed program" which will permit the development of administrative experience under relatively favorable conditions. Stating it was impressed with the seriousness of the problem of permanent and total disability and that experience to guide the administration of disability insurance is available from workmen's compensation, commercial insurance, the various special disability programs in this country, and from foreign systems, the Council said that the time had come to extend the social insurance system to afford protection against disability.

Costs of the recommended program are expected to be very low. About 1/10 to ¼ of 1 per cent of payroll would cover the "level-premium" costs of the proposed benefits, and even smaller amounts would be required in the early years. Level costs of the old-age and survivors insurance recommended by the Council in its earlier report range from 5 to 7 per cent of payroll.

Major points in the recommended permanent total disability insurance program are:

1. Disability protection to "insured" workers who have 10 years or more of work in jobs covered by the law and who also have had employment in at least one-half the time after 1948 and before becoming disabled and also half the time within the period immediately before the disability begins.
2. To receive benefits, an insured person must be "permanently and totally" disabled for more than 6 consecutive months. His disability must be one which can be medically proved by objective tests and which is likely to last for a long and indefinite time.
3. Monthly benefits to the worker equal to the amount he would receive if he were entitled to a retirement benefit under the old-age insurance part of the law. No benefits for dependents would be provided.
4. Preservation of the disabled person's rights to full old-age and survivorship protection so that he and his dependents could not lose this protection, as now sometimes happens when a worker becomes disabled.
5. Rehabilitation of beneficiaries if that service will help them to return to gainful work.
6. Benefits to be stopped if the disabled persons recovers, refuses to accept rehabilitation services or refuses to undergo periodic medical examinations to prove that he is still disabled.

No benefits should be paid, the Council recommended, during any period for which compensation is payable under a workmen's compensation law. The Council's program is not intended to duplicate the protection afforded by workmen's compensation or to interfere with the development of such programs.

The recommended benefits are not intended to cover disability which is temporary or which at the end of six months shows definite signs of probable recovery. Cases eligible for payment would be of long-term chronic nature making a worker incapable of self-support.

Therein lies the chief weakness of the program. Few, if any, workers can finance themselves for a six-month period while waiting for disability benefits to begin. A man who loses his eyesight is as blind six days after his sight goes as he is six months later. The arbitrary six-month waiting period recommended by the Council is certain to work an unnecessary hardship in forty-nine out of fifty cases of total disability. Too, the Council's recommendations make no provisions for dependents. A disabled single man would get the same benefits as a disabled married man with several children. Furthermore, payment schedules are not very realistic in light of today's prices. Disability insurance is a humane and desirable social step forward; but it should be broad enough to meet the needs of the times.

# 1948 Headed For New Highs

Net income of 297 industrial manufacturers for the first quarter of 1948 was 26 per cent above the comparable period last year, according to a survey conducted by the New York Times.

Meanwhile, the latest figures on the cost of living released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show a continued rise. The consumers' price index for April was 8. 4 per cent higher than a year ago; 27 per cent over June, 1946, and 71.7 per cent above the level of August, 1939.

The Times reported net income of $895.132.357 for the 297 industrial firms on the basis of their official earnings statements. This compared very favorably with the $709.651.80 earned in the first three months of 1947.

The newspaper account cited the continued heavy demand and higher prices as the principal factors for the good earnings reported. Prime example of this was seen in the petroleum industry where several companies reported record profits for the first three months of 1948.

The Times survey showed that the combined net income of 20 oil concerns totaled $241,326,500, exceeding the March, 1947, quarter by 109 per cent.

The report declared that the large foreign aid program and heavy expenditures for national defense would be sustaining factors for a period of "relatively good earnings in certain industries."

The March output of manufactured goods amounted to 198 per cent, compared with 197 per cent for February and January, based on the Federal Reserve Board's yardstick of factory output, taking 1935-39 as 100. It was only 2 per cent below the post-war peak reached last October, but 1.5 per cent above the March rate, last year.

Manufacturers' sales also were higher during March, reaching an estimated $18,200,000,000 for a gain of $2,200,000,000 over February. Month-end inventories were carried at a book value of $28,900,000,000 against $28,800,000,000 a month earlier. Inventories of durable and nondurable goods industries at some $13,600,000,000 and $15,300,000,000, respectively, advanced about $100,000,000.

**Corporations vs. Men**

*(continued from page 23)*

The armed services of this country still lack commitments from the oil industry for the delivery of oil that is necessary to maintain our fleet, our army, and our air force, even for the balance of this year. This, I understand, is largely a question of price. Let us not forget that if the power to tax is the power to destroy, the power to fix prices is likewise the power to destroy. When concentrated economic power fixes prices to serve its own purposes without public responsibility, it undermines the very foundations of society. "The man who writes the price tag," Robert Wood Johnson, the industrialist, tells us, "controls the throttle of business." . . .

Our petroleum reserves are estimated at 20.8 billion barrels. The major companies now own 81 per cent of the reserves which are greater by 4 million barrels than the reserves of which they owned 65 per cent nine years ago. That, gentlemen, is the progress of concentration of ownership of a natural resource without which our standard of living and of business would be impossible.

But the story is not yet told. There are great reserves in Latin America and across the sea in the Near East. In Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia there is a greater total proven reserve than here at home, and a half dozen corporations control these reserves also.

Let there be no misunderstanding. These reserves, so essential to the progress of the world, would not be known if it weren't for the oil corporation, its management, its scientific staff, its trained technicians, and its workers. All credit goes to them, and as an American I am proud of the fact that the discovery and the development of these reserves is primarily an achievement of American resourcefulness and skill. It remains true, however, that the petroleum situation in the Near East demonstrates beyond any possibility of contradiction that the modern oil corporation has taken on the function and power of government itself. It is hard to draw the line where one begins and the other ends. . . .

Spokesmen for the modern American corporation sometimes delude themselves into the belief that it is a thoroughly democratic organization. Just a few months ago during the Telephone Hour on the NBC radio program, the commercial announcement, written for and doubtless approved by A. T. and T., pointed with pride to the fact I have already mentioned, that the number of its stockholders approximate 700,000:

"In that great crowd of stockholders," the announcer purred, "you'd see school teachers and nurses, bakers and grocers, farmers, housewives, bankers, salesmen, and many others; more than one-half of them would be women. You'd see citizens from every state in the Union—from Maine and Oregon, Illinois, and Texas, Maryland and North Dakota. Five states have more than 50,000 stockholders each. Twenty-six states have more than 5,000, and no state has fewer than 500."

All this is true, but the significance is all contained in the next sentence. I quote:

"More than 650,000 of these stockholders have less than 100 shares each, and no one of them holds as much as one-half of 1 per cent of the total stock."

This is characteristic of the giant corporate organizations which carry on the interstate and foreign commerce of this country. It is true of Standard of New Jersey. It is true of General Motors. It is true of United States Steel. The average stockholdings are small, but if we were to determine the median ownership instead of the average, we would find a much more remarkable situation. The average holding of the Standard of New Jersey is only 167 shares, but one-half of the 164,000 stockholders own less than 30 shares each. The average holdings of United States Steel is only 51 shares, but one-half of the 243,674 stockholders own less than 14 shares each.

This makes it clear how it is that in the modern corporation ownership and management have been completely separated. Far from having a typically American institution, we have an institution the very nature of which requires a planned economy in the formulation of which neither the stockholders nor the people of the United States have any effective participation.

The corporations employ millions. General Motors alone has 300,000 employees; United States Steel, 266,000; Bethlehem Steel, 143,000; General Electric 143,000—more workers than there are people in most cities and in many states. These are people without economic freedom because in the first place they lack the tools, with which to support themselves, and, in the second place, they exercise no influence in determining the economic policy to which they must submit. Whatever we think about it, however we may feel about it, in this crisis of civilization when the whole world seems to be trembling upon the very brink of chaos, we must remember the solemn fact that the proletariat is nothing more nor less than a population without economic freedom.

When the American Constitution was written and the Bill of Rights passed, the lawyers of America believed that they were establishing what Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg called a government "of," "by," and "for the people." During the whole first 80 years of the existence of this Republic every president at one time or another referred to this government as an experiment, because never before had there existed upon earth a government in which the people had made themselves the masters.

Now we are facing the crisis early statesmen had in mind when they referred to our government as an experiment. They were fearful that the time might come when for one reason or another the people would in fact lose control and the government pass into the hands of some group, or class, or man. . . .

We must draft a national law to define the powers, the duties and responsibilities of all economic organizations. Failure to do it will mean only continued conflict between management and labor, and a growing demand for government action which can end only in disaster for the American system. . . .

If capitalism would save itself it must first help to save democracy. The writing of the rule by which this can be achieved is the task of the modern lawyer if he would take a place of honor in the memory of his countrymen with the framers of the Constitution.

# Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## *Notice to Recording Secretaries*

*The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1948, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

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### SPECIAL NOTICE

A check of the records at the General Office shows that some Local Unions and District Councils are not awarding a Certificate of Journeymanship to apprentices who have completed their prescribed training. The Twenty-fourth General Convention decreed that each apprentice fulfilling all the qualifications of apprenticeship training should be awarded such a certificate upon assuming the status of a journeyman. Application for such a certificate should be made to the General Office whenever an apprentice is ready for transfer into the journeyman classification. (See Section 42 of the General Constitution.)

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### NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|---|---|
| 2461 | Cleveland, Tenn. |
| 2462 | Las Vegas, N. Mex. |
| 2482 | Grayburg, Texas |
| 2464 | Ishpeming, Mich. |
| 2604 | Erwin, Tenn. |
| 2465 | Wilmar, Minn. |
| 2467 | Florence, Colo. |
| 2468 | Eugene, Ore. |
| 2469 | SwiftCurrent,Sask.,Can. |
| 2470 | Tullahoma, Tenn. |
| 2641 | Maple Creek, Calif. |
| 2471 | Lake Andes, S. D. |
| 2649 | Riggins, Ida. |
| 2472 | Savannah, Ga. |
| 2473 | Bristol, Tenn.-Va. |
| 2474 | Trail, B. C., Can. |
| 2475 | Hillside, N. J. |
| 2476 | Grand Rapids, Minn. |
| 2642 | Tuolumne, Calif. |
| 2678 | Camden, Ark. |
| 2478 | Hollister, Calif. |

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother JACOB ANDERSON, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother SAM BASCHIN, Local No. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
Brother WESLEY E. BASORE, Local No. 651, Jackson, Mich.
Brother HARRY L. BEARD, Local No. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
Brother EUGENE BUCKLEY, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother VITORRIO CARDUCCI, Local No. 2236, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES DIEZEL, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother WM. O. DONNELL, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother CHARLES EISENHART, SR., Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother JESSE W. FISH, Local No. 2067, Medford, Ore.
Brother JOHN FLETCHER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother BEN FREDRICKSON, Local No. 2236, New York, N. Y.
Brother BEN GARBER, Local No. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
Brother LUDWIG HABLE, Local No. 419, Chicago ,Ill.
Brother A. J. JOHNSON, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Brother D. L. KAUFFMAN, Local No. 288, Homestead, Pa.
Brother HENRY KIRSCHNER, Local No. 1365, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother ROBERT KLIGMAN, Local No. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
Brother DAVID LAUKKAUEN, Local No. 2236, New York, N. Y.
Brother CARL LINDQUIST, Local No. 2236, New York, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM L. LYONS, Local No. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Brother GUIDO MANUCCI, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother FRED L. McNALL, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother DOMENICK MISANTONE, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother CHARLES H. MOORE, Local No. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
Brother PETER OYPT, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Brother HENRY PETERSON, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Brother AMBROSE PFEIFFER, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother MICHAEL PIENTA, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother JAMES PINCH, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother THOMAS H. PIPER, Local No. 288, Homestead, Pa.
Brother CHARLES L. PITCHER, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother GEORGE QUICK, Local No. 2236, New York, N. Y.
Brother C. A. RICKERD, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother AUGUST SALO, Local No. 2236, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH SCHNELL, Local No. 1209, Newark, N. J.
Brother JACOB SCHOESCHE, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother C. M. SCOTT, Local No. 201, Wichita, Kan.
Brother SAM SELIGSON, Local No. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
Brother JAMES SMITH, Local No. 612, Union Hill, N. J.
Brother COLOGERO SOLDANO, Local No. 2236, New York, N. Y.
Brother JASPER C. STIMSON, Local No. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
Brother ARCHIE D. STORM, Local No. 651, Jackson, Mich.
Brother SAMUEL N. STROOP, Local No. 288, Homestead, Pa.
Brother E. E. TOWNE, Local No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
Brother ERNEST WERBKAY, Local No. 298, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOHN SCOTT WILEY, Local No. 44, Urbana, Ill.
Brother J. A. WILLMORE, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother GEORGE WITT, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

# Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## WALLA WALLA WORKS HARD ON APPRENTICESHIP

The Walla Walla, Washington, Area Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its first Apprenticeship Banquet on March 17, 1948, at which time two new journeymen, Paul Good and Forrest McIntosh, received their Certificates of Completion. The banquet was well attended. Some seventy-five members of Local Union No. 1214, employers and guests were on hand for the ceremonies. It was the culmination of a lot of hard work on the part of the Union, the employers and government officials. Walla Walla Local No. 1214 has had only one goal in mind —the building of skilled craftsmen and better citizens through careful and competent training, the maintaining of the proper ratio between journeymen and apprentices, and general advancement of the trade of carpentry.

Added significance was given to the banquet by the presentation of Certificates of Meritorious Service to committee members Secretary Alex G. Weber, John Cunningham, and E. L. (Tex) Walters and employer members Dave McIntosh, H. E. Gross and Gordon Gilmore by the Western Washington Apprentice Council, the first presentations of their kind in the state. Through the efforts of Local 1214, the Walla Walla High School and the Bureau of Apprenticeship, a pre-apprenticeship class has been started in the high school. It is the hope of the Union that this course will prove of value to many young men looking toward the trade as a career.

It is the sincere hope of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1214 that the result of its emphasis on apprenticeship will eventually pay big dividends to the community, the nation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

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## PHILADELPHIA LOCALS SPONSOR JOINT ANNIVERSARY PARTY

Local Unions 443 and 1823 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, celebrated their 10th anniversary with a gala dinner, show and dance on April 2, 1948, at the Broadwood Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

The almost overflow crowd of 500 people that congregated was signally honored by the presence of General Executive Board Member O. William Blaier, who presided as Toastmaster.

James L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, gave one of his usual sterling addresses and counseled all present on the vital necessity of defeating all Anti-Labor Legislators at the forthcoming elections.

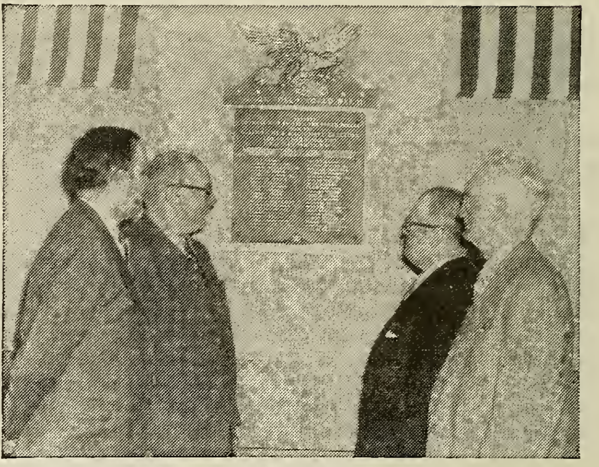
Joseph A. McDonough, Business Manager of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, addressed the gathering on the local level regarding municipal affairs in Philadelphia.

Included among the distinguished guests were the following: Joseph F. Burke, President of the Philadelphia Building Trades; William A. Kendrick and Theodore P. O'Keefe of the Pennsylvania State Council; John J. Cregan, Richard O'Driscoll, Frank Gravener and Edward Kane of the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters; James Patterson, Business Representative of Local Union 2212, Newark, New Jersey; James J. Sweeney and Edward Rank, Business Representatives of Local Union 2295, New York City and Benjamin Goldberg, Business Representative of Local Union 2241, Brooklyn, New York.

The affair was rounded out with a well balanced show and the committee headed by George Forbes and Fred Davis as co-chairmen, and Donald Scott and James F. Cassidy as co-secretaries is to be complimented for its diligent efforts in making the anniversary celebration such a wonderful success.

## LOCAL NO. 740 DEDICATES HEROES' PLAQUE

On March 19, 1948, Millwright and Machinery Erectors' Local No. 740, New York, dedicated a bronze plaque in honor of its members who served in the armed forces of World War No. 2. Charles W. Hanson, President of the New York District Council of Carpenters, was the master of ceremonies. General Representative John Flynn was the guest speaker and Charles Johnson, General Executive Board Member of the First District, after an inspiring speech, dedicated and unveiled the plaque. The remarks of our three distinguished guests were very timely and were well taken by our membership.



**Reading left to right—George F. Welsch, Business Representative of Local No. 740; Charles W. Hanson, President of the N. Y. District Council of Carpenters; Charles Johnson, General Executive Board Member of the First District; John Flynn, General Representative.**

## SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL No. 419

May 8, 1948 marked another milestone in the Chicago history of organized labor. On that day, Local 419 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, celebrated its Sixtieth Anniversary. A large gathering, consisting of officers and members of the various Locals from the Chicago area, joined in the festivities. General President William L. Hutcheson expressed his deepest regrets in being unable to attend but sent his sincere congratulations and best wishes for a successful evening.

The absence of President Hutcheson was compensated for by the appearance of the well known and well liked Jack Stevenson, former President of the Chicago District Council, now 2nd Vice-President at the General Office. Brother Stevenson's timely speech commanded the full attention of all present and upon completion received tremendous applause.

Among the celebrants attending were George C. Ottens, President, Illinois State Council of Carpenters, with Gordon Shelton, Vice-President, District No. 2; W. C. Hill, Secretary-Treasurer; Mike Sexton, President, Chicago District Council, with Secretary Johnson, Vice-President Andrup and Business Agents Butler, Kenney and Johanson. Others, too numerous to mention, also contributed to a pleasant evening.

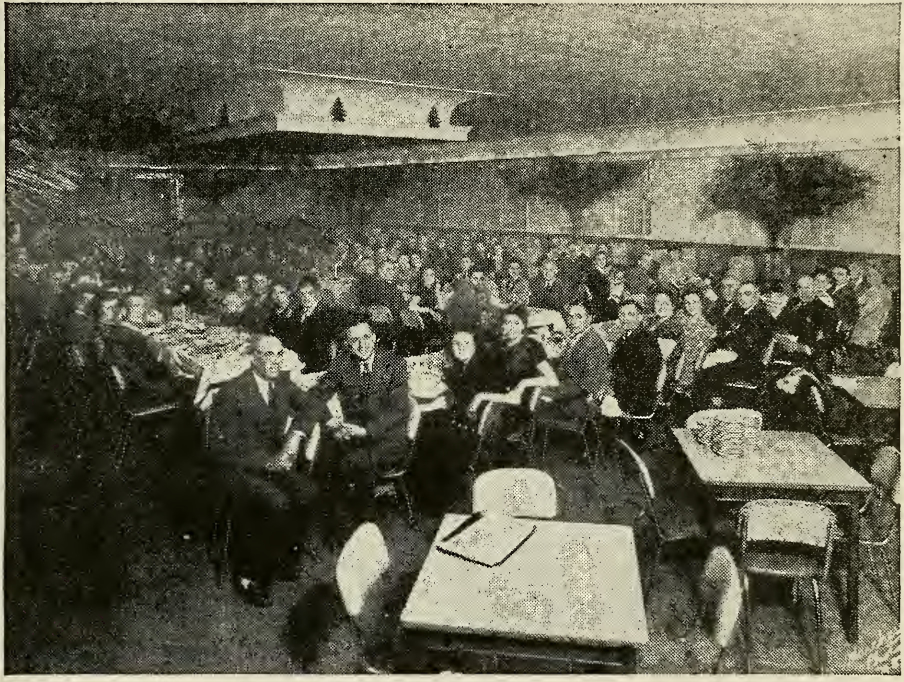
The success of the celebration can largely be attributed to the combined efforts of the Committee headed by Joseph Lehnert, President of Local 419, supported by Vice-President Ed Pauls, Warden Herman Bluethner, Conductor Joseph Meyer who acted as reception committee; Paul Schroeder, Recording Secretary who extended invitations and arranged for the disbursing of tickets; Henry Goerling, Financial Secretary who supervised the serving of refreshments; William H. Koehne, Treasurer, who performed splendidly as Master of Ceremonies and was responsible for decorations; and Trustees, Brothers Walter Badekow, Arthur Kuehn, Wilhelm Schmidt who capably handled the financial affairs; and last but not least Brothers Tony Clancy and William Grusdat and many others who contributed so unselfishly to the final success.

**When did you last read Section 7 of our Constitution? Is every eligible worker in your jurisdiction a member?**

## MIDDLETOWN HONORS GRAND OLD TIMER

In honor of one of the really fine old timers in the labor movement, Local Union No. 1512, Middletown, Connecticut, on the night of April 22, sponsored a fine testimonial dinner and social evening. Honored guest was Archibald W. Johnson, grand old man of Local No. 1512.

Brother Johnson was born June 27, 1867. He is not only the oldest living member of the Local Union but also the longest time member. He joined the Union in September, 1906. The following year he was elected Financial Secretary, and except for a few months when he worked in another jurisdiction, he has held that office ever since. In forty-two years he has never been in arrears and he has seldom missed a meeting.



During the course of the evening, many fine tributes were paid to Brother Johnson. Joseph M. Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation, recalled many years of harmonious relationship with Brother Johnson. Michael Misenti, vice president of the State Federation, lauded Brother Johnson as the daddy of the Central Labor Union. Vincent Scamporino, legal advisor for the Middletown Central Labor Union, also paid high tribute to the loyalty, integrity and devotion to duty displayed by Brother Johnson during the past forty years.

John Prout, president of Local No. 1512 also gave a brief talk outlining the many contributions made by Brother Johnson. At the conclusion of his address he presented Brother Johnson with an appropriate card and purse.

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## LOCAL No. 189 HONORS 8 FINE OLD TIMERS

More than 250 members of Local Union 189, Quincy, Illinois, their wives and invited guests gathered in St. Francis school hall Saturday night, April 15, to honor eight veteran members of the union who have held membership for more than fifty years. The dinner also observed the sixty-second anniversary of the affiliation of the local with the international union.

The oldest member present was Peter Bruenger, 89, who has been a regular member of the Local since December 3, 1897. Mr. Bruenger was a charter member of the Local when it was organized in April, 1886. He later dropped his membership, but renewed it in 1897.

Louis Klyensteuber, 84, and Henry Ledebrink, 84, are the next oldest members. Mr. Kleyensteuber has been a member of the Local since November 25, 1897, and Mr. Ledebrink since April 14, 1898.

Other members honored included John Henry Boge, 80, a member since February 24, 1898; August Wolfmeyer, 75, a member since December 9, 1897; Ben Kuhlman, 75, a member since April 14, 1898; Edward P. Meyer, 74, a member since December 9, 1897, and Gerry Kemner, 71, a member since December 9, 1897.

The event was of special interest to Mr. Meyer as it occurred on his 74th birthday. It also served as a reunion for Mr. Meyer, Mr. Wolfmeyer, and Mr. Kemner, all of whom were taken into the union on the same day, December 9, 1897.

Ray Eickelschulte, vice-president of the Local, presided as toastmaster at the dinner and introduced the various officers and distinguished guests. Present officers of the Local are Fred Stevens, president; Mr. Eickelshulte, vice-president, Ray Brinkman, recording secretary; Oscar Trine, financial secretary; Art Sexauer, warden; Frank Littleton, conductor, and Bernard Eberle, Herbert Rakers and Robert Waterkotte, trustees.

George C. Ottens of Elmhurst, president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, representing William L. Hutcheson, general president, was the principal speaker. Several of the honored guests told of their early experiences in carpentering in Quincy.

Following the dinner there was dancing for the remainder of the evening.

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## LOCAL No. 3038 SCHEDULES DANCE

With a 383 to 15 victory in a recent NLRB election under its belt, Local Union No. 3038 of Bonner, Mont., is looking forward to bigger and better things. On the night of March 20th, the Local Union was scheduled to hold a dance which was arousing considerable interest among members.

Following the regular meeting of March 14, the ladies came through again, After the business session was concluded, the ladies served a light lunch consisting of coffee and cake—both of which were delicious. Three cakes were raffled off by L. R. Christman. Everyone present went home well satisfied.

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## CHARLEROI CELEBRATES 46 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Charleroi, Pa., Local Union No. 1044 celebrated its Forty-sixth Anniversary on the night of March 18th with a banquet and social evening. Some 175 members, friends and guests, including three charter members of the Union, were on hand to help make the evening a memorable one. The Presbyterian Church of Charleroi was the scene of the festivities and all who attended unanimously voted the evening a complete success.

Principal speaker of the evening was James L. McDevitt, president of the State Federation of Labor. Brother McDevitt touched on the evils inherent in the Taft-Hartley Act and other anti-labor legislation. Earlier in the evening he delivered a broadcast on the same subject for the Monongahela Central Trades Council over Station WESA of Charleroi.

Another guest of honor was Brother William J. Kelly, representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, who delivered his remarks to the wives. It was up to the wives, he said, to see that their husbands got out and voted on election day. No one, he said, was going to tell them whom they must vote for, but he stressed the importance of every American worker voting so that labor can regain what it has lost through indifference on election day, State Senator Lane of Washington County and Representative Reese of the same county were also among the guests.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

## CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTER AUXILIARIES

The Editor:

Greetings from the California State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries to all Auxiliaries and State Councils.

We would like you to know we are very active out here on the west coast, having organized a State Council in 1941.

We have just closed our fifth council convention in Hollywood, California, having had to discontinue our convention in the war years due to the lack of transportation and hotel reservations.

We have twenty-three Auxiliaries affiliated with the State Council, and forty delegates and officers present at the convention.

We discuss and exchange ideas of how to keep the members of our respective Auxiliaries interested, and ways of raising money to carry on the work for charitable and social affairs.

We have a resolution committee, legislation committee, finance committee, and constitution and by-laws. We also appoint a memorial committee and pay silent respect to all members of Auxiliaries who have passed away during the year.

We have divided the state into four districts, and elected a board member for each district.

It is the duty of all officers to visit sister Auxiliaries, form new Auxiliaries, and encourage them to join in the State Council.

Any Carpenter's local in California which wishes to form an Auxiliary can get in touch with these ladies who will help them organize same.

At this time we would like to extend an invitation to all Carpenter's Auxiliaries in California to join the State Council.

The per capita tax is five cents per month, for each member in good standing, payable quarterly. Our first quarter began March 1st.

We will gladly send all information to any California Carpenter's Auxiliary which would care to receive it.

We would also appreciate hearing from any other State Council, or Auxiliary which would care to write or form a State Council.

Fraternally yours,

Mae C. Hoover, President,
State Council Carpenter's Auxiliary.

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## GARY LADIES CELEBRATE 1st ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Local Ladies Auxiliary No. 471 of Gary, Indiana, last month celebrated its First Anniversary with a Bunco and Pinochle Party for the families of the Auxiliary at the Labor Temple.

Serving on the Committee were: Mrs. Edward Fleezle, Mrs. Alvis Avirett, Mrs. Gust Jarabek.

The table was decorated with figures of carpenters and a large cake which read "First Anniversary of Ladies Auxiliary No. 471." Coffee, sandwiches, cake and ice cream were served. Mrs. Alvis Avirett and Mrs. Gust Jarabek poured.

Prizes in Bunco were won by: Mrs. Ina Schwartz, Mrs. Lucille Ried, Mrs. Minnie Sharp.

Prizes in Pinochle were won by Mr. Frank Schwartz, Mr. Herbert Schwartz, Mrs. Amy Flaherty.

Door Prizes were won by Miss Hazel Reid, Mrs. Alvis Avirett.

The Auxiliary meets the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:30 P.M. at the Labor Temple.

We would welcome wives, mothers, and sisters to join our Auxiliary of Carpenters Local 985.

The Auxiliary is active in the Labor League Political Education Committee.

We are planning a drive in the near future to secure more members for our Auxiliary.

Ida Schwartz, Recording Secretary.

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## SANTA ROSA WINDS UP BIG YEAR

The Editor:

Auxiliary No 470 would like to send greetings to all Ladies' Auxiliaries from Santa Rosa, California.

We are one year old now and we think we have accomplished quite a bit in that time. Early last year we put on a turkey dinner with all the trimmings for Carpenters's Local No. 751, when they were hosts to the Redwood District Council. Late in the summer we helped the brothers have a very nice carpenter's picnic along the Russian River. In the month of November we held a raffle of a doll and chest in conjunction with a bazaar.

Our town was trying to raise money to build a big new hospital, so from our bazaar and raffle we donated $150.00.

We entertain the brothers quite often with small plays. They seem to enjoy them very much.

We meet the first and third Fridays of every month at the Labor Temple.

We would like to hear from any Auxiliary which would like to write to us.

Fraternally yours,
Leona Faoro, Recording Secretary.

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## ORLANDO LADIES SEND GREETINGS

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 142 of Orlando, Florida sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. We have one meeting a month, the first Friday night of each month.

On the fifteenth of April we celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of our Charter with a supper at the Y. M. C. A. restaurant.

We have one social get-together each month when we honor the birthdays of the members in that month, either with a picnic or luncheon at one of the honore's houses. We have thirty-two members.

Our Auxiliary would like to hear from other Sister Auxiliaries.

With our very best wishes and sincere regards, we are

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Garcia Barksdale, Recording Secretary.

◆

## HERMISTON, ORE., LADIES SPONSOR PARK IMPROVEMENT

The Editor:

Here is what Ladies' Auxiliary No. 429 of the Carpenters' Local No. 933 have been doing in Hermiston, Oregon.

In December we gave a big Christmas party for the Carpenters and their families. In January we didn't do so much. In February we gave a pie social on which we made $52.00. In March we had an Easter party for the ladies. In April we had a cooked food sale on which we made $22.00.

We are going to build a fire place out at the city park, and have a plaque put up with the name of our Auxiliary on it. We are going to have it built some time next month. That is why we are having these sales. We have voted to have a social each Thursday from 2 P.M. until 3 P.M.

We would like to have other Auxiliaries visit us.

Florence Russell, Recording Secretary.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

### LESSON 328

By H. H. Siegele

The difference between knots, such as I dealt with in the last lesson, and hitches, such as I am giving here, can easily be pointed out. A knot is a fastening made by interlacing two flexible lines, as strings, cords, ropes, etc., which, where the interlacing is done, forms a sort of knob and ties the two together, or, if only one line is used, it merely forms a knob. A hitch is a way of applying or twisting a line, as a string, cord, rope, etc., onto some object or some other line, so as to fasten the two together. In other words, a knot is used for tying lines together or fastening them to other objects, while the hitch is more nearly a temporary fastening that depends more or less on the pull of the line for its holding qualities. In short, a knot is used principally for tying, while a hitch is a means of fastening by hooking onto or by twisting the line in a manner that will make the friction produce a safe connection.

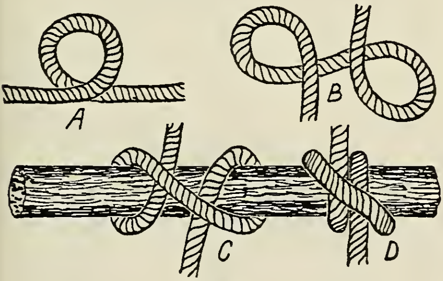

Fig. 1

Fig. 1, at A, shows a loop formed with a rope. This is one step farther along than what is called a bight, shown by the last drawing of the previous lesson. At B is a double loop, which if it were turned over and slipped onto a pole, as shown at C, would give a loose form of the clove hitch. A tightened clove itch is shown at D. This hitch is used most for cases where both ends of the rope are subjected to strains. For example, you have one long rope, if it were fastened at the center with a clove hitch to the top of a pole, the two loose parts of the rope would answer for two guys.

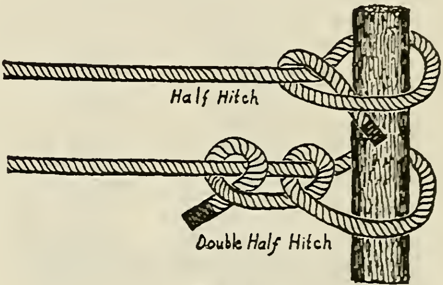

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows at the top a half hitch in the making. If this is tightened, it makes a pretty good hitch. At the bottom, is shown a double half hitch, which is just a little better than the single half hitch shown at the top. The drawing shows this hitch in a loose form, which would have to be tightened before it will produce a perfectly safe connection.

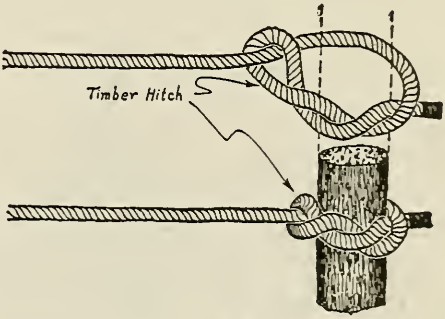

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows two views of perhaps the most practical hitch used by building tradesmen. It is called, timber hitch. The top view shows the hitch in a rather loose form, while at the bottom it is shown tightened onto a round piece of timber. This hitch is easy to make and easy to unmake, but besides that, it is perfectly safe.

The upper drawing of Fig. 4 shows what is called a sheepshank. This hitch is used for shortening ropes. It can be made as long as necessary to take up the unneeeded length in ropes. It is easy to make and is safe, while the unmaking is simpler than the making. The bottom drawing shows another way to shorten a rope. This method is especially suitable when only a little shortening is needed. The peg must be of strong enough material so that it will not break when the strain is put on the rope.

The making of a scaffold hitch is shown by Fig. 5. The dotted lines show the position of the scaffold plank. The two upward running parts of the rope are tied together with a bowline knot, as shown toward the top in Fig. 6. Here the scaffold hitch is shown more nearly as it appears when tightened onto the scaffold plank.

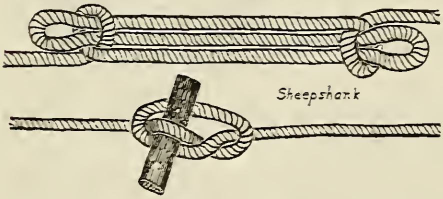

Fig. 4

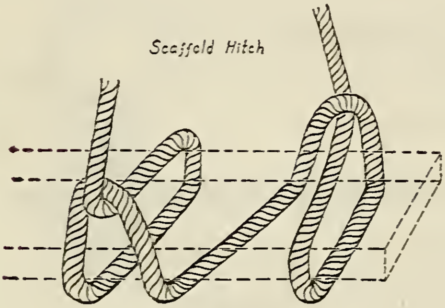

Fig. 5

Fig. 7 shows how to start to make the barrel hitch. Set the barrel onto the rope and bring the two parts of the rope up over the top, making them cross each other as shown. Then pull the two bent parts, as indicated by the downward pointing arrows, and slip the rope down about one-third from the top

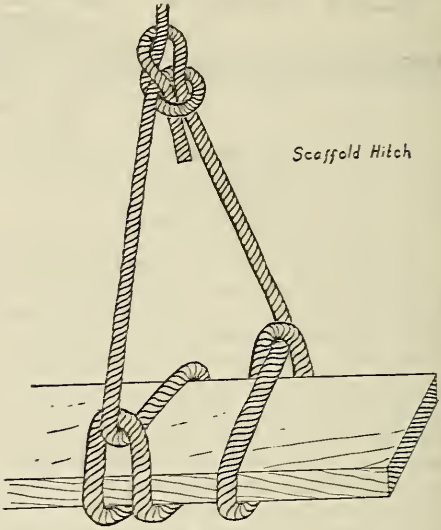

Fig. 6

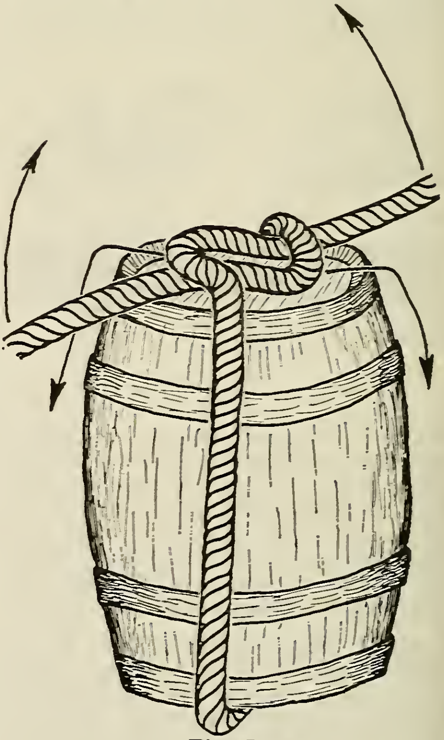

Fig. 7

of the barrel, making it engirdle the barrel. Then bring the two loose parts up, as the upward pointing arrows indicate, and tie them together with a bowline knot, as shown at the top in Fig. 8. Here is shown the hitch in place and the rope tightened, ready for lifting the barrel. This is a useful hitch for building tradesmen to use and should be practiced by the student until he can make it automatically.

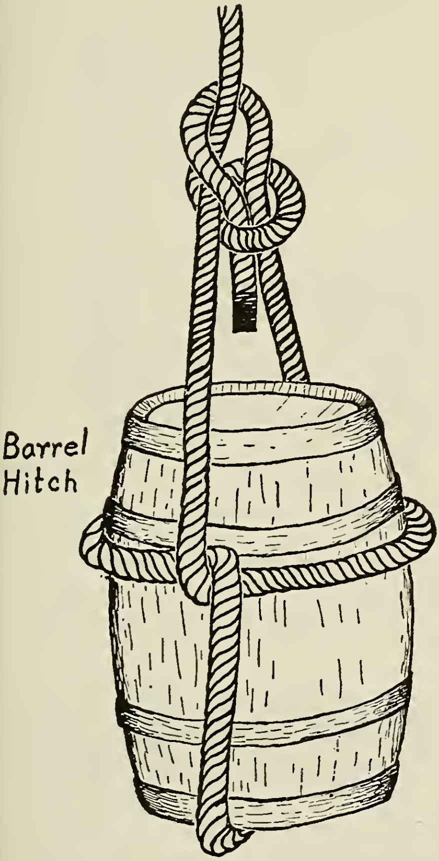

Fig. 8

Fig. 9 shows three important hitches. At 1 is shown a single Blackwall hitch, which is used for fastening a rope to a hook, as shown by the drawing. At 2 the double Blackwall hitch is shown, which is just a little better than the single hitch shown to the left. At 3 a simple hitch is shown for fastening sash cord to a sash weight. It is shown in the making, and is in a loose form. When it is tightened, it is one of the best hitches for fastening sash cord to window weights that is in use. In reality this hitch is made just the same as the figure 8 knot explained in the last lesson.

The different fastenings that are shown in this lesson and in the two previous lessons are of such importance that no apprentice of the building trades can afford to pass them up without being sure that he can make any of them, whenever or wherever he might be called upon to do so. It is suggested that the student take a sash cord or a rope and practice the making of the various knots and hitches shown in these lessons until the process of making them becomes habitual with him.

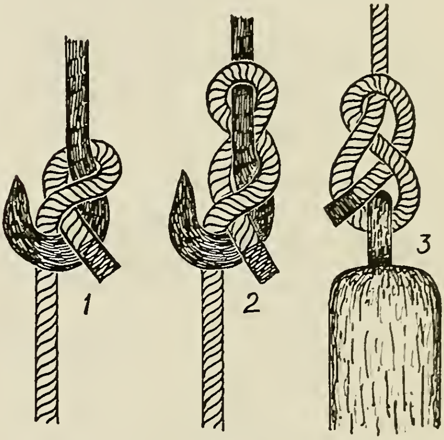

Fig. 9

## MARKING RAISED MOLDINGS

A reader wants to know the best way to mark and cut raised moldings for panels. I never call my solutions the best. I try to be practical by giving methods that I have found to give good results.

Fig. I shows a corner of a panel, with a sort of templet to the right in place for marking the points to measure from. The templet is made of a piece of the molding to be used in the panel, a cross section is shown inset, toward the top. The dotted lines show the templet in the second position.

Fig. 2 shows the same corner of the panel, where at A and at B the straight lines that cross each other were made, guided by the templet. The dotted lines show the position of the molding when it is in place. In marking the points, the templet is placed as shown in Fig. 1 to the right for marking the perpendicular lines, and then as shown by dotted lines for marking the horizontal lines. Each of the corners of the panel must be marked in this way. If the panel is perfectly square, either the point where the lines cross at A, or where they cross at B, can be taken to obtain the measurements for the different pieces of molding. But if the panel is irregular, then the point at A and the point at B must be used for obtaining the cut for the joint. The marking should be done with a well-sharpened pencil and accurately. The cutting is usually done with a miter box, however, it can be done with a fine saw without the aid of a miter box. A finished joint is shown by figure 3.

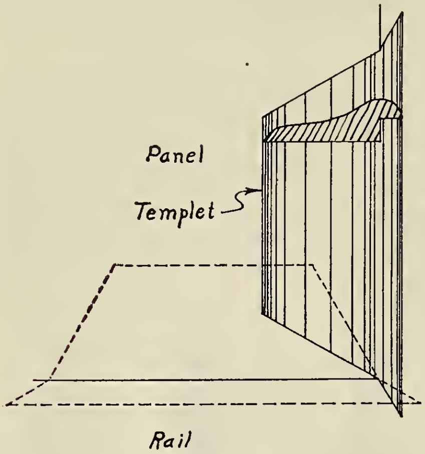

Fig. 1

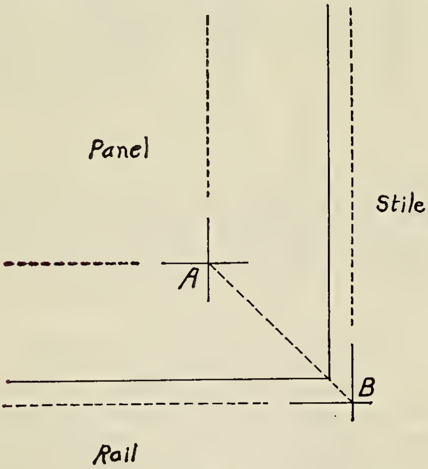

Fig. 2

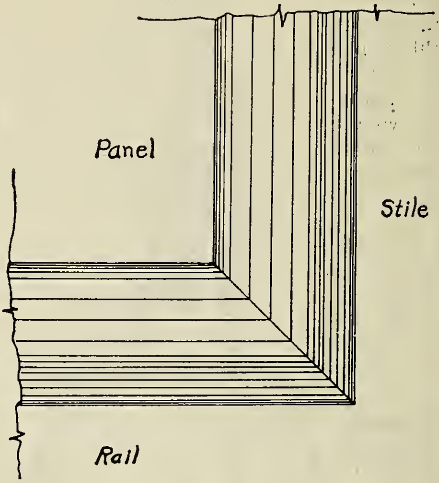

Fig. 3

Fig. 4 shows the miter cut after a piece of molding has been put in place.

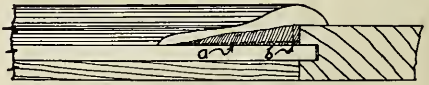

Fig. 4

The shaded part shows where a little backing with the block plane often is necessary in order to make the face of

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the joint fit tight. At a, by dotted line, is shown somewhat exaggerated, how the point of the shoulder should be cut off, and at b, also exaggerated, is shown how sometimes a little backing is necessary to make the lip of the molding fit tight against the stile. In case the pieces do not go in place without forcing them, a shaving or two with the rabbet plane should be taken off the shoulder of the molding.

A little study of these illustrations and what is between the lines in the text will help to make the different points clear.

◆

## WANTS MORE EXAMINATIONS

A brother writes from Oregon, after seeing the self-examination given in the March-1948 issue of The Carpenter, asking for more test questions covering the building trades.

As in the other examination article, the questions are followed by four suggested answers, (a), (b), (c), (d), but only one answer in each of the ten questions is right. Keep the answers below concealed until you have checked the ten answers you think correct.

1. Birch wood is (a) a soft clear-grained wood, white in color; (b) a hard wood with a fine grain and resembles cherry in color; (c) light in weight and slightly reddish in color; (d) very heavy and strong, finishing in a beautiful brownish color.

2. A standard size brick is (a) 2½ inches by 4 inches by 7½ inches; (b) 2 inches by 4 inches by 8 inches; (c) 2¼ inches by 3¾ inches by 8 inches; (d) 2⅛ inches by 3¼ inches by 7¾ inches.

3. The Polygon commonly used in carpentry work is the (a) hexagon; (b) pentagon; (c) heptagon; (d) octagon.

4. The width of the tongue of a standard steel square is (a) 2 inches; (b) 1¾ inches; (c) 1⅜ inches; (d) 1½ inches.

5. Scissors trusses are mostly used in (a) industrial building; (b) homes; (c) churches; (d) barns or sheds.

6. Moldings are usually sold by the (a) square foot; (b) board foot; (c) lineal foot; (d) bundle.

7. The piece of wood shown in cross section, Fig. 1, has been (a) plowed; (b) splayed; (c) rabbeted; (d) fluted.

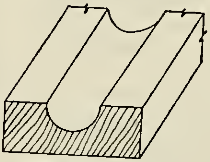

Fig. 1

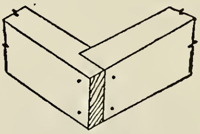

Fig. 2

8. The most common and satisfactory spacing for wood lath is (a) ⅜ inch; (b) ½ inch; (c) 3/16 inch; (d) ⅝ inch.

9. The joint shown in Fig. 2 is called (a) butt joint; (b) shoulder joint; (c) tongue-and-groove joint; (d) half miter joint.

10. Anchors for joists spaced 16 inches on center are usually spaced every (a) eight joists; (b) fourth joist; (c) fifth joist; (d) sixth joist.

The answers are:

1, (b); 2, (c); 3, (d); 4, (d); 5, (c); 6, (c); 7, (d); 8, (a); 9, (b); 10, (c).

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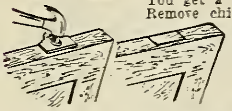

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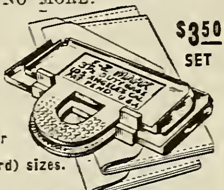

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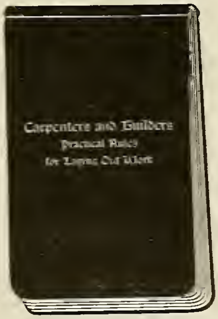

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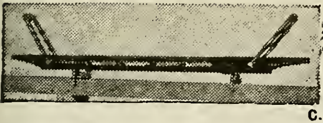

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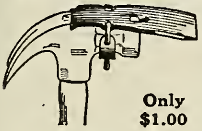

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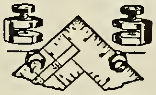

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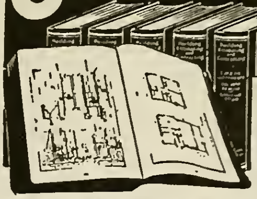

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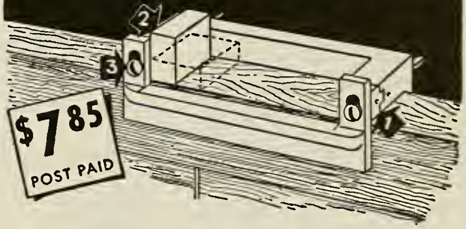

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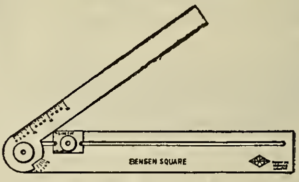

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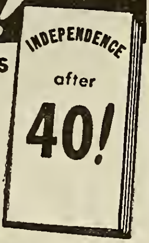

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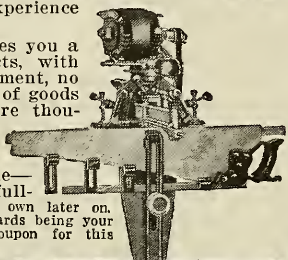

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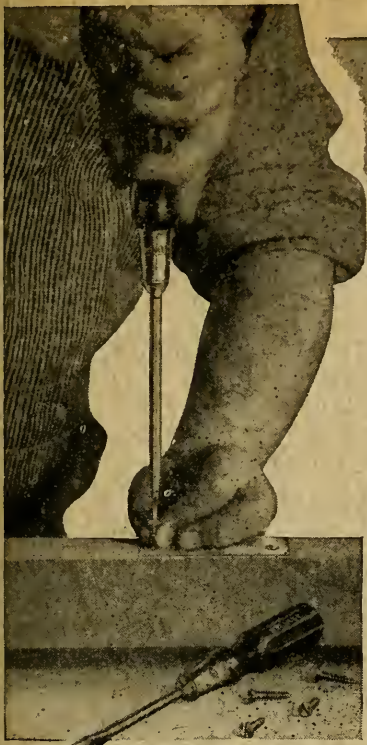

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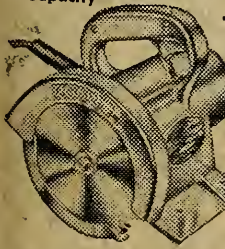

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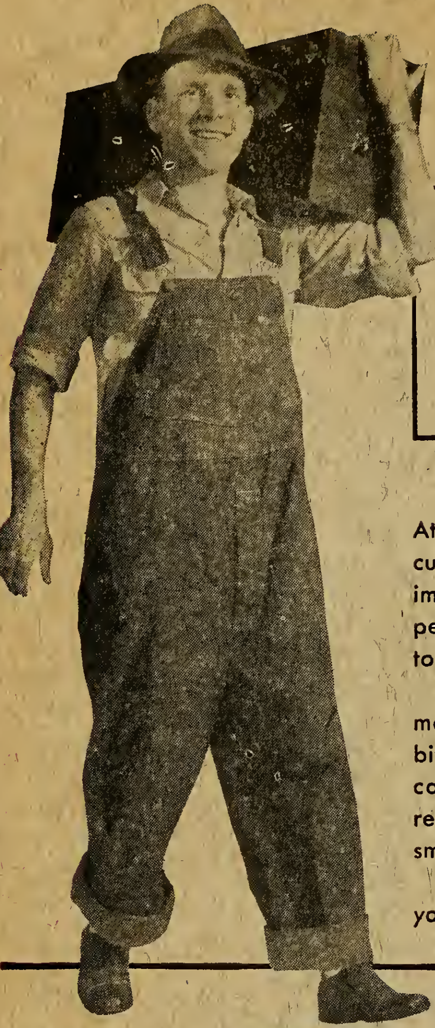

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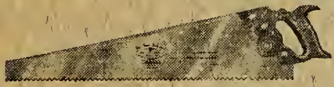

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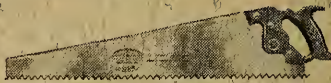

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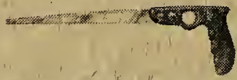

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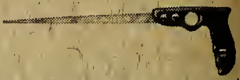

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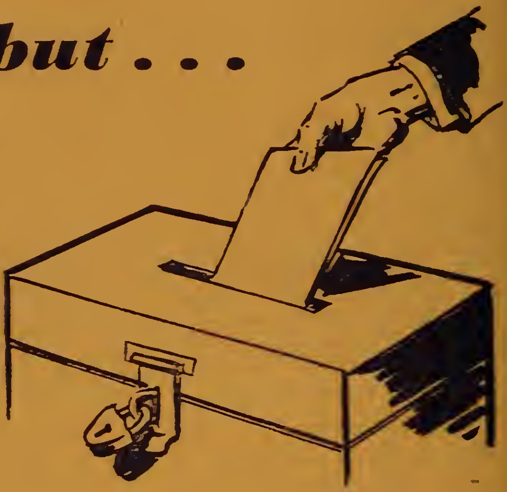

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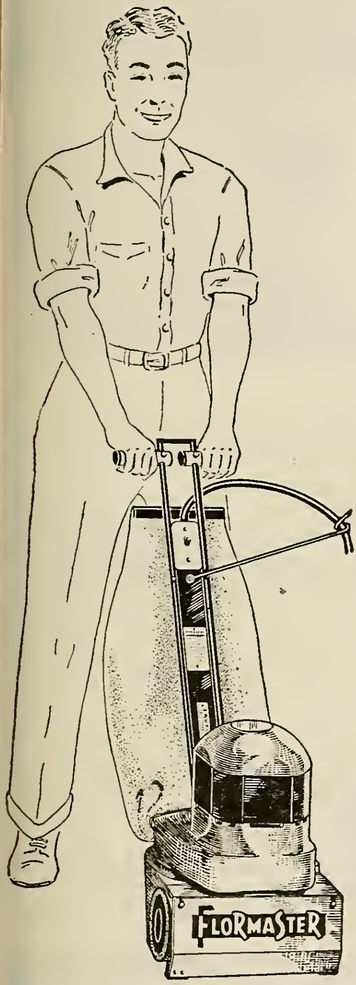

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Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1948

One Dollar Per Year
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Redwood trees have been around for a million years or so One of the things that enabled them to survive glaciers and droughts for thousands of years on end was the fact that rewood bark has many peculiar qualities. Fungus cannot touch it; fire cannot harm it. Now science is finding out that these qualities make redwood bark an ideal soil conditioner.

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Whether you like it or not, your are in politics because everything the government does affects your personal welfare and progress. By keeping registered and voting intelligently, you can help to safeguard your own future.

★ ★ ★

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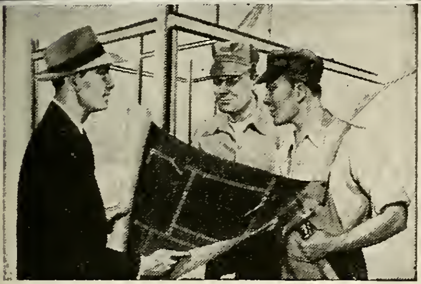

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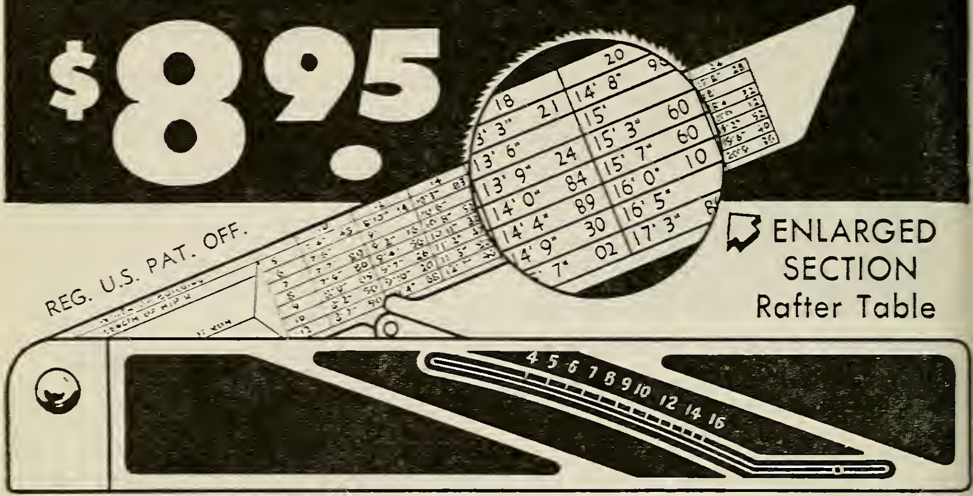

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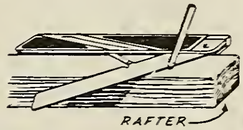

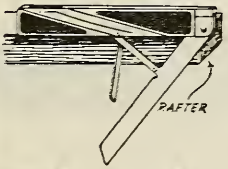

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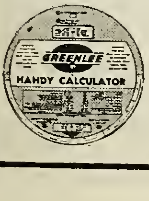

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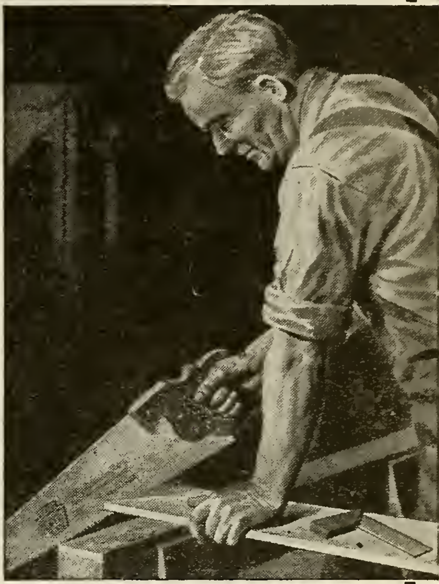

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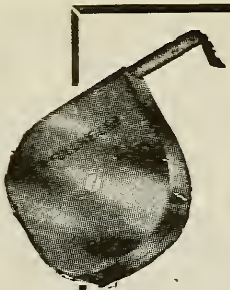

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By WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★ ★

NEVER IN MODERN HISTORY have turmoil and unrest been so widespread throughout the civilized world as they are today. On all five continents divergent political philosophies are struggling for mastery. Even in such remote sections as Java and Indo-China the old order of things is tottering under the impact of new political ideas. It requires no student of world politics to realize that the future of mankind is today being weighed in the balance of human ingenuity and human astuteness. A new order is in the making; whether that order will add to the sum total of mankind's liberty, prosperity and happiness, or whether it will once more relegate human beings to subservience to centralized authority depends on the wisdom of all people in general and American people in particular. The die is now being cast. Only time will tell the results.

If this analysis is correct, then it seems to me that the importance of organized labor to mankind's future welfare assumes a newer and greater role; for it is through organized labor that the little people all over the world will articulate their aims and beliefs and aspirations just as they have done in years gone by. It is through organized labor that they will promote and foster an economic and social order capable of achieving lasting peace and prosperity. Increasingly our government and State Department are coming to realize that the rebuilding of a democratic Europe can scarcely be achieved without the foundation of a free and independent European labor movement. The first free institutions which Hitler and Mussolini destroyed in their ruthless march to power were the free trade unions. Now it appears that the first free institutions which must be rebuilt before Europe can emerge democratic are the trade unions.

Day after day the news from Europe revolves around trade unions in Italy, Germany, France and Austria. Where the unions are under the domination of Communists, the news is invariably bad. Where democratic forces have succeeded in building free and independent unions, the news is uniformly good. In the final analysis, success or failure of the democratic forces in the European labor movement will govern the success or failure of democracy in Western Europe.

What is true of Europe is also true of South America and South Africa and Australia and Japan. For that matter, is true of this nation too. The bulwark against totalitarianism all over the world is free and independent trade unions. Whatever weakens or undermines free organized labor—whether in New York or Prague or Kobe—deals a blow to the democratic cause all over the world,

No one has been more cognizant of the truth of these things than Joe Stalin. How often in recent months have the headlines proclaimed: "Communists Lead French Dock Workers on Strike" or "Red Fostered General Strike Paralyzes Italy" or "Austrian Reds Prepare to Wreck Marshall Plan." These things were no mere chance happenings without any relation to each other. Far from it. Rather they were and are coordinated moves in an overall Communist plan aimed at crippling the rise of European democracy through domination and eventual destruction of trade unionism in Europe. Stalin is fully aware that the Red program for total European usurpation depends almost entirely on the ability of native Communists to discredit, disrupt and eventually destroy the trade unions in their individual countries. This is the plan on which Joe is pinning virtually all his hopes.

In the field of world affairs, the United States has assumed unquestioned leadership. In the field of unionism, the American labor movement must similarly accept the responsibility of preeminence. By precept and example, the American labor movement must educate and inspire the organized workers of the world toward democracy, human dignity and the brotherhood of man. This being so, we in the American labor movement—officers and members alike—have a new responsibility— a responsibility which we must not take lightly. The dangers involved are too great.

As I see it, the American labor movement is threatened from three sides. First there is the very definite threat of the vested interests. For purposes of their own these special interest groups are anxious to shackle, if not entirely destroy, the American labor movement. They are working through Congress and the forty-eight state legislatures. They have emasculated the Department of Labor; they have put over the Taft-Hartley Act; and they have made any form of union security illegal in a number of states. At the present time they have half a hundred other legislative schemes for curbing the effectiveness of unions which they will be promoting in Washington and the state capitols from now on. These vested interests are a distinct threat to American organized labor. However, they are not hard to handle. They are effective only so long as they exert plenty of control in Congress and the state legislatures. A politically aroused labor movement can soon change all that. By electing its friends and defeating its enemies, labor can block the current wave of anti-labor legislation.

The second danger to labor in this country is Communism. By their infiltration tactics, Communists have moved into positions of power in some American unions. They are constantly trying to gain a footing in many others. While the number of actual Communists in American labor is very small, the amount of disruption they can breed is all out of proportion to their number. This is so only because the rank and file in many unions is too lackadaisical to do anything about the situation, when it arises. Rank and file disinterest is the meat upon which Communists feed. Whenever it arises in any union the Communists are not slow in taking advantage of the fact.

However, the labor movement is not unaware of the Communist threat. Right now the government is gravely concerned with the problem of checking Communism, but unions such as our Brotherhood recognized the threat of Sovietism twenty-five years ago. We took steps to keep it from disrupting our movement. In that respect we are two decades ahead of our government.

But it takes eternal vigilance to keep Communism from infiltrating into unions. The rank and file as well as the officers must be alert, for Communists never stop trying to worm their way into places where they can do the most damage. To the extent that either the officers or the rank and file members of a union adopt a complacent attitude toward Communism, to that extent they jeopardize the democratic cause at home and abroad.

The third and by far the most subtle and dangerous threat to unionism is the "something for nothing" philosophy that seems lately to have influenced the thinking of so many people in and out of labor. By the "something for nothing" philosophy I mean the theory that the government owes you or me something, or the theory that somebody ought to look after us and lead us around by the hand and take care of our problems for us. To my way of thinking, this is the gravest problem of all. It is the most dangerous threat because it has such a generous sugar-coating of temporary benefits. In reality, however, the price of the benefits is always tremendously high. The Italians and Germans can amply testify to this fact.

Neither Hitler nor Mussolini captured the popular fancy by promising the people economic and social chains. Indeed not. They wooed and won the support of numerous workers by promises of benefits,—higher wages, better conditions, greater security, etc. Perhaps the people got some of those things and perhaps they did not. But it is an incontrovertible fact that in the end the people got chains, chaos, and ruin.

No Mussolini or Hitler will ever rise in this virile country. But the same end results can be achieved by too many people falling for the "something for nothing" theory. Neither this government nor any government ever gave away anything without taking back something in return. What government always takes back from the people is freedom, the most precious item of them all.

Argentina offers a good example of how the "something for nothing" program works out. When Peron first went into power, he used mostly force to get there. But he began giving and promising benefits, and eventually he got back into office by popular vote. The workers got wage increases but prices went up twice as fast as wages. The workers got better working conditions but they lost their independent unions in as much as the government has virtually taken them over. The people got better hospitals and highways but they lost the freedom of the press because, one by one, opposition papers have been put out of business. Ironically enough, Peron is still tremendously popular with a vast segment of the people. This is so because he has given the people a few material benefits while he has taken away a host of intangible benefits which add up to freedom. Such has been the history of every dictator and every dictatorship. Even Mussolini made the trains run on time; but in the end the Italian people woke up without trains.

We have no Peron here; but we do have a host of people who think the government should and can look after us and pamper us from the cradle to the grave. The pathway along which they beckon us may have a little different scenery from the pathway along which Peron is leading the people of Argentina but they both end up at the same place. No one yet has been able to lift himself by his own boot straps. Neither has any government been able to give its people one thing without taking away something else, for in the final analysis everything any government gets it must get from the people. If regimentation and totalitarianism ever come to America they will ride in on the "something for nothing" philosophy.

With American labor, like America itself, dedicated to world leadership, a tremendous responsibility devolves upon every union officer and every union member; a responsibility to keep our labor movement strong, free and independent; a responsibility to combat the anti-democratic philosophies; a responsibility to turn deaf ears to the siren song of the "something for nothing" philosophy. As we individually and collectively succeed in meeting these obligations, so shall the democratic cause succeed in growing and expanding in a world shot through with totalitarianism.

# THE MIRACLE BARK

By Jonas Williams

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IF YOU HAPPENED to have been around a million or so years ago, there are a few things living on earth today which you would recognize almost immediately. Among them are the giant redwood trees (Sequoia sempervirens) of California.

**Girl admires flowers grown with redwood bark, once a useless nuisance.**

The redwoods were among the principal plants of the Dinosaur age, huge trees against which the big reptiles rubbed their backs, and whose foliage those that weren't meat eaters reached up to nibble. Drought and the glaciers put an end to the dinosaurs, but some of the redwoods lived on. For some unknown reason, these trees survived only on the west slope of the Pacific coastal range, although at the time Columbus came to America a few still grew in New England. The redwoods are unlike any modern tree. They are gigantic strangers from a lost world, and they possess all the characteristics of the mysterious age which produced them. Their life span is longer than anything else on earth. Some redwoods are 6,000 years old, and many of those now standing were healthy trees at the time of Christ and maybe even Confucius. They contain no pitch. Redwood lumber is waterproof and fire-resistant. Houses built of redwood lumber withstood the San Francisco fire well. And the redwood bark has properties found in no other bark. It not only withstands heat, cold, water, time, but it actually has an antiseptic quality which keeps insects and fungi away from the tree as well.

All of this of course, was extremely interesting to the scientist and the tourist, but it was a pain in the neck to the lumber companies. The redwood lumber was fine and brought a good price, but the redwood bark, a waste product which had to be stripped off, presented a problem. The bark had no commercial value, and it was almost impossible to get rid of the stuff. It possessed the same indestructibility that caused the redwood to survive for millions of years. When left lying around, it didn't decompose like other self-respecting barks It wouldn't burn. Termites wouldn't eat it. So for 85 years the redwood bark just piled up.

Then, in 1940, a few smart lumbermen began to look around. They noticed that wherever the waste redwood bark had piled up on the forest floor, it soon was covered with a dense growth of new scrub. Whenever a redwood log was left lying in the woods, fresh vegetation sprouted from the bark. Obviously there was something in the redwood bark which promoted the growth of young plants.

These lumbermen ground up the redwood bark, mixed it with different types of soil and began to experiment. They discovered some interesting things, especially the fact that any plant will grow in redwood bark mixed with any kind of soil. They took hard, baked, alkaline adobe earth from the California desert, a clay in which not even cactus could grow. They added the ground redwood bark. They planted seeds. A few months later, delicate alstroemeria plants were growing beautifully and healthily in the adobe. The lumbermen-experimenters immediately formed a company in Santa Cruz, Calif., bought up the waste piles of redwood bark for almost nothing, and put the product on the market for agricultural use.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Soils, practically all soils contain sufficient plant foods for good crop production. It is the texture of the soil, rather than its chemical composition, which counts. The indestructible redwood bark permanently gives any soil the loose, fluffy, spongy, texture which holds water and air in the proper proportions, and allows the microbes to perform their all-important work on the plant roots. It does not decompose rapidly and become a part of the soil, like manure and leaf mold (earlier soil "conditioners"). It does not sink in the wet weather the way sand, another loosening agent, does. And it does not itself absorb the water, which was the principal complaint against peat moss. Redwood bark, after two years in the soil, is as sprightly as it was on its 2,000th birthday, except for giving off a slightly acid reaction. This neutralizes the excess of alkalinity generally present in bad soils.

No sooner did the redwood bark get on the market than encouraging reports came in from all over the country.

Frank Reinelt, a well-known horticulturist from Capitola, Calif., was trying to raise begonias for the Los Angeles, and San Francisco markets. Capitola is in that section of California which experiences heavy dews. In fact, the dews were so heavy that they nearly washed away his greenhouses several times, and each year they destroyed as much as 60% of his begonia seedlings.

It wasn't so much the moisture that proved fatal to the sensitive little plants as a certain fungus which thrives on the dampness in the soil. This fungus attacks the tiny seedlings when they are young and very weak and literally smothers them to death. Ordinarily nothing can be done about it. But Mr. Reinelt had heard about the redwood bark and he got the idea. He mixed 80 per cent leaf mold and 20 per cent redwood bark into the seed beds. Then he lightly spread more redwood bark on the surface. This was in January, 1942. That spring, Reinelt got the finest crop of begonias ever seen in that part of California. In fact, he got 100 per cent germination. Not a single seedling was attacked by the fungus just as for 1,000,000 years not a single redwood tree had been attacked.

After the Reinelt discovery, other reports poured in. A rose grower in Pennsylvania was losing all his roses one summer because of the unusual heat. He spread a one-inch thickness of redwood bark over the soil in one bench of greenhouse roses. The redwood bark acted as an effective insulation against the heat. Not only that, but the redwood-treated rose stems were two inches longer than he had produced before and they were completely free of "black spot," a rose disease caused by high daytime temperatures followed by cool evenings and nights. Another grower in Minnesota had the same experience in reverse. "The only thing that saved my bulbs from the excessive cold of last winter," he wrote, "was the unusual and unexpected insulating quality which I discovered in redwood bark.

An amateur gardener in Lakewood, Ohio, found that redwood bark in the soil completely eliminated the moss coating that had been ruining his chrysanthemum beds. A nuseryman in Fredericksburg, Va., wrote, "Without the redwood bark, I could not have saved my pompons through this hot weather with one shower in 80 days."

A nationally known horticulturist in Santa Barbara, Calif., discovered that you can grow practically anything in a flowerpot merely by placing a little redwood bark in the bottom of the pot. One of the country's best-known orchid experts, E. O. Orpet, went on record shortly thereafter informing all the horticulturists of America that he had had amazing results with redwood fiber. "Orchids," he wrote on July 3, 1943, "generally are watered to death. It is impossible to overwater orchids growing in redwood fiber. Furthermore, there is no decay."

With redwood bark, housewives are now raising corsage orchids for themselves in flowerpots at home.

***(Reprinted by permission of Collier's, the National Weekly.)***

# Older Workers Have Best Records

Men and women in the 45-or-more age group offer distinct advantages to employers over their younger fellow-workers, according to an article in the July issue of the Monthly Labor Review, official publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The article points out that not only may the worker in the 45-and-over age group offer more highly developed skills, more mature judgment and more settled work habits as against the stamina and agility of youth, but he is frequently less likely to be absent and is less prone to injury than the younger worker.

In a study of the work records of about 17,800 workers of all ages, including 1,309 women, it was revealed that the highest absenteeism rate was found among younger workers.

Workers included in the study were employed in 109 manufacturing plants at a variety of occupations, mostly productive. Records from which the study was made covered at least 6 months in every instance.

# PLANE GOSSIP

### THE REAL TEST

According to a government announcement, the Army and Navy now have a plane that has definitely broken through the sound barrier. The new plane, about which Uncle Sam is extremely secretive, travels faster than sound.

Apparently there is no end to the marvels of science. First thing you know they will be building a plane that can travel faster than bad news.

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### ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT

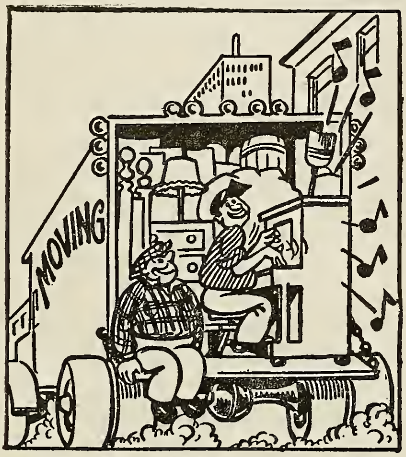
Tito, dictator of Yugoslavia, once the bright and shining light in the Soviet orbit, seems to have kicked up his heels at Kremlin domination. Although news from Yugoslavia is extremly scarce, it is evident that the once subservient Tito is doing a little bit of thinking on his own—the greatest crime of all in the Communist credo. The Red papers are lambasting him up one side and down the other, and in the Communist scheme of things that is a fine barometer. The harder the Red press goes after an individual, the more certain you can be that that individual is traitorous enough to the Red cause to harbor a thought or two of his own.

Just what the trouble is between Tito and Moustache Joe is, we have no way of knowing, but somehow or other we cannot help but feel that Tito must have suddenly realized that he was in a position about like a long married man who was attending a musical. Looking sad and lonely sitting in a corner, he finally touched a responsive cord in the hostess. Approaching him in her politest manner, she said: "Do you play any instrument?"

"Not away from home," replied the guest.

"How peculiar," continued the hostess, "and what instrument do you play at home?"

"Second fiddle," confessed the guy with a grin.



*Hey, Jake! What's Harry got dat I ain't got?*

★ ★ ★

### TIME MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Since labor has scored a number of sucesses at the polls in recent primaries, it is amusing to note the large number of candidates who have suddenly become "friends" of labor. These political "friends" of labor have always been with us. While they are running for office, they are concerned about labor and its problems; as soon as they get in they do not give a hoot for unions or the people who make them up. And this brings to mind a story often told by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

The distinguished clergyman was awakened about two a. m. one cold morning by a loud banging on his door. Looking out his window he perceived an exceedingly drunken young man doing the pounding.

"Who are you, and what do you want?" called down the clergyman.

"Doctor," the visitor replied, "I would like you to explain the difference between Modernism and Fundamentalism to me."

"Young man," counseled Dr. Fosdick, "if you will go home and sober up and come here at a more appropriate hour, I would be glad to explain the difference to you."

There was a short moment of silence before the inebriate replied: "The trouble with that is, Doctor, that when I'm sober I don't give a d—n."

### SEEMS LOGICAL

Maybe it was only coincidence, but one day last month an Indianapolis paper had two stories side by side which might have more than a little connection.

One headline read "Meat Prices Go Up 15%". The other headline right beside it announced "State Mental Hospitals 25% Overcrowded."

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### LOOKS NOT SO GOOD

As this is being written, shooting is once more rife in Palestine, the Russian blockade of Berlin is becoming more oppressive, Yugoslavia is flexing its muscles, and all over the world tension and mistrust are mounting apace.

Perhaps things can go on the way they are without another world war breaking out, but we seriously doubt it. The law of averages is against it. Sooner or later a little dispute grows into a big one. Right now we feel about like the patient who was undergoing an operation.

"What are my chances of recovery, Doctor?" he asked.

"Not very good," replied the medico. "Medical records show that one out of every hundred succumbs to this operation. Yours is my hundredth such operation. All the others lived, and you know statistics are statistics."

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### A LITTLE DISCOURAGING

"Time Proving Taft-Hartley Act Foundation for Stable Industrial Relations" says a headline in a national financial paper. Everything but facts and figures indicate this, say we. Actually there have been more disputes, more turmoil, more unrest under the Taft-Hartley Act than in any comparable period in recent labor history. The only stable thing about the Act is that it smells like the back end of one.

The truth of the matter is that it puts organized labor about in the same position as the little boy who came from his first day at school very discouraged. Flatly he announced: "Ain't going tomorrow!"

"Why not, dear?" wheedled his worried mother.

"Well," replied the lad, "I can't read and I can't write and they won't let me talk—so what's the use?"

### SOMETHING TO GLOAT ABOUT

The wish probably being the father to the thought, Russian newspapers are carrying stories describing the terrible depression that is going on in this country. The way they tell it, millions of unemployed are walking our streets looking for jobs and downright hardship is the lot of most of our people.

Far be it for us to impugn the veracity of Russia's press, but if we are in the midst of a depression, what constitutes good times? We can't help but wonder what the average Russian would think if he had a chance to visit this country. He would probably feel like the American who was wandering around in the Sahara Desert in his bathing trunks. Pretty soon an Arab came along on a camel.

"Where are you going, effendi?" asked the Arab.

"For a swim," replied the American.

"A swim," echoed the Arab in astonishment, "but the ocean is a thousand miles from here."

"A thousand miles," gasped the American. "Boy, oh, boy, is this some beach."

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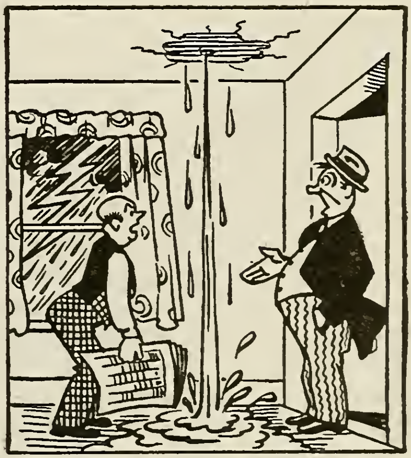
### PAUP FOR PRESIDENT

On his way to his summer vacation in Maine to rest up for his fall presidential campaign as Nineteenth Party candidate for the White house, Joe Paup crawled out from under the rods long enough to give the world the following gem:

"Maybe you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but a silk stocking certainly does improve a calf."



*I don't know how long you'll have to endure it! I'm just the landlord—not a weather prophet!*

*Survey of rural and urban earnings proves*

# OPPORTUNITY LIES EVERYWHERE

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MORE THAN FOUR out of every ten non-farm families with incomes of $5,000 a year or more live in small towns—cities with populations of under 50,000 and rural non-farm areas. This is shown in data recently made public by the U. S. Bureau of the Census on the distribution of family income in the United States by size of place of residence.

The other families in this income class live in the larger cities. Even here, however, the big cities do not have a preponderant edge, indicating that big family incomes and big cities do not necessarily go together, any popular notion to the contrary.

The figures show, for example, that only about two out of every ten of the families in the $5,000 a year income class live in the biggest cities, those with populations of a million or more. More than three out of every ten of such families are residents of cities ranging in population from 50,000 to a million. As to the latter group, there is a relatively small difference in number and percentage of these families who live in cities grouped in the 50,000 - 250,000 population range and those living in cities with populations of 250,000 to a million.

The middle income brackets of $3,000 to $5,000 a year show equally interesting results. The Census Bureau figures disclose that a large number and percentage of families in this income bracket live in the smaller cities and rural areas combined than in the large cities and big metropolises. However, the number of families in the income brackets under $3,000 a year parallels the size of place of residence, with the largest number of such families in rural areas and the smallest number in the biggest cities.

The figures for middle income and upper bracket families indicate a remarkably wide geographical distribution of larger incomes among the nation's families, irrespective of the size of community. Since personal earnings represent by far the greatest part of most family incomes, the figures likewise indicate the widespread extent of economic opportunity throughout the nation. Such a situation is of the utmost consequence to the nation socially, politically and economically and is a tribute to the workings of our free institutions and enterprise system.

The Census Bureau defines income in its study as total money income which includes receipts from investments and other sources as well as income from a job or business. The figures are for 1946 and are the result of a survey made last year. Location of the smaller cities or rural areas in relation to the big cities is not broken down. Undoubtedly many of these communities are in, or within commuting distance of, the larger metropolitan areas where a substantial number of family heads may earn their livelihood. However, the number of families in the middle and upper income brackets who live in the small cities and rural areas is so large, some 7 million in the aggregate, as to indicate the fundamental importance of local sources of earnings in the incomes of their residents.

### 400,000 WOMEN HEAD $5,000 INCOME HOMES

Bureau of the Census figures show that out of over 3 million families of which a woman was the head of the household, 400,000 had incomes of $5,000 a year or more in 1946. Of these about 50,000 had incomes of $10,000 a year or over. Approximately one out of every eight of such families in the $5,000 and over income bracket lived in rural non-farm areas and the rest in the cities.

There were nearly 700,000 families headed by women with incomes of $3,000 to $5,000 a year of whom about one out of every nine lived in rural areas. The $3.000 and under income bracket had more than 2,000,000 of such families of whom about one out of every four lived in rural areas.

The following table gives the estimated number of families headed by women (000 omitted) distributed by income level and place of residence:

| Income Level | Urban | Rural | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under $3,000 | 1,700 | 500 | 2,200 |
| $3,000-$5,000 | 600 | 100 | 700 |
| $5,000 & Over | 300 | 100 | 400 |

Source: Bureau of the Census

The figures show about 9½ million families living in urban and rural non-farm areas combined with incomes of between $3.000 and $5,000 a year in 1946. Of these, 77 per cent lived in the cities and the rest in rural districts. Of the urban group, 36 per cent of such families lived in the small cities, those with populations of under 50.000. Twenty-two per cent lived in cities of a million and over, and 1 per cent each in cities of 250,000 to a million and 50,000 to 250,000. In number and percentage, the rural areas were second to the smallest cities in the number of such families.

There are more than 5 million families in the $5,000 and over income class of which approximately 4¼ million lived in cities and close to a million in rural areas. Of the urban group, the largest number of such families, amounting to nearly 1.4 million, lived in the small cities of under 50,000 population. Next came the big metropolises with about 1.1 million of such families. Rural areas were third. Cities of 250,000 to a million had over 900,000 of such families. The cities with populations of 50,000 to 250.000 had about 800,000 of such families.

The great majority of these well-to-do families, about 87 per cent, had incomes of between $5,000 and $10,000 a year. The Census Bureau study indicated there were approximately 700.000 families in the $10.000 a year and over income brackets. The largest per cent, lived in the smallest cities with populations of 2,500 to 50,000. The second largest number, representing 22 per cent, resided in rural non-farm areas. The big metropolises were third with 19 per cent.

The following table gives the estimated number of urban and rural non-farm families (000 omited) distributed by total annual money income in 1946 and size of place of residence:

| | INCOME BRACKET | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOCATION | Under $3,000 | $3,000-$5,000 | $5,000 & Over |
| Urban & Rural | 15,100 | 9,500 | 5,200 |
| Urban | 10,300 | 7,300 | 4,200 |
| 1,000,000 & Over | 1,700 | 1,600 | 1,100 |
| 250,000-1,000,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 900 |
| 50,000-250,000 | 2,100 | 1,600 | 800 |
| 2,500 to 50,000 | 4,500 | 2,600 | 1,400 |
| Rural | 4,800 | 2,200 | 1,000 |

Source: Bureau of the Census.

# BUILDING CAN BE FUN

★ ★

WANT TO BUY a new house, and with quick delivery!

Simple enough—the postman delivers you a house, in knock-down form, right along with the telephone bill.

And if father or son or both are clever at working jig saw puzzles there are a lot of interesting evenings to be spent in putting the thing together. Learn a lot, too.

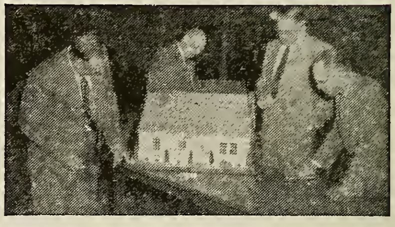


Photo by "American Lumberman and Building Products Merchandiser."

**Judges examining entry in Fort Wayne, Ind., model home contest.**

No hammer or saw are needed—the cutting of the lumber has been done in the shop.

The model houses, built to exact scale of a real man-sized house, are the product of the "Tru-Models, Inc.," 426 East Terrace Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The house is delivered as a package—a bundle of 2100 tiny wooden pieces. There are printed directions to follow in using a tube of glue, a bit of sand paper and a pocket knife in erection of the house. There are no nails to drive.

It is intended that erection of the houses be instructive and inspirational to youth. Junior may want to call for help from his father or neighborhood pal, but only because he would want to share the fun in figuring out what it takes for good house construction.

The Tru-Models, Inc., has sold 2,000 of the model house kit in the past year. That isn't enough production to make the business profitable, but those who have promoted the idea and provided the limited capital are dependent on other jobs for their pay-envelope. For the present Robert E. Russell, president of Tru-Models, and his friendly associates, are more interested in promoting the idea as a hobby than as a money maker. They consider they are doing a lot of good for youth and for the present that is sufficient compensation.

Mr. Russell, graduate of the Business School. Indiana University, 1934, says he always has been an amateur craftsman as a hobby. His friends says he is an expert draftsman, though he has not followed that professionally. He served in the war as a technical observer with the Fifth Air Force in the southwest Pacific. Most of his twenty-six months overseas were spent in New Guinea. He had a lot of dreams for the future while away, but it was in 1945 while employed in public relations work for the Indiana Lumber and Builders Supply Association that he developed the model house kit. He is now managing editor of the "American Lumberman, 139 North Clark street, Chicago, but uses spare time in sales promotion of the model houses made in his home town of Indianapolis.

"In 1945 there was public criticism, much unjustified, of the building industry—contractors, workers and suppliers of materials," commented Russell. "I thought much of the criticism was due to lack of information. Most persons had no idea of what it takes in time and material to build a house. Few knew of the carpenter's skill. Most persons know nothing of the construction features of a house. They do not appreciate that modern design and methods are up to date as those relating to any other product. Good mechanics are important to the country. Too many shops of vocational schools were doing little more than making simple things like book shelves or ironing boards. As a lumberman I thought boys should know more about wood and its uses. I thought too it is important boys learn fundamentals of construction.

"I developed plans for our first model. But the plans we now use represent a reproduction of the 47-I Industry-Engineered House which employs the principles of modulated coordination.

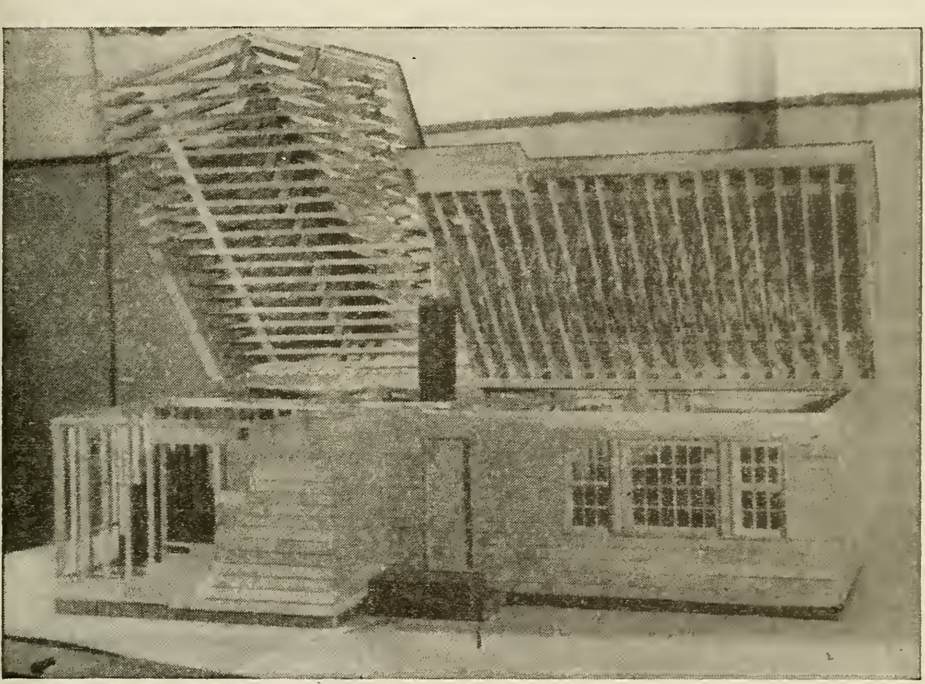


Photo by "American Lumberman and Building Products Merchandiser."

This cut-away model shows the completeness of the industry engineered model house. It is perfect in every detail, and putting it together involves every problem that would be encountered in erecting a full size home. The youngster or adult who puts together such a model home has a better knowledge of what is involved in home construction than he could get from reading any number of books or listening to any number of lectures.

"These kits contain approximately 1200 pieces of accurately scaled miniature lumber of standard dimensions. They also contain about 900 miniature thick-butt shingles, termite shield, sill bolts, pattern stock for millwork, concrete blocks for top of foundation wall, and all other materials—tiny parts—required to build an absolutely authentic model house."

"Our kits are built from a series of three dimensional drawings rather than blue prints. These drawings show in perspective the exact position of every house member. This was done to enable persons unfamiliar with blue print reading to understand how a house goes up, and is one of the unique features of the kit. Vocational teachers say a study of these drawings makes an excellent background for a later study of blue print reading and drafting.

Otto Reifeis, 729 Orange street, Indianapolis, is a die maker by trade, employed by the Moran Electric Company. In odd hours he designed the special machinery and multiple saws used in cutting, mass production style, of the many pieces needed in assembling the model houses. His three sons, Robert L., Otto, jr., and Edward, all mechanical engineering students of Purdue University, have been the chief part-time workers in the factory. J. B. Candy, a Cleveland oil company salesman, and Harrold H. Gerrard, an Indianapolis business man, are other associates.

A single model house kit sells at $12.50, post-paid, though a better price is given on quantity sales.

The late Father Flanagan was among the first customers, purchasing several models for instructional purposes in his famed Boys' Town.

St. Louis lumber dealers bought 500 models, presenting most of them to Boy Scouts, public school vocational shops and city recreational centers where fathers joined sons in assembly work. The Chicago park board bought the tiny houses for eight recreation centers. Union carpenters have co-operated in interesting boys, including their own sons, in the models.

In Fort Wayne the Lumber and Supply Dealers' Club bought the models and fostered the teaching of house construction and knowledge of wood to 600 boys in the school shops. The boys can now talk the language of 2x6x16 and 2x4x12, studs and jack rafters. The Fort Wayne boys participated in a contest, shop tools for prizes. Fred Witte, business representative of the Fort Wayne carpenters' local, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was among the prominent citizens to serve as a judge.

The roof of a model is portable—the lifting of the roof gives a boy a better chance to study the interior.

"Boys become so fascinated in learning the mysteries of building through these model houses that they have no time to indulge in the mischief that comes through idleness," commented President Russell. "Good mechanics are always good citizens."

---

**The Right to**

**VOTE**

**Is Your**

***Priceless Heritage***

**Don't Fail to Use It**

# Editorial

## An Expensive Lesson

As more primary elections come and go in the various states it becomes increasingly clear that the labor vote is going to be a tremendous factor in the general elections next November. Candidates who placed their hopes during primary elections on anti-labor acts and utterances have fared badly in virtually all sections of the nation. On the other hand, many candidates who displayed sympathy toward and understanding of the aims and objectives of organized labor came out on top with active labor support. That is as it should be. The most vital problem facing workers and unions today is the legislative crisis created by the Eightieth Congress. Many hard won rights and prerogatives of labor have been legislated away by Congress and the state legislatures. Many others are in jeopardy unless men more sympathetic to the labor viewpoint are elected to office to replace the reactionaries who dance to any tune called by Big Business.

In 1946, the Eightieth Congress, listening to NAM propaganda, abandoned all efforts to keep prices in check. The NAM insisted that "if OPA is permanently discontinued the production of goods will mount rapidly and prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay." The result has been that prices have increased a full thirty per cent since 1946. The Federal Reserve Board discloses the fact that one fourth of American families are now finding it necessary to dip into savings each month to get by. The Department of Commerce discloses that wage and salary income has increased only six per cent during the past three years while profits have advanced sixty per cent.

All these things add up to the fact that American workers are taking a terrific beating. It amounts to around twenty-five billion dollars a year. In the last two years skyrocketing prices have taken some fifty billion dollars out of the pay envelopes of working people. To all intents and purposes the results of Congressional failure to hold back prices are the same as if a consumers' tax of twenty-five billion dollars a year had been levied against workers' pay checks.

It all came about because fifty-six million eligible American voters failed to go to the polls in 1946. As a result, agents of Big Business obtained a majority in Congress and the little people have been paying the price ever since. The last twenty-four months have provided you and me with a fifty billion dollar lesson in citizenship.

With labor's rights standing in jeopardy, with inflation squeezing the lifeblood out of most workers, it ought to be clear to all of us that political education stands as the paramount issue of the year. The crisis of our time is political in nature. The solution will have to be political, too. It consists simply of electing labor's friends and defeating its enemies.

For years our Constitution and standing decisions of the General Executive Board have forbade discussions of political or sectarian matters in union meetings. That is as it should be. Partisan politics as such have no place in a great democratic organization such as our Brotherhood which is composed of all races, creeds, colors, and honest political beliefs. However, the present crisis transcends partisan politics. It is a matter of life or death to our union. It is a matter of prosperity or depression to millions of our people.

Under the circumstances, the present crisis ought rightfully to be consider as a matter for union discussion,—for the very future of the union is at stake. The discussion need not be—nor should it be—partisan in nature. It should adhere to the traditional policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. In all parties labor has both friends and foes. By intelligent discussion union members can ferret them out and act accordingly. Once they have separated the sheep from the goats, they should and must back their friends to the limit and fight their enemies to the bitter end. That is the American Way. It is the Union way. It is also the effective way.

## Confusion Unlimited

Back in April, 1946, during the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of our Brotherhood, George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, wound up a masterly speech with these words: "Our experiences during the war have told us better than anything else that one thing labor must fight in this post-war period and one thing labor must eliminate is control of labor relations by people in the political field." How true the past three years have proved those words to be! More and more in the last thirty-six months Congress and the government have injected themselves into labor relations. And the more they have tried to bring about industrial harmony through legislation and rule making, the more confused and unsettled the labor picture has grown.

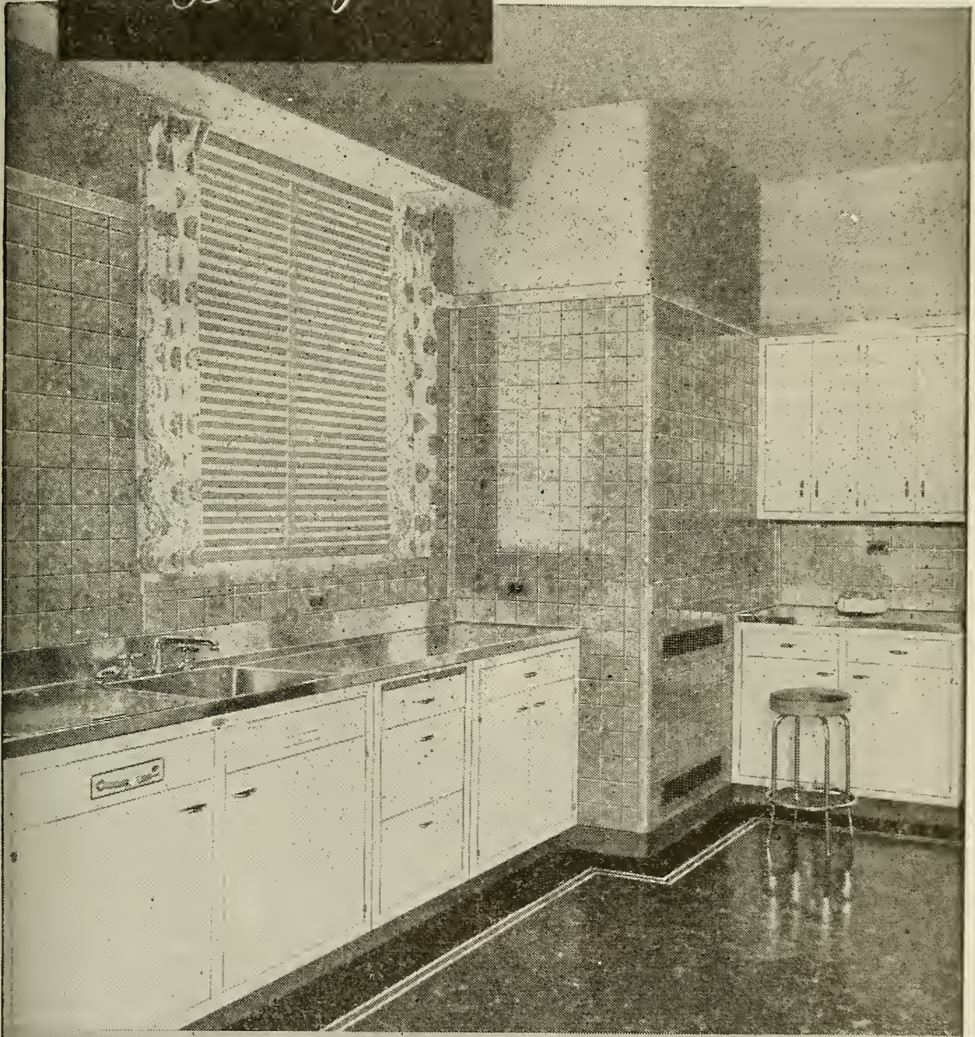
The crowning achievement of the political labor "experts" was passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. This one piece of legislation incorporates all the ideas, theories, guesses and crystal-gazing conclusions of all the political labor "experts" of the Eightieth Congress. Nine months after the law went into effect neither the backers of the law, the men who were selected to administer it, nor the people who are supposedly bound by it can agree as to what it means or what it covers or what it provides. Even the Wall Street Journal, mouthpiece of Big Business, calls it "collective litigation which replaces collective bargaining." Better than anything else the Taft-Hartley Act validates George Meany's contention that people in the political field have no business in labor relations.

This entire issue of The Carpenter would not be big enough to enumerate all the contradictions, inconsistencies and conflicts which have developed since the Act became law. The Act prohibits secondary boycotts, but no one has yet been able to determine what a secondary boycott consists of. There are as many opinions as there are Field Examiners,

*(Continued on page 27)*

*For Enduring Beauty...*

**At Reasonable Cost**



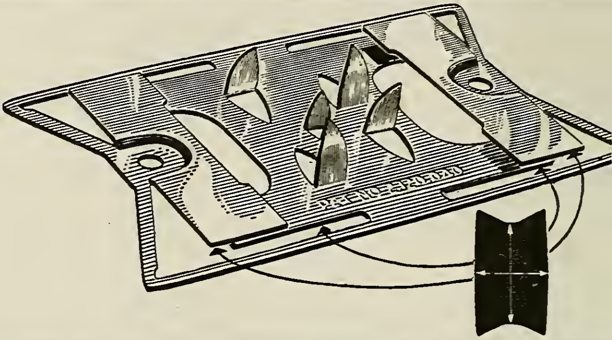
# UPSON DUBL-THIK FIBRE-TILE

*a versatile product*

# MAKE *Remodeling of Bat*
# *Finishing Wa*

**NO VISIBLE FACE NAILING**

This amazing Upson Floating Fastener is designed to compensate for normal structural movement of studs or furring strips. Carrying capacity of fasteners, applied as directed, actually is 12½ times the weight of Upson Dubl-Thik Fibre-Tile.



## "I REMEMBER"

*Some reminiscences from 35 years in the building industry by W. H. Upson*

If you have been doing carpenter work as long as we have been making unfinished tileboard, you can smile with us at the first crude tileboard products.

Remember the thin, spongy boards—the skimpy mouldings? We thought they were pretty good then because they were the best anyone knew how to make.

I can remember when people questioned composition roofing. But see how good it is today! Can you remember any building product which did not meet with a lot of resistance when it was new?

People are just naturally inclined to be skeptical about products used in building their homes. That is why it takes time to convince people about new building products.

Take our tileboard! The Upson Dubl-Thik Fibre-Tile of today is a far cry from the product of many years ago. It is as much better than our early product as a 1948 model automobile is better than an old two-cylinder car.

Millions of feet of Upson Dubl-Thik Fibre-Tile are in use today in tens of thousands of baths and kitchens. It gives us real satisfaction to know Upson Dubl-Thik Fibre-Tile has made it possible for so many people to enjoy tile-like cleanliness and enduring beauty at reasonable cost. I know that you, as a carpenter, must get much the same feeling when you apply our product.

I like to get letters from carpenters. Won't you write to me about any of the experiences you have had with our products. *I have a useful yardstick to go out with my reply!* Write and tell me how we can serve you better.

*Cordially yours,*

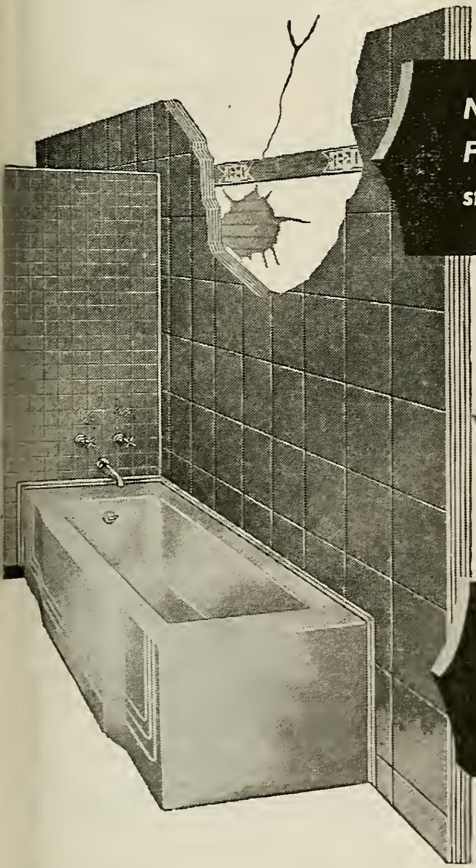
PRESIDENT

# l Kitchens-
# New Homes YOUR JOBS!

## o it with **UPSON DUBL-THIK** Fibre-Tile

e Product that Carpenters Use!

*Crackproof*



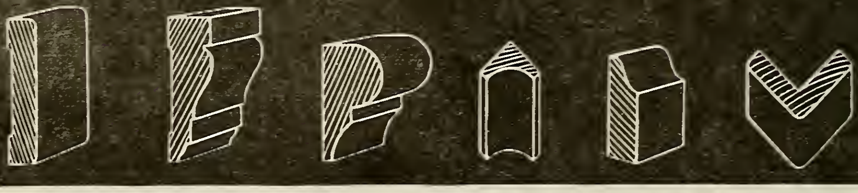
*No visible face nailing! Amazing Upson Floating Fastener provides for normal structural movement of studs and joists.*

*5 plys of tightly compressed wood fibers. Laminated to full ¼″ thickness for strength and rigidity.*

*Comes with specially treated smooth, fuzzless surface. Ready for enameling in any color customer likes.*

FHA ACCEPTED

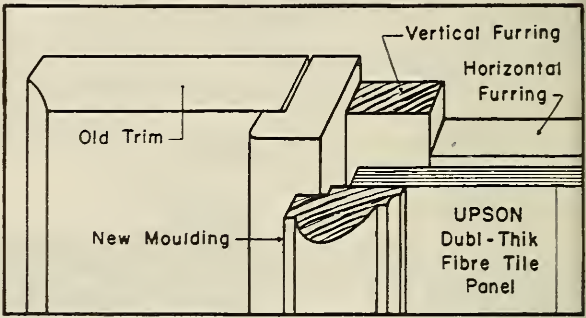
# MOULDING APPLICATION for UPSON DUBL-THIK Fibre-Tile



| *Cap Moulding* | *Cap Moulding* | *Cap Moulding* | *Inside Corner* | *Tub Moulding* | *Outside Corner* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1½" x 2½"* | *¾" x 2½"* | *1$\frac{1}{16}$" x 2"* | *¾" x ¾"* | *½" x 1¾"* | *1⅜" x 1⅜"* |

## TREATMENT OF TRIM IN REMODELING

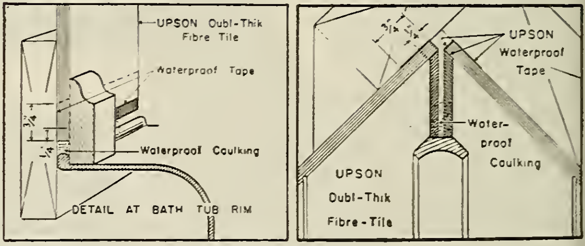
When the old casing and back band are deeper than the thickness of furring and panel, use a rabbeted moulding. For other trim treatments, see our new detailed Direction Sheet. Every carpenter should have a copy.



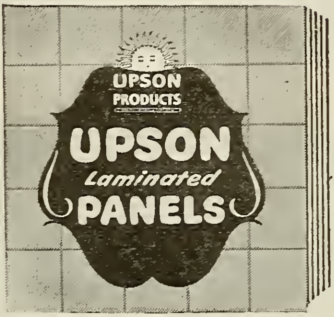
Vertical Furring
Horizontal Furring
Old Trim
New Moulding
UPSON Dubl-Thik Fibre Tile Panel

*SEND THE COUPON BELOW FOR UPSON DUBL-THIK FIBRE-TILE DIRECTION SHEETS*

## WATERPROOF TAPE APPLICATION



UPSON Dubl-Thik Fibre Tile
Waterproof Tape
¾
¼
Waterproof Caulking
DETAIL AT BATH TUB RIM
¾ ¾
UPSON Waterproof Tape
Water-proof Caulking
UPSON Dubl-Thik Fibre-Tile



UPSON PRODUCTS
UPSON
Laminated
PANELS

**THE UPSON COMPANY,** also manufactures

6 ply **STRONG-BILT PANELS** for walls and ceilings in new construction

5 ply **KUVER-KRAK PANELS** for re-covering cracked plaster

4 ply **UPSON BOARD** for general use

3 ply **EASY-CURVE BOARD** for displays and industrial uses.

*Easily Identified by the Famous BLUE Center.*

**THE UPSON COMPANY**
38 Upson Point, Lockport, New York

Send me a FREE copy of your new Direction Sheets for Upson Dubl-Thik Fibre-Tile and descriptive folder.

NAME ______________________________

STREET __________ CITY __________ STATE __________

*(Continued from page 22)*

Administrators and Officials. The Act covers places of employment "affecting interstate commerce." Already there have been more definitions of the phrase "affecting interstate commerce" than Heinz has pickles.

As an illustration of what can happen under the present confused and complicated labor relations picture, the DiGiorgio case takes the cake. Some ten months ago, thousands of fruit and vegetable workers in lower California struck against the unsatisfactory wages and working conditions existing at the DiGiorgio holdings, an absentee-ownership, mass-production farm enterprise. The workers belong to the National Farm Laborers Union. Early in the strike the union was reliably informed that it did not come under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act because its members were employed in "agriculture." The first of last month, however, NLRB General Counsel Denham took a hand in the dispute. He asked for an injunction against the Farmers Union and several other international unions on the grounds that a secondary boycott was involved. The fact that no one had ever defined just what constitutes a secondary boycott did not bother Denham. He made up his own.

So the Farm Workers Union found itself in a very peculiar situation, thanks to the political labor "experts."

When and if the farm workers wanted certification privileges under the Act, they were not a "labor organization." On the other hand when a strike situation became serious, Mr. Denham argued that they constituted a "labor organization" under the Act and were therefore subject to injunction procedures set up in the Act.

This is the sort of thing that happens when politicians take charge of labor relations. No wonder George Meany objects so strenuously.

## Everybody Wants to Get in the Act

(Although written prior to the Republican and Democratic conventions, the following editorial is comparatively timeless in as much as it deals with a new political trend.)

Have you noticed that all God's candidates got liberalism these days?

Even Taft. We have just noticed a handout from the National Taft-For-President Club which announced in a newspaper quote that "Taft is a Conservative-Liberal."

Franklin Roosevelt was a Liberal, of course; he practically copyrighted the label. And since Tom Dewey campaigned in 1944 on the basis that he could do everything that Franklin did, only better, he must be some kind of a Liberal too. Maybe a sort of Blue Serge Efficiency-Liberal.

Hank Wallace is of course a Totalitarian Liberal. Truman is a Liberal-Democrat. Stassen is a Liberal; you can't be anything else from the dairy country—a Native-Soil-Liberal.

Then there's Vandenberg. Some meanie is reported to have remarked that his voting record shows he has been on both sides of most everything. That would make him at least a Part-Time-Liberal.

Even the dark horses are Liberal. Since Franklin Junior and Elliott are out for Eisenhower, he must be one, whether he likes it or not. Probably some columnist will start calling him a Military-Liberal pretty soon.

Alf. M. Landon was given permission by the Federal Communications Commission to operate a radio station in Liberal, Kansas. That must mean something, and you can't get a darker horse than Alf, unless you want to consider this proposal to nominate Mrs. Roosevelt for President and Walter Reuther of the auto workers' union for Vice President. "Creating," says labor lawyer Louis Waldman, "a home for the Liberal homeless." What a housing shortage!

Man and boy, the writer of this editorial has been around Washington for nigh onto 40 years. Remembers Taft the Elder floating over the pavement in his patent leather shoes, as full of shrimp creole as one of those jolly balloons in Macy's Parade is of helium. And Theodore Roosevelt, smiling like a 1948 Buick. And Woodrow Wilson's solemn high-school-gothic facade. And Harding, who, in a silk hat, looked more like a Great Statesman than even a Great Statesman could. Yes, sir; back there the Tweedledums and Tweedledees stood up like men and were counted. You could tell them apart. They weren't all Liberals.

Once, during a certain campaign in that far-off heroic time, a beery sage named Henry Mencken who lives in a place called Balmermerlin said the Republicans could win with a Chinaman.

It may be that 1948 will prove the words of the prophet true. But if the Republicans try it, he'll have to be a Liberal-Chinaman.

(P. S. Don't ask us what the word means these days!)—Washington News.

## Much Fiction, Little Fact

As the national political kettle begins bubbling, the name of General President William L. Hutcheson keeps cropping up in the news. First one publication then another confidentially predicts that he and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee will jump on one band wagon or another. All such statements are pure conjecture and without foundation of fact.

As the name implies, the United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-labor Legislation is set up for the sole purpose of repealing and defeating legislation detrimental to the best interests of all workers in general and organized carpenters in particular. As president of the Non-partisan Committee, General President Hutcheson is similarly dedicated. To achieve these desirable ends, some commitments may eventually become necessary. When and if they do, members of the United Brotherhood will be the first to be appraised of the situation.

In the meantime, stories allegedly giving the inside dope about what General President Hutcheson is going to do can be treated as pure fiction; for that is what they are.

# PENNSYLVANIA STARTS REFORESTATION PROGRAM

★

PENNSYLVANIA is embarking on the largest reforestation program in its 267-year history. The State Department of Forests and Waters disclosed last month that it has started a program to raise at its six nurseries some 50,000,000 seedlings yearly. The program which has a scope sufficient to reforest 50,000 acres of denuded lands yearly, aims at starting the State back on the road as an important lumber producer. In 1681, when Charles II granted a charter for the new colony of Penn's Woods," the Commonwealth's 45,331 square miles were covered by forest primeval. By 1860, Pennsylvania led all other states in lumber production and for the next three decades lumbering surpassed all other industries in the State. By the turn of the century, however, the woodsman's axe had taken its toll. From then on its forests failed to meet the State's needs and Pennsylvania has imported lumber ever since.

Forests still cover just one-half of Pennsylvania's countryside—at last count in 1944 just 52 per cent. Much of these woodlands are producing very little lumber.

The U. S. Department of Commerce in 1945 reported Pennsylvania's production as 463,688,000 board feet, or less than two per cent.

The bulk of this production came from privately owned lands, although some 70,000,000 board feet of lumber came from State-owned forests during the war years, a source that has now virtually dried up.

On the 1,750,000 acres of State-owned forests, selective cutting has been the rule since the forest acquisition program was initiated in 1897 with the purchase of 40,000 acres at the headwaters of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Allegheny Rivers.

On Commonwealth tracts, foresters mark mature, damaged and undesirable trees. No others may be removed by timbering contractors.

The State's augmented seedling program gets under way with its nurseries scraping the bottom of the barrel because of war years scarcities. The 1948 production of nurseries at Mont Alto in Clearfield County, Greenwood Furnace in Huntingdon County and Potter's Mills in Centre County amount to only 5,000,000 seedlings and transplants.

This year, the State has acquired the former U. S. Soil Conservation Service nursery at Howard, Centre County, and a 100-acre farm at Kutztown State Teachers College.

At the six locations, 6,000 pounds of tree seeds have been planted in 30 miles of four-foot seed bed. This represents 60,000,000 seedlings, of which 50,000,000 are expected to be made available for replanting.

The bulk of this production will be made available to land owners at cost or less.

On minimum orders of 1,000, the new price is $6 a thousand for one or two-year-old seedlings and $15 a thousand for three to four-year-old transplants. A thousand, planted six feet apart, will reforest about an acre.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*

## *Whether you like it or not*

# You Are In Politics

★ ★

SO YOU DON'T LIKE what the 80th. Congress did to you in the last two years. You didn't get better schools for your children, you didn't get an increased old age pension, you didn't get a higher minimum wage, you didn't get a home at a price you could afford. But you did get dollar a pound butter, a tax law that made the rich richer and did nothing for you, and you got an unworkable labor law that stripped you of all your hard won gains since 1932.

What are you going to do about it? Public opinion polls show that the working man takes less interest than anyone else in politics. It may seem fantastic. . . .but many of our own A. F. of L. members think that a reactionary sweep in the November election is inevitable. They assume that there is some magic wand that swings elections one way or another. The plain truth of the matter is that if the 43 million of us wage and salary workers would quit sitting around grumbling about our sorry fate, and get out the vote starting right now, we could easily bring in a liberal Congress by an overwhelming vote.

"He also serves who only stands and waits" does not apply to politics. The one day in the year when all men are equal is on election day. Your vote is as good as anyone else's . . . be he a captain of industry or the last apprentice hired.

If you don't vote, nobody else can do it for you. Just as in a UNION SHOP Election where failure to vote is a vote for NO union, failure to vote on election day is a betrayal of your champion in Congress and a boost to his reactionary opposition.

Elections are won in the precinct . . .by ballots in the box. Every reactionary politician knows that so long as his opposition does not build a flesh and blood organization in every precinct to turn out the votes on election day, he has nothing to worry about.

War and politics are a lot alike. Neither is won by threats and resolutions. Both are won by well organized armies in the field. That is why the United Brotherhood Nonpartisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-Union Legislation was formed. But just as in war so in political action, it is not the General but the men in the line who win the victories. That is why we must have active local committees organized jointly by all the local unions in each community and Congressional District in this country. National and State committees are not enough.

There are more than 100,000 precincts in this country. Just as we have a shop steward in every A. F. of L. shop, we must have a Union Political Steward in every one of the 100,000 precincts to protect our political interests. Every Steward must head a committee of trade union volunteers each with his assigned area within his neighborhood. Success or failure of our program depends on these front line volunteers. It is up to them to get their neighbors registered, their poll tax paid, and out on election day to vote for labor's friends.

The alibi of the non-voter or the wrong voter is that he didn't know anything about the candidates. It is up to our committees and our precinct committeemen to tell these people why and how to vote and get their ballots in the box on election day.

Many of us shrug off our political responsibilities by saying politics is a dirty business and neither major party puts up worthy candidates. Well, whether you like it or not. . . you are in politics right now. Government is a huge enterprise today spending 40 billions a year making laws that affect our lives every minute of the day. You can't avoid government or politics by walking away and sticking your head in the sand. Politics is everybody's business because it affects everybody. If you want to have any say in how you are governed you have to demonstrate your right to self government by exercising your right to vote.

Any party and any candidate can be changed. Corrupt unrepresentative machines are the fault of lazy disinterested citizens. When we have a permanent army of trade union political committeemen in every precinct in the country ready to inform the voting public when a Congressman betrays the people and ready to turn out the vote on election day, then the complexion of politics, public office holders, and the laws passed will change for the better.

You can't continue to enjoy the rights of democracy unless you accept the responsibilities of democracy. . .that, means ***registering*** and ***voting*** intelligently.

Let's get into action now. . .not next year or next week. Time is running out. Where can you do the biggest and best job for victory? The answer is. . . .right in your own community and precinct. Get in touch with your local Non-Partisan Committee and volunteer to help deliver the vote in your own neighborhood and precinct.

## *Inflation Slows Up Bond Sales*

The government had to pay out $40,000,000 more than it took in on Series E savings bonds (the kind little people buy) during April, May and June, despite the "stop-inflation" security loan drive from April 15 to June 30.

However, sales of F and G savings bonds, also covered in the drive, ran $213,000,000 higher than cash-ins for the three months. Thus the government came out $173,000,000 ahead on the drive. No advance goal was set.

Treasury records showed that for E bonds alone, April through June, sales totaled $968,000,000 while redemptions totaled $1,008,000,000, including accumulated interest. For the E, F and G Series combined, sales were $1,397,000,000; cash-ins, $1,224,000,000.

# Official Information

**General Officers of**
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**
**of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## CORRECTION

In an editorial in the June issue, Oregon was listed as one of the states prohibiting all forms of union security by state statute. This was an error. Oregon has no anti-union-shop law at the present time. The editorial in question was based on information received from a high-powered Washington analytical agency which erroneously included Oregon among the states banning union shop. If this proves anything it is that the high-powered boys can make mistakes, too.

At any rate, we extend apologies to our Oregon readers with the sincere hope they will never have to cope with an anti-union-shop law.

◆

### CONVENTION CALL

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, you are hereby informed that the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Siroco Club, View Street, Victoria, British Columbia, beginning at 10 a.m. (City Time) Monday, October 11, 1948 and continuing daily until the business of the Convention has been completed.

◆

### NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|---|---|
| 2686 | Issaquah, Wash. |
| 2272 | Warren Pa. |
| 2479 | Fairfield Ill. |
| 2480 | Cleveland Ohio |
| 2481 | Alliance Ohio |
| 2731 | St. Malo, Que., Can. |
| 2815 | Brookings, Ore. |
| 1171 | Shakopee, Minn. |
| 2482 | Greensboro, N. C. |

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother CLIFTON ANDERSON, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother W. R. ARMSTRONG, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother KRINE BAKER, Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother MORRIS BLUMENTHAL, Local No. 385, New York, N. Y.
Brother SAM A. BRENTNALL, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother BRUCE CARR, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Brother W. I. CARTWRIGHT, Local No. 198, Dallas, Tex.
Brother ANTHONY DALMOLIN, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother DAVID DAVIS, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother WALTER W. DAVISON, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother JOSEPH DEUTSCHMAN, Local No. 808, New York, N. Y.
Brother E. C. DOYLE, Local No. 198, Dallas, Texas
Brother H. L. DURHAM, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother WM. FRENDREIS, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother ROY A. GRAVES, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Brother E. E. HARRIS, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Brother CHESTER G. HOOVER, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother J. J. HUMBLING, Local No. 470, Tacoma. Wash.
Brother HOWARD HURLBURT, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother G. T. JOHNSON, Local No. 103, Birmingham, ALA.
Brother CHARLES KING, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother LOUIE LARSON, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother EARL McCLEARY, Local No. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother WILLIAM MALONEY, Local No. 1577, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother GEORGE E. MAUGER, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Tex.
Brother CHARLES S. MEEKS, Local No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.
Brother ANGELO MENTESANA, Local No. 385, New York, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM W. MOXHAM, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother B. J. MURPHY, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother JOHN NILSSON, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother WALTER O'SHEA, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother WENZEL OTTO, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother C. A. PARRY, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother H. PEDERSON, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother PERCY T. PERKINS, Local No. 1652, Hampton, N. H.
Brother C. M. PITTMAN, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother WM. R. POMEROY, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother W. L. POWELL, Local No. 198, Dallas, Tex.
Brother SAM C. PYATT, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother NICK ROESCH, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
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Brother W. A. ROWE, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother H. L. ROWLAND, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother CARL SCHNELL, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother H. O. SMITH, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother HORACE P. SMOTHERMAN, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother E. W. SNYDER, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother GUS A. STERNER, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother CHRISTOPHER STICKEL, Local No. 808, New York, N. Y.
Brother BERT TAYLOR, Local No. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother ELMER C. TEDFORD, Local No. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
Brother C. R. TIMMERMAN, Local No. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOHN TYO, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother FRANK J. WOLFE, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother JOHN YORK, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JAQUES ZAPF, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.

# Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## TEXAS STATE COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL CONCLAVE

The Texas State Council of Carpenters held its first annual convention in Fort Worth during June 17th, 18th and 19th.

The Convention was attended by 84 delegates from 35 Local Unions. Fifty-three Locals are affiliated but owing to so much construction throughout the State. many Locals were unable to get delegates to the Convention. Harmony prevailed throughout the torrid three days. Much constructive business was handled at this First Convention. Proceedings will be off the press in the near future.

Reports from many sections of the State lead us to believe that labor has wakened up politically and will take time out to vote for friends of labor. We in this great State are having our greatest growth and are trying to meet the many issues that go with such a growth.

One of the most constructive things accomplished at the Convention was the setting up of a committee to work for State-wide universal apprentice training. Our apprentice training should be one of much interest to the Brotherhood in as much as many youths seek membership in our Locals. Our General Contractors are demanding skilled workmen and through this medium we can supply the demand if we but meet the issue.

Our Convention attracted several prominent speakers and much attention was paid Mr. L. M. D. Wells of the law firm of Mullinax-Wells-Ball, attorneys for the Texas State Federation of Labor. Mr. Wells used the Taft-Hartley Act for his principal address and explained in detail many parts of the law and answered many inquiries by several delegates.

The Council received pleasant greetings from several sources that were greatly appreciated, and looks forward to a better and bigger Convention in 1949, when we will meet in Beaumont, Texas, in June. We wish to invite our friends to be with us.

## SAN DIEGO LOCAL DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Because officers and members of Local Union No. 1296, San Diego, past and present, living and dead, had foresight and vision, the Union today is operating in one of the finest Labor Temples on the Pacific Coast. Located at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, the new home of Local Union No. 1296 is a model of beauty and efficiency. Highlight of the building is an auditorium which can seat 1,200.

Saturday, May 1st, Local Union No. 1296 dedicated its new home with an all day open house and evening ceremony. Literally thousands of members and friends filled the building from early morning until dancing broke up at midnight. At the evening ceremony Mayor Harley E. Knox paid tribute to the accomplishments of Local Union No. 1296 as did DeGraf Austin, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Judge Joe Shell, Judge Dean Sherry, and a host of other prominent civic and labor dignitaries.

Consisting of a hiring hall, a small meeting hall in addition to the main auditorium, ladies' clubroom, men's clubroom, kitchen, stage and dressing rooms, and a number of offices, the new headquarters building of Local Union 1296 is a showplace. In addition to Local Union No. 1296, the new building will house the District Council of Carpenters; Millmen's Local No. 2020; Boatbuilders' Local No. 1300; Floorlayers' Local No. 2074; and Roofers' Local No. 553.

The entire labor movement of Southern California is proud of the achievement of Local No. 1296.

## MUSKEGON PAYS TRIBUTE TO OLD TIMERS

At a special meeting held on the night of April 6, Local Union No. 100, Muskegon, Michigan, paid loving tribute to a large group of old timers, each of whom has anywhere from thirty-one to forty-five years of membership to his credit. By special arrangement, cars were provided for the benefit of the old timers. They were picked up and brought to the meeting and returned home at its conclusion.

Front Row: Robert Wackernagel, Sr., 43½ years; George Dausey, 51 years; Roy Hurson, 45½ years; George Hagen, 44 years; and Alex. Gainer 45½ years.

Back Row: Edward Zagers, 41 years; Edward Langing, 41 years; Chris, Bergsma, 32½ years; Joseph Dawson, 39 years; Ernest Rollenhagen, 31 years; Walter Neady, 34 years; Bert Wheeler, 31 years; John Rustad, 37 years; and Theodore Musgrave, 31½ years.

Absent from picture: Henry Chartrand, 45½ years; Lauritz Hansen, 42 years; Francis Zimmer, 32 years; and John DeYoung, 31 years. (Apologies to Brother DeYoung for being overlooked in the search for old timers.)

For several of them it was their first visit to the fine new home which the Union recently completed and dedicated. A fine turnout was on hand to greet and renew old acquaintances.

During the course of the evening many fine tributes were paid to the old timers. Highlight of the meeting was the presentation of a gift to each old timer by the Union. Not all the old timers were able to attend but it is hoped to get them all together before the end of the summer.

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## ARKANSAS STATE LUMBER WORKERS ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES

Saturday and Sunday, May 15 and 16, the Arkansas State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers held its annual convention at Hot Springs. In a down-to-business mood, delegates attacked a full agenda of business connected with the welfare of the membership. The whole two days were spent in considering vital problems and acting thereon.

Primarily the convention made plans for organizing the State's forty thousand lumber workers whose wages and conditions are among the poorest in the South. To implement the organizing program, the constitution was amended to increase the per capita tax by ten cents, the same to be used for the hiring of a full time organizer to work with Representatives in the territory. The vice presidential setup was also changed—an Executive Board consisting of eight members from an equal number of districts replacing the old five-man vice presidential plan.

A large number of important resolutions were adopted. Among them were resolutions:

> Asking all members to join and support labor's political action program.
>
> Requesting Congress to place American Facism in the same category as Communism and reiterating our organization's opposition to any and all groups seeking overthrow of our government by any unconstitutional means.
>
> Condemning all anti-labor legislation and opposing all form of involuntary servitude.
>
> Advocating election of the President of the United States by direct ballot.
>
> Advocating promotion of our Brotherhood Label.
>
> Requesting that election days be made general holidays.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers of Arkansas have a big job ahead of them, but if the determination of the delegates to the convention can be used as a yardstick, eventual success is a foregone conclusion.

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## OHIO STATE COUNCIL HOLDS BEST MEET

On Wednesday morning, April the twenty-first, the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters was called into session by President Harry Schwarzer, in the Ball Room of the Miami Hotel in Dayton, Ohio. There were forty-one Local Unions and three District Councils, represented by one hundred and twenty-five delegates, accounted for. On Thursday evening, the delegates and their wives were guests of the Miami Valley District Council at a banquet held in the ball room of the hotel. Brother Charles Bratton, Business Representative of the District Council, acted as Toastmaster and introduced the officers and board members of the State Council.

ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE OHIO STATE COUNCIL
OF CARPENTERS
HELD IN THE CITY OF DAYTON, O
21, 22, 23, 1948

Brother Albert E. Fischer, assistant to the General Secretary delivered the principal address and explained at length the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The great surprise of the evening was the showing of the Technicolor picture of the business activities of the General Office of the United Brotherhood and the

Home at Lakeland, Florida, with its services and comforts given to our aged members.

The convention was the most harmonious and enthusiastic ever held. A resolution was adopted expressing the condolences of the members upon the passing of Board member Walter Davison, former Sec'y of the Cuyahoga District Council.

Brother Harry Schwarzer, member of the General Executive Board and President of the State Council, was commended for his untiring efforts to improve the conditions of the members he represents. In a voluntary contribution the delegates to the convention sent three hundred and eight-two dollars to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-Labor Legislation.

The incumbent officers were reelected by the unanimous vote of the delegates and the convention adjourned to meet in Springfield, Ohio, in 1949.

## LOCAL No. 2250 SPONSORS LADIES' NIGHT

Monmouth County Carpenters Local Union No. 2250 of Red Bank, New Jersey held its Annual Ladies Night in its auditorium on Saturday evening, June 5, 1948. Several hundred members and their wives attended and enjoyed an evening of professional entertainment, dancing and refreshments. The auditorium was gayly decorated for the occasion.

General Executive Board member O. Wm. Blaier and Mrs. Blaier attended as honored guests and Brother Blaier gave an interesting and enlightening address which was well received by all present.

During the festivities, Mrs. Dangler, wife of Business Agent Frank A. Dangler, was presented with an orchid corsage and three pieces of luggage in appreciation of her services to the organization. After a very enjoyable evening those attending acclaimed the party a huge success.

## SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY LOCAL NO. 424

Local Union 424, Hingham, Massachusetts, held its Sixtieth Anniversary Banquet on May 25th at Kimball's Lobster Emporium in the beautiful adjoining town of Cohasset on the South Shore. This place is famous for its lobster dinners. There is a large wooden tank in the center of the building elevated three feet above the floor where the lobsters can be seen crawling around in sea water pumped up from below.

At 9:00 P.M. thirty-five members and invited guests, including delegates from the South Shore District Council and Business Agents from Brockson, Quincy and the South Shore, sat down and enjoyed the banquet. Committee Chairmen called on some of the guests and members who responded with short speeches and story telling. The Secretary gave a short sketch of conditions as they existed in May 10, 1888, when Local 424 was organized, and in July 25, 1892 when he joined, and the condition of things as they exist today, with advanced wages and the forty-hour week.

Let us hope that old Local 424 will carry on for many years to come and never have to give up the old charter that hangs on the wall. A good time was enjoyed by all.

## PAYETTE LOCAL SPONSORS ANNUAL BANQUET

Ninety members, friends and guests of Local Union No. 426, Payette, Idaho, journeyed across the state line on the night of February 17th to celebrate the Union's annual banquet at the Moore Hotel in Ontario, Oregon. With plenty of good food and good fellowship those who attended enjoyed a really large evening.

In the absence of president R. M. Boyd who was unable to attend, representative Don Gilman acted as toastmaster. Representative B. W. Sleeman was on hand to give one of his stellar talks. Other guest speakers included AFL organizer C. F. Smith, Mrs. Dean Smith, and Leonard Hall, executive secretary of the Idaho State Federation. Officers of the Union in attendance were: trustees George D. Wood, Carl Jones, and Robert A. Moore; vice president D. I. Fitts; treasurer R. M. Sparkman; financial secretary and business manager A. L. Blocher. Illness prevented recording secretary J. W. Enterkine from attending.

All who attended enjoyed themselves so much it was the unanimous wish that another banquet be held next year.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

## WATERLOO LADIES KEEP THINGS HUMMING

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 345, Waterloo, Iowa.

We have at present 43 members, much less than we had at one time, but during the war so many moved away and others made changes which accounted for our loss in members. We meet the fourth Friday evening of each month in Labor Temple for our business meeting. After the meeting our husbands join us and a lunch is served. The second Friday of the month is our social meeting at which time we do any one of a number of things such as potlucks and picnics with all of our families attending; card, bunco and bingo parties; dessert luncheons etc. At many of them we can bring a guest and sometimes we charge, with the proceeds going to the auxiliary.

To stimulate perfect attendance at business meeings we present a Ladies pin to each member having perfect attendance for a year. Those who have a pin receive honorable mention. We find the plan very successful. Twice a year, January and June, we have a birthday dinner and party honoring the members having birthdays the six months previous. It is celebrated by members only at a local hotel or tea room. Gifts are exchanged by those honored, followed by a short program and games with prizes. Last month we voted to present a gift to the members signing up the most applicants for membership during the year to be presented at the January birthday party. We hope by this plan to increase our membership.

Last December we had our annual Christmas party for members and their families. The Auxiliary furnished roast turkey dinner and all of the trimmings followed by a program, singing, treats for the children. Over 100 were present.

We contribute to all civic and charitable activities. We have sent books, quilts and money to the Home at Lakeland, Florida. We send flowers to all sick members and a gift to each new baby and also help any member in distress in any way we can. We did Red Cross sewing during the war—we made many quilts and garments for foreign relief, sent boxes to Veterans Hospitals and also subscribed to many magazines for them.

To build up our treasury and defray the expenses of our work we have had rummage sales, paper and brush demonstrations; bazaars, bake sales; luncheons, sold greeting cards and wrappings, food savers, name labels, note paper etc.; raffled off a chest of linen, cakes and a rug. In fact we raise funds in any way we can think of and we are very proud of our treasury and the Savings Bonds we have bought which make us feel secure in being able to continue our good work in the future as we have in the past. Even though we have worked we have had a lot of fun doing it!

Rosa Somer, Recording Secretary.

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## MEMPHIS AUXILIARY JOINS A.F.W.A.L.

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 337, Memphis Tennessee. It has been several years since we have written THE CARPENTER and we want everyone to know we are still flourishing. Our membership is small, but we welcomed three new members this month and we are hoping to gain more new members each month.

We meet the first Tuesday night at Carpenters' Hall and on the third Tuesday we meet at 11:30 A.M. in some member's home for a pot-luck luncheon and social. We usually play Pokena at our socials, and we began recently to play one extra game for which we charge ten cents and the amount made on this game goes into our Sunshine Fund. We keep our Sunshine Fund in operation with money given in a Penny Drill at each business meeting. Incidentally, our Sunshine chairman is Mrs. Lonnie Dodson, a charter member and she hasn't missed a meeting in the nine years we have been organized. We think that is a very enviable record.

We have bunco parties once or twice a year which are open to the public and we always make a good profit on these parties. We have a Thanksgiving supper and a Christmas party every year for our members and their families. We celebrate our anniversary in May, usually with a party for our members and their families. At least once during every summer we have a family picnic. These family affairs are something we all look forward to and every one greatly enjoys them.

We recently joined the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor and have received our charter. We are very proud that we are the first Carpenter's Auxiliary to affiliate with the A. F. W. A. L. We also have joined the Memphis Joint Council of Auxiliaries of which most of the Auxiliaries in Memphis are members. We are happy with these new affiliations and feel that we will benefit a great deal from them.

In January, Mrs. Bernice Kryger, President of Ladies' Auxiliary 203, of Springfield, Illinois, visited our city and we were happy to give a tea in her honor. She met most of our members and we exchanged ideas and discussed activities of our Auxiliaries. Everyone enjoyed her visit and we wish we could meet more members of all auxiliaries in this way. If any of the ladies are ever in Memphis, we would appreciate their contacting our President, which they can do by calling Carpenter's Union Local No. 345. We would also like to communicate with other Auxiliaries. White us at Carpenter's Hall, 212 N. Second Street.

Fraternally yours,

Margaret Hilbun, Secretary.

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## HIBBING AUXILIARY OFF TO GOOD START

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 302 of Carpenters Local No. 1609, Hibbing, Minnesota, was organized in January 1948 by Mrs. Anna Yahrmatter who was elected President. We have twenty-four members, and hope to have more. For the summer months we meet once a month. We had a rummage sale and did very well.

At our meeting in May we had a going away party for Mrs. Thearse Lambert, who moved to Richland, Washington. She received a corsage and gift from the ladies, and lunch was served.

We also had election of officers in May as follows:Minnie Johnson, president; Ellen Carlson, vice-president; Rose Cinkovich, recording secretary; Helen Wirliainnen, financial secretary; and Bernice Maki, treasurer.

We would welcome letters and ideas from other locals.

Fraternally yours,

Minnie Johnson, Rec. Sec'y,
2230½ 4th Ave., West.

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## PORTLAND AUXILIARY OFF TO FINE START

The Editor:

Friendly greetings to Sister Organizations from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 489, Portland, Oregon.

On October 17, 1947, we installed our charter, the first United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Auxiliary in the fair City of Roses. At present we have thirty-six ladies in our group, and hope to gain many new members during the coming year.

We meet on the third Friday evening of every month in the Labor Temple. Our spirited discussions include, among other things, fair labor practices, buying of union label goods, registering to vote and voting. At each meeting we hold a raffle of some nice article to increase our funds. We draw names for Secret Pals to whom we send anonymous gifts and cards throughout the year.

After the business meeting we play cards and bingo and have light refreshments.

At Christmas we had a nice party for our husbands and children. The ladies exchanged gifts; the children received big red socks of candy, fruit and nuts from a Santa they adored. Refreshments were served to all.

We donate to charities, and hope to have many good times together, and to do good in the coming year.

Please write to us. We will be glad to hear from you, and will appreciate ideas and suggestions to improve our organization.

Fraternally and sincerely,

Betty Lake, Recording Secretary

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## MONTGOMERY LADIES HAVE ACTIVE PROGRAM

The Editor:

Greetings from newly organized Ladies' Auxiliary 474, Montgomery, Alabama. We have twenty-five charter members and hope to have many more. We meet on the first and third Mondays of each month, right across the hall from where the Carpenters meet on Monday nights, and we serve refreshments when both meetings have ended. We would like to pass on our money-making scheme to our Sister Auxiliaries.

We ordered eighty boxes of every day Greeting Cards to sell, giving a prize to the member who sold the most cards. We paid $40.00 for the eighty boxes and put $80.00 back in our treasury. With this money we are buying drapes, dishes, table cloths, and things to "pretty" up our meeting room; also a gas stove to fix our coffee on.

Hope you give our "Big Organization" honorable mention in THE CARPENTER real soon.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. L. F. Stanaland, Vice-President.

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## ROCKFORD AUXILIARY ROUNDS OUT 12th YEAR

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Rockford, Illinois, Auxiliary No. 280.

We are now beginning our twelfth year. We meet every second Friday in the month. At our meetings we discuss the current problems of the day. We have a label committee, legislative committee, sick committee and membership committee. We also send a delegate to the Rockford Federation of Labor. Have two delegates to the "League for Political Education." These committees are very conscious of the Taft-Hartley Bill, and always have interesting information to report. We are sure the women will be a big factor in helping defeat the candidates who voted for the Taft-Hartley Bill.

Our label committee contacts the stores in search of union label merchandise. Our sick committee sends flowers and cards and visits the sick.

We cooperate with the Carpenters in a picnic and Christmas party every year. We also have an annual banquet to which our families are invited.

To raise money we have rummage sales, white elephant sales and fancy work sales.

We appreciate the courteous welcome extended our sister Betty Nyman when she visited the Galveston, Texas Auxiliary.

Sister Ellen Fairclough passed away June 9th. She was an active member up to the very last.

We will be glad to hear from any sister Auxiliary, also from any Auxiliary that wishes to organize in our vicinity.

Fraternally yours,

Mary E. Fairclough, President.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

LESSON 329

By H. H. Siegele

In this brief dicussion of First Aid I am confining myself to a few practical treatments of injuries that are common to carpenters in general, but by no means unknown in other walks of life. In short, first aid is knowing the right thing to do, in case of accident, and doing it, regardless of what the injury might be.

An injury that does not break the skin is called a bruise. A bruise is painful and usually causes swelling and discoloration. Dipping the bruised part into hot water or applying a hotwater bottle to it will ease the pain. This is a simple first aid, that can be applied by anyone. Those who use this treatment should first try it on themselves, to make sure that the water is not too hot.

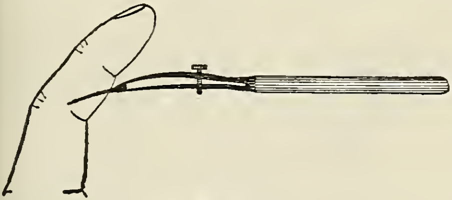

Fig. 1

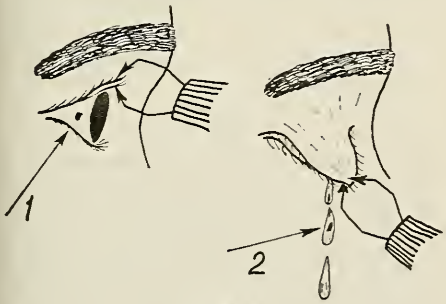

Fig. 2

A wound is an injury in which the skin is broken. Such an injury is more dangerous than a bruise, for if the bleeding is strong and can not be stopped, it will result in death through loss of blood. Besides that, there is danger of infection. To guard against infection the wound should not be touched, nor washed with soap and water. A course in First Aid is the best way to find out what is the right thing to do in case of accident. The untrained person usually does too much, and seldom the right thing. Nature has prepared the best first aid for wounds that are not of a serious nature, bleeding. In case of severe wounds a physician should be called or consulted.

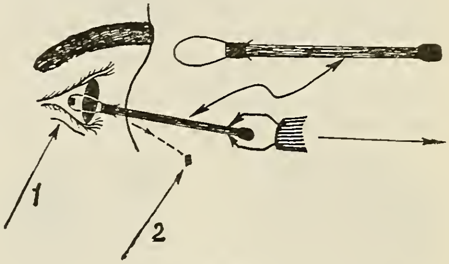

Fig. 3

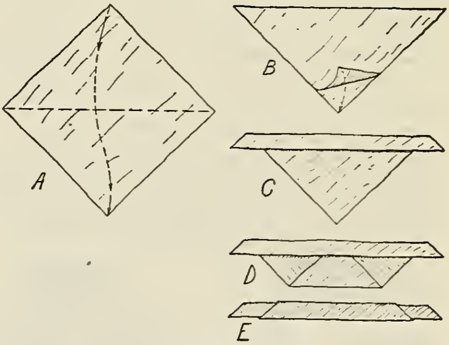

Fig. 4

Early in my experience as a carpenter, I was cutting a metal corner bead. I clipped the two flanges and then broke the bead in two. But in doing so I tore the skin on my right wrist. It bled until my wrist was covered with blood. The blood was beginning to clot when I went to the office and asked the bookkeeper for water to wash off the blood and bandage the wound. But he advised me to do neither. He said, "Nature has put something into blood that is healing. Just let the blood clot and form a scab, and if it does not become inflamed or begin to fester, you won't have to worry about it." Fortunately I have never had a severe wound on my body, but the little wounds that I have had since, I have always treated according to the advice of that bookkeeper. Of course, I used disinfectants whenever it was possible to do so, but often the only remedy was the scab formed by the blood. Not one of the little wounds that I treated in this way ever festered. The scabs were not disturbed until the wounds had healed, when they came off without aid.

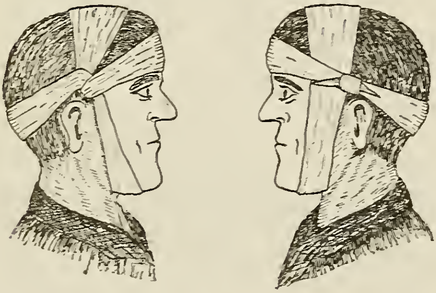

Fig. 5

Fig. 1 shows how a ruling pen can be used for extracting slivers. Slivers perhaps are responsible for more injuries to carpenters than any other one thing. After a sliver has been extracted, a good disinfectant should be applied. Once after pulling a sliver from a finger I found that a small part of it was still in the flesh. I could feel it and it gave me pain whenever I pressed the place. I went to a doctor and when he noticed that there was no inflammation or festering, he said that probing for a small sliver often did more harm than good—that Nature would take care of it. He cautioned me, however, that if it should become inflamed, to come back. I took his advice, and in a short time the pain and the sliver had disappeared—Nature disposed of them.

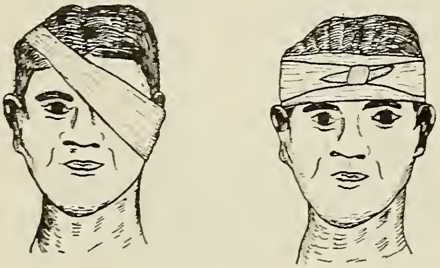

Fig. 6

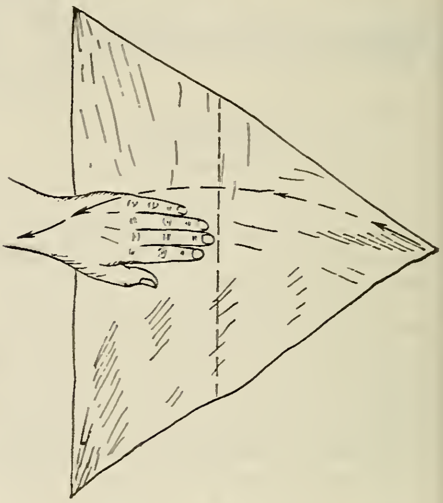

Fig. 7

Fig. 2 shows how foreign bodies, if not embedded in the eyeball or eyelid, can usually be taken from the eye. The natural reaction, if anything gets into the eye, is that the lids will close. But the illustration shows the eye wide open with a symbol of a hand taking a pinch-hold of the upper lid to pull it out and down over the lower lid. To the right is shown the upper eyelid pulled down, which should be held in that position for half a minute, or until the eye waters enough to carry the foreign particle out. The arrow at 1 points to the particle in the eye, while the arrow at 2 points out the same particle riding a

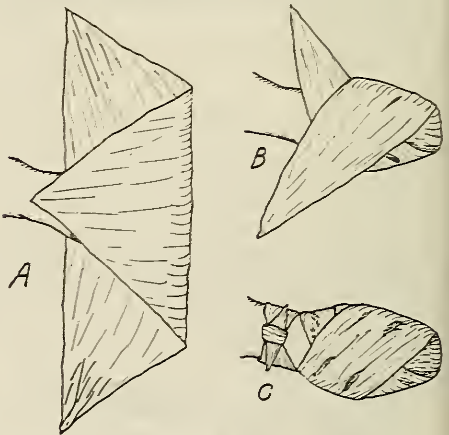

Fig. 8

tear out of the eye. If you do not rub the eye, this little operation will solve the problem, usually in the first attempt.

Fig. 3 shows another way of removing a small particle from the eye. The arrow at 1 points to the particle. At the upper right is shown a match with a loop made of human hair tied to one end. ((Sterlize, if possible). This loop is slipped along the eyeball in such a manner that it will catch the annoying particle. This is shown by the small-scale match, held by the symbol of a hand. When the hair loop contacts the particle, the operator gives it a quick jerk, which should bring the particle flying into the air, as pointed out by the arrow at 2. If this fails, drag the particle with the loop to the edge of the eyelid and out over it.

How to make triangular bandages is shown by Fig. 4. At A the square cloth is spread out on a flat surface. The straight dotted line shows where the first bend is made for folding, while the arrows in the curved dotted line show how the upper corner is brought to the bottom corner. This will make a folded trianglar bandage. In case you want single-ply bandages, cut the folded bandage shown at B, from corner to corner where the crease is made. The next three steps in folding this bandage are shown at C, D, and E, respectively.

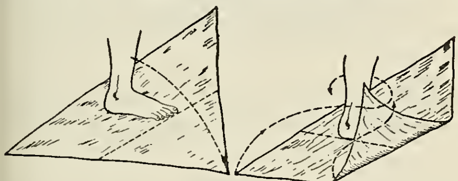

Fig. 9

Fig. 5 shows two side views of head bandaging. The square knot is used for tying the ends of bandages together, in most cases.

Fig. 6, to the left, shows how to bandage an eye, while to the right is shown a head bandage above the eyes.

Fig. 7 shows the first step in bandaging a hand. The curved dotted line and arrows show how the corner is carried back over the hand, bringing it into the position shown at A, Fig. 8. At B the bandage is shown one step farther advanced, while at C the bandage is on the hand and tied.

Fig. 9, to the left, shows the first step in bandaging a foot. The straight dotted line shows where the bend will be, while the curved dotted line and arrows show how the corner of the bandage is brought over the foot, giving about what is shown to the right.

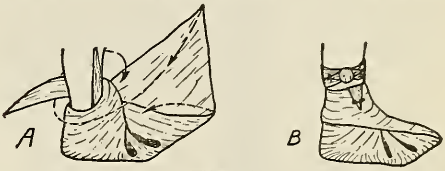

Fig. 10

In the drawing to the right, the curved dotted lines and arrows show how the lower left corner of the bandage is brought around the leg, in order to give what is shown at A, Fig. 10. Here the dotted lines and arrows indicate how the other corner is brought around the leg to complete the bandaging. At B the foot is shown with bandage in place.

Nothing has been said about broken bones. In such cases a doctor should be called and the patient kept as comfortable as possible. This advice also applies to other serious injuries.

There are a number of good disinfectants, but in these matters the reader is advised to consult some standard work on First Aid, or obtain information from his doctor or druggist.

◆

## SIZING TENONS

The carpenters who still make mortise and tenon joints might find something new in this article, or it might be just one of those things that just naturally come to mechanics without ever having seen them done before. At any rate, that is the way we got it. We were making panel doors for a cupboard, and while we were planning the work, we decided to try sizing the tenons with a router plane, and it worked. It was entirely new to us.

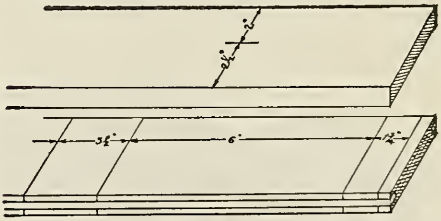

Fig. 1

First we jointed a board just the

right width, so it would make a top and a bottom rail when ripped in two. This is shown by the upper drawing in Fig. 1. The bottom drawing shows how the two edges were grooved for the panel board, and marked for the rails, allowing for the tenons, as shown.

The upper drawing of Fig. 2 shows the same board with the shoulders for the tenons sawed, while the bottom drawing shows, heavily shaded, roughing out for the tenons done, and to the right we show a router bit, exaggerated, in position for sizing the tenon.

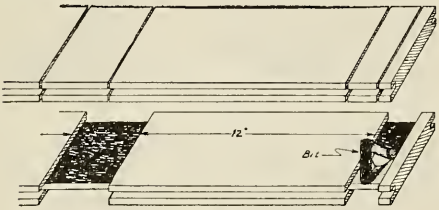

Fig. 2

The upper drawing of Fig.3 shows the same board again with the tenons sized and the board ripped and cut as to make top and bottom rails. The bottom drawing shows the top and bottom rails with the tenons completed, excepting cutting out the parts of the tenons that leave the haunches. This is indicated by dotted lines.

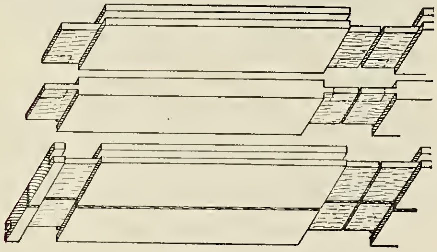

Fig. 3

The shoulders of the tenons can be cut in a miter box, or they can be cut with a fine hand saw.

◆

## THE BROADAX

A Texas broadaxman writes that he has never used a line for hewing logs. After the ends of the log have been marked, he splits off the slabs by starting them with an iron wedge, as shown by Fig. 1, and then "pulls" the slab with wooden wedges. Usually two slabs are pulled before the hewing is started. The side to be hewed is scored with an ax, and the hewer follows, hewing the side by sight from one end of the log to the other. In the same way the other three sides are finished. This axman says that when he is through with a log there are left no ax marks from the scoring, and the size of the timber does not vary one-eighth of an inch in size. He hews with the hewed part before him, moving backward as he works, which is just the opposite from what I show in lesson 223. The drawing at the bottom of Fig. 1 shows the finished timber free from ax marks and perfect in shape.

Fig. 2 shows to the left the face side of the broadax the Texan suggested with a pencil sketch. To the right is an end view of the ax, showing that the back side is straight. The handle of a broadax is bent, as suggested by the dotted line. When a left-handed man uses the broadax a left-handed handle must be used, which is inserted from the other end. Some broadax handles are made for both left and right-handed persons. In such cases the handle is simply taken out ond inserted from the other end when some other-handed person is to use it.

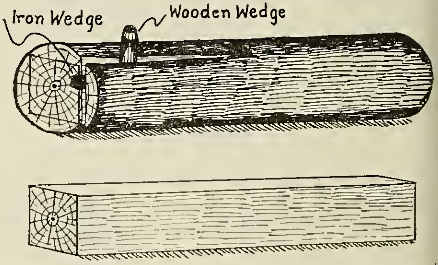

Fig. 1

The hewers that I knew when I was a youngster, used a chalk line and they

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hewed moving forward. They did not split off the slabs as explained above, but as shown in the lesson covering hewing. It would have been impossible to split off the slabs from one end of a log to the other, for they hewed logs running up to 30 feet in length, and hard to split. My Texas friend says that he hews cross ties for railroads, and that the logs in that locality, as a rule, split easily. (See lesson 223 in the April 1947 issue of "The Carpenter".)

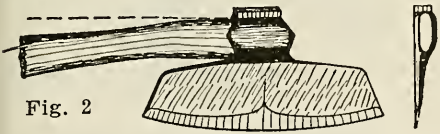
Fig. 2

◆

## WANTS TO KNOW

An apprentice wants to know why, when he files his saws, the teeth have a tendency to turn out, alternately one big tooth and one little tooth, and so on. The reason for this is in the file and in the fact that the man handling the file does not know how to prevent this tendency.

If you will examine a three-cornered file, you will notice that the teeth of the file are all slanted the same way on all three sides, as shown by the main drawing in Fig. 1, where the file is in position for filing. The little detail to the left, shows that those slanting teeth strike the saw tooth on the left side like the front of a sled runner, consequently the left side of the file has a tendency to lift itself up, which reduces the cutting efficiency of that side of the file. At the same time the teeth of the file on the right side strike the saw tooth as shown by the little detail to the right. That is, the file teeth strike the saw tooth, not like a sled runner, but like a plow, which increases the cutting efficiency on that side of the file. The arrows shown with the details indicate the direction the file is pushed when the filing is done. When one side of a saw has been filed, and it is turned for filing the other side, the fast-cutting side of the file again will cut on the little teeth, while the slow-cutting side will contact the large teeth. To remedy this situation, the saw filer brings pressure onto the file while filing, in the direction of the two arrows, shown one toward the top and one toward the bottom on the main drawing. Fig. 2 further illustrates this. Here are shown two diagrams, A and B, which are cross sections of the main drawing in Fig. 1. The one at A shows by the little circling arrows the tendency of the file to roll, or pull to the right. The slanting arrow indicates the direction of the side pressure, which is necessary to increase the cutting of the file on the left side, and decrease it on the right. It will take practice to acquire the skill necessary to always obtain uniformly shaped saw teeth in filing saws. At B the circling arrows also show the rolling pull of the file, while the two slanting arrows indicate that

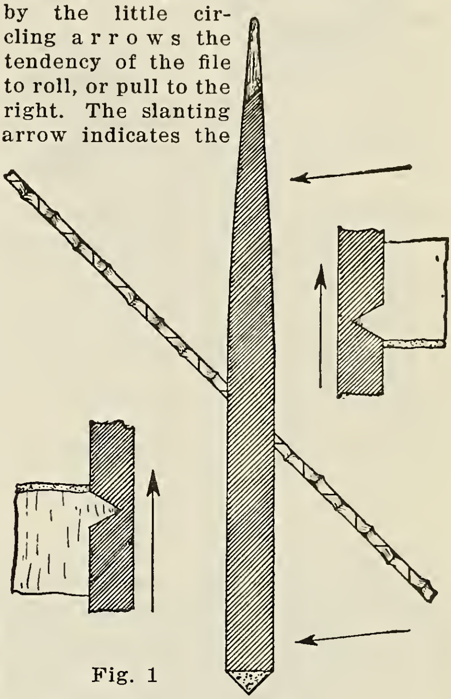
Fig. 1

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when a saw is in the shape shown by this diagram, there must be applied a double pressure in the direction of the

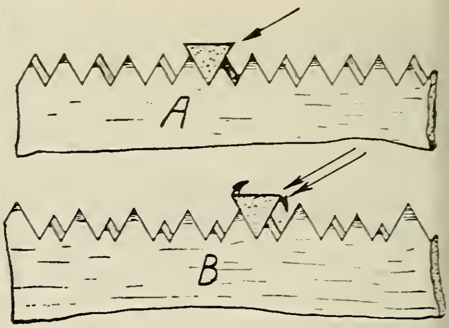

Fig. 2

arrows in order to unify the size of the teeth. The drawing in Fig. 1 and those in Fig. 2 should be studied together until the student understands what the author is trying to convey.

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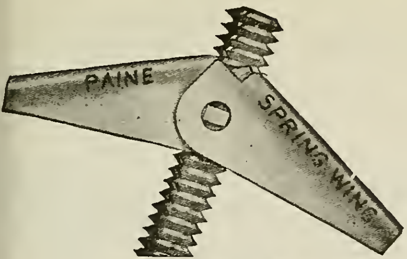

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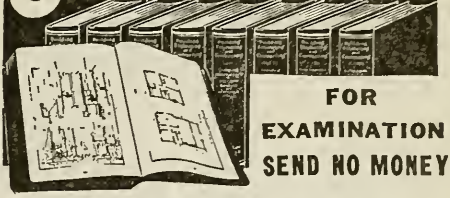

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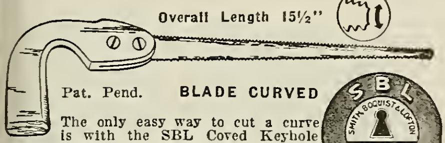

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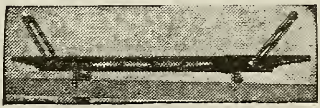

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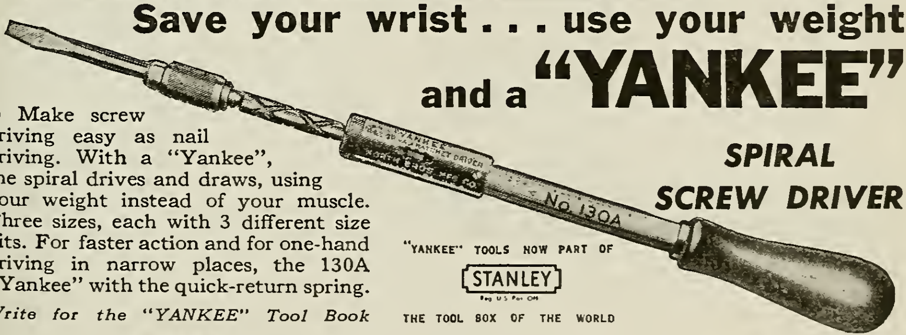

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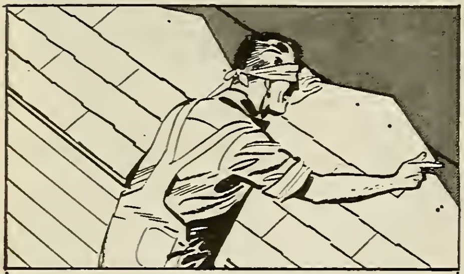

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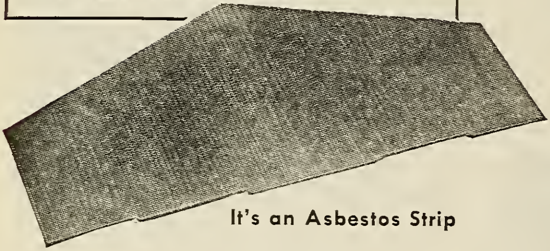

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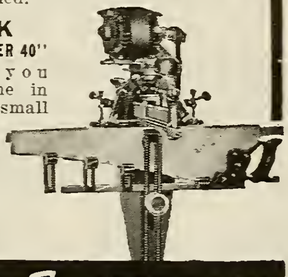

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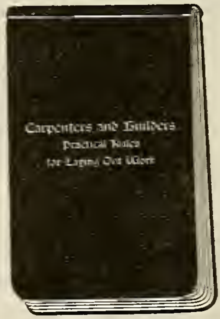

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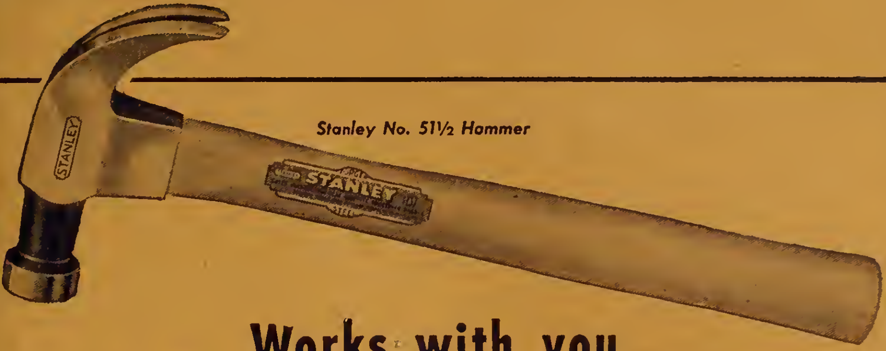
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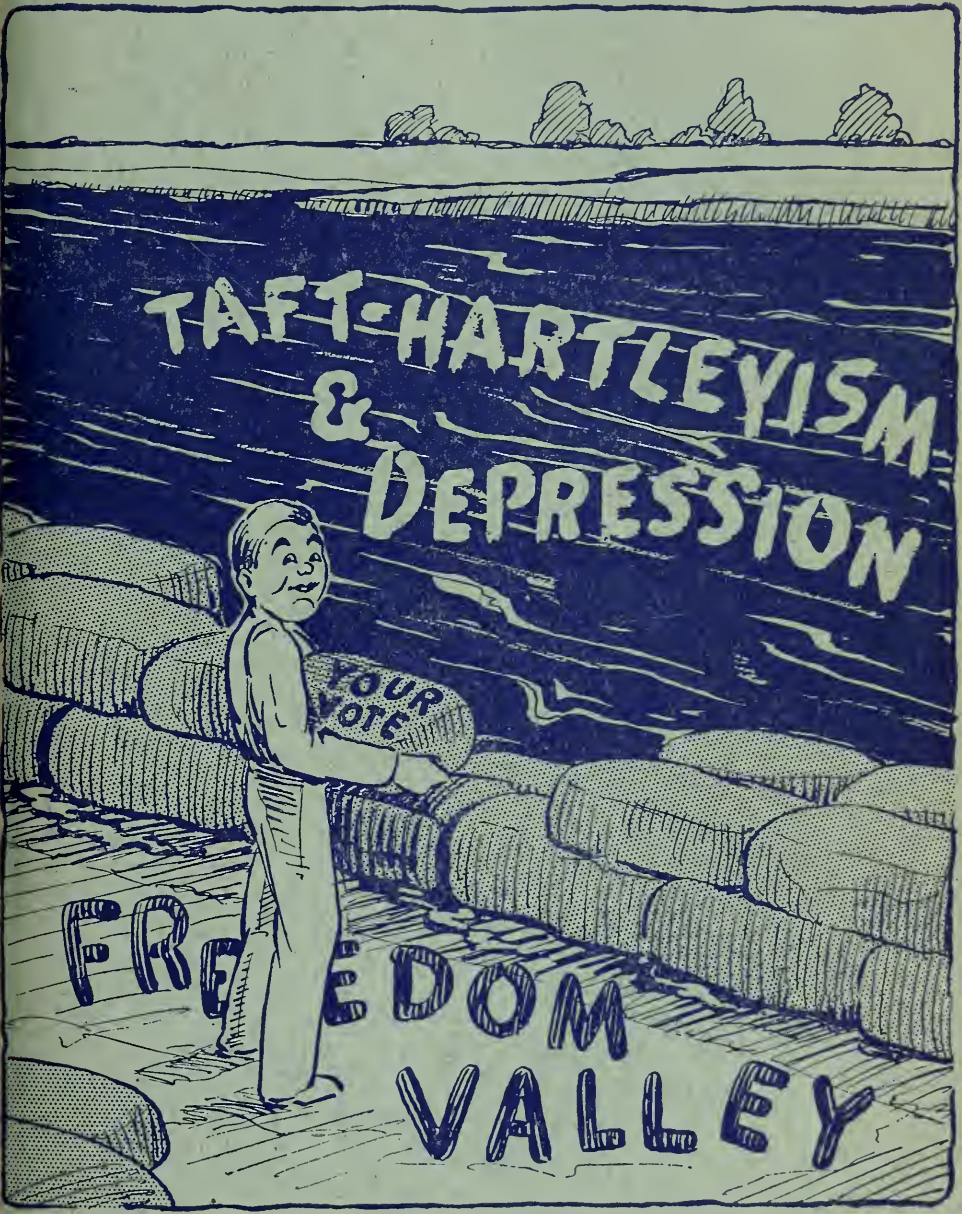

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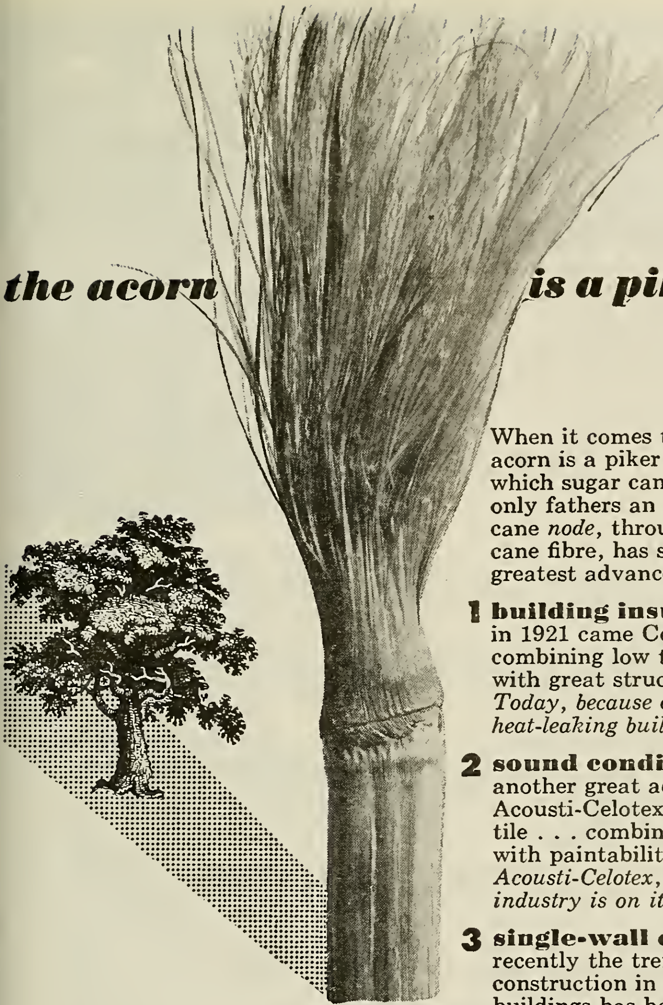

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1948
One Dollar Per Year
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★ ★ ★

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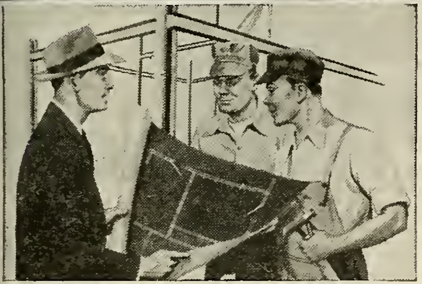

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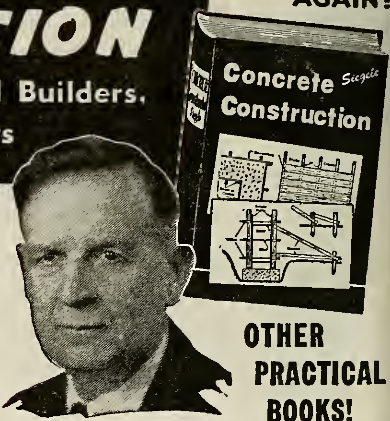

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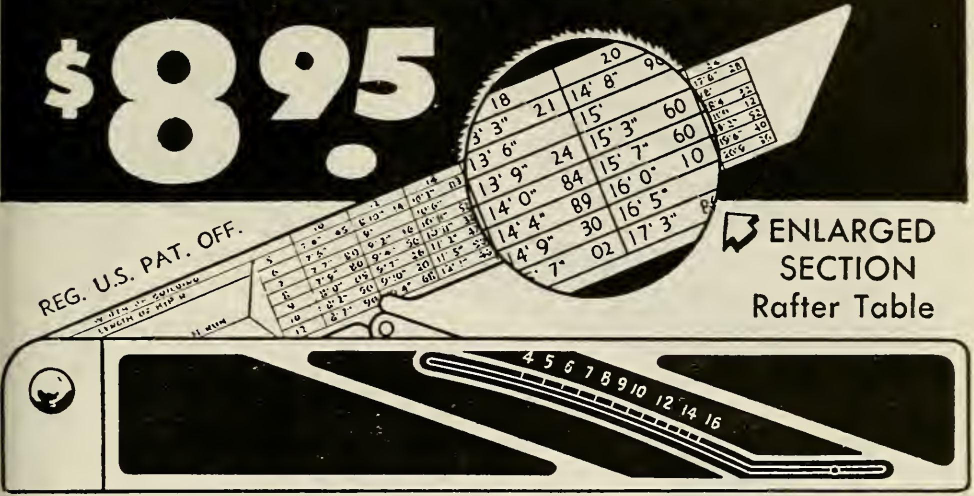

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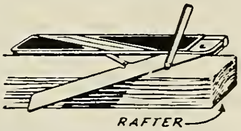

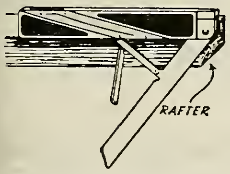

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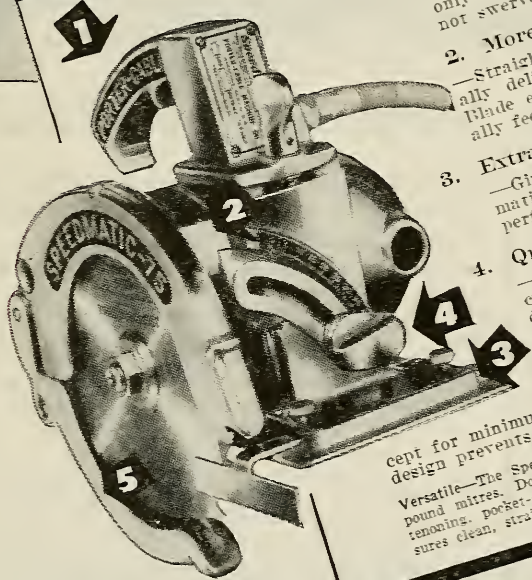

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# AT LAST — A BOOST

***Editor's Note*—One hundred and four newspapers of the United States proclaimed the Americanism and patriotism of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their July 22 issue. The article was written by Samuel B. Pettengill, well known newspaper syndicate writer and once-a-week radio commentator on 252 stations. In one of his radio broadcasts he repeated much of his newspaper article in praise of the Carpenters' Brotherhood. Mr. Pettengill's newspaper articles, usually appearing under the caption, "Inside Congress", are syndicated by "America's Future, Inc.," 205 East Forty-second street, New York City. He was once a member of Congress.**

★ ★ ★

**By Samuel B. Pettengill**

WHILE patriotic Americans are being kicked out of Communist-dominated unions, there is one big union that has refused membership to Kremlinites, and has done so for years.

I refer to the Carpenters—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—headed by William L. Hutcheson. Long before the politicians in Washington saw their mistake in cuddling up to the reds and pinks, the Carpenters took steps to keep these gentry out of their union.

As a part of their ritual, the candidate for membership is required to declare that "he is not now, and never will become a member of any revolutionary organization." If he does, he forfeits his membership.

**At the instigation of Congressman Woodruff, representing the Michigan Tenth District, this article was reprinted in the August 2nd issue of the Congressional Record with the unanimous consent of all House members present at the time. In view of the fact that most of Mr. Pettengill's writings on labor have been more or less critical, this tribute to the integrity and Americanism of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America under General President William L. Hutcheson is doubly significant. That Congressman Woodruff has seen fit to have it reproduced in the Congressional Record, adds further to the enviable position which our Brotherhood has achieved in the current American scene.**

This is no sudden conversion to the American faith. Twenty years ago, they revoked the charter of one of their locals in New York City because it had fallen under Communist control.

When the Carpenters advocate Americanism, they command respect. For theirs is the fourth largest union in the United States with 737,000 members in 2,700 locals.

At a time when the public is sore at labor stoppages, violence and Communist saboteurs in union ranks, don't forget the Carpenters. There is a lot to be said in their favor.

As recently advised from their Indianapolis international headquarters, there was not single carpenter on strike between the two oceans. They were hitting the nail on the head—building homes, putting up factories, apartment houses, stores, hotels and places in which to live and work. Long before Governor Stassen in Minnesota, or any other politician, anywhere, had come out for a "cooling off" period in industrial disputes, this had been standard practice in this union for forty years.

Nor can a handful of officers or members proclaim a strike. The union's by-laws require the following procedure. If any demand is contemplated as to wages, hours, etc., each member of the local is notified by mail of a special meeting and the purpose of the meeting is stated. All members must attend the meeting. Members who do not attend are fined, unless illness or some other valid reason is given. Except for the fine for non-attendance, this is like the New England town meeting which we have always thought of as democracy at its best—government at the grass roots.

On any question which may result in a strike, the vote is by secret ballot, and 55% must vote "yes." Then conferences between the local and the employer take place. If these do not result in an agreement, a representative from general headquarters is called in. If the parties still fail to agree, no strike can be called for 60 days. And then only if it is authorized by national headquarters.

As far back as 1916, the national headquarters suspended 61 locals in New York City, with 17,000 members, for going out on an unauthorized strike.

The Carpenters raised no hue and cry against the Mundt-Nixon Bill that was designed to bring the followers of the "Communist line" into the open.

They would never raise any objection to a committee of Congress asking one of their members if he is a Communist. If he is, and has been lying about it, the Carpenters are as anxious as any Congressman to find that out, and fire him from the union.

The American flag is always on display in their meetings. No other flag is seen there.

◆

## *Soaring Profits and Prices Cause Inflation*

Senator J. Howard McGrath declared that soaring profits and exhorbitant prices have "reduced the actual purchasing power of factory workers despite higher wages," and are a major cause of our inflation.

Attacking the usual practice of blaming labor for price raises foisted on the public by big business, the Senator singled out the steel industry as an example. He said:

"Increases in the price of steel since the end of price controls two years ago total more than the entire annual payroll of the steel industry during the past year. Yet everytime the steel companies raise prices, the blame is placed on the worker who won a small wage increase.

In support of the attack on the steel industry the McGrath statement noted that United States Steel granted a 13-cent-an-hour wage increase to its workers which, if followed by others in the industry, would boost the steel wage bill $130,000,000 annually for non-salaried workers. The total payroll for the industry, including the salaried employes, would come to $162,500,000, based on Iron and Steel Institute work-hour estimates, he said.

"The wage increase will cost the steel industry $162,500,000," he said. "But the price increase will cost American consumers $588,953,781."

# PATTERN FOR PEACE

*Editor's Note*: At the end of June, Unesco brought to Paris eight eminent social scientists to consider the causes of nationalistic aggression and the conditions necessary for international understanding. The following statement, signed by each of them, presents the opinions on which all could agree. Its significance lies in the fact that a series of important propositions on the causes of international tensions has been formulated and agreed to by social scientists widely differing in their ideological allegiances.

The following men signed the statement:
*Gordon W. Allport*, Professor of Psychology, Harvard University; *Guverto Freyre*, Honor-Professor of Sociology, University of Bahia, Brazil; *Georges Gurvtich*, Professor of Sociology, University of Strasbourg, France; *Max Horkheimer*, Director of the Institute of Social Research, New York City; *Arne Naess*, Professor of Philosophy, University of Oslo, Norway; *John Rickman, M.D.*, Editor, "British Journal of Medical Psychology; *Harry Stack Sullivan*, M.D., Chairman, Council of Fellows, Washington School of Psychiatry, USA; *Alexander Szalai*, Professor of Sociology, University of Budapest, Hungary.

★

MAN has now reached a stage in his history where he can study scientifically the causes of tensions that make for war. The meeting of this little group is itself symptomatic, representing as it does the first time the people of many lands, through an international organization of their own creation, have asked social scientists to apply their knowledge to some of the major problems of our time. Although we differ in the emphases we would give to various parts of our statement and in our views as to its comprehensiveness and implementation, no one of us would deny the importance of any part of it.

We agree to the following twelve paragraphs:

(A) To the best of our knowledge, there is no evidence to indicate that wars are necessary and inevitable consequences of "human nature" as such. While men vary greatly in their capacities and temperaments, we believe there are vital needs common to all men which must be fulfilled in order to establish and maintain peace: men everywhere want to be free from hunger and disease, from insecurity and fear; men everywhere want fellowship and the respect of their fellowmen; the chance for personal growth and development.

(B) The problem of peace is the problem of keeping group and national tensions and aggressions within manageable proportions and of directing them to ends that are at the same time personally and socially constructive, so that man will no longer seek to exploit man. This goal cannot be achieved by surface reforms and isolated efforts. Fundamental changes in social organization and in our ways of thinking are essential.

(C) If we are to avoid the kind of aggression that leads to armed conflict, we must among other things, so plan and arrange the use of modern productive power and resources that there will be maximium social justice. Economic inequalities, insecurities and frustrations create group and national conflicts. All this is an important source of tensions which have often wrongly led one group to see another group as a menace through the acceptance of false images and over-simplified solutions and by making people susceptible to the scapegoating appeals of demagogues.

(D) Modern wars between nations and groups of nations are fostered by many of the myths, traditions and symbols of national pride handed down from one generation to another. A great many current social symbols are still nationalistic, hindering the free movement of thought across political boundaries of what is, in fact, an interdependent world.

(E) Parents and teachers find it difficult to recognize the extent to which their own attitudes and loyalties—often acquired when they were young and when conditions were different—are no longer adequate to serve as effective guides to action in a changing world. Education in all its forms must oppose national self-righteousness and strive to bring about a critical and self-disciplined assessment of our own and other forms of social life.

(F) The development of modern means of swift and wide range communication is potentially a great aid to world solidarity. Yet this development also increases the danger that distortions of truth will reach a great many people who are not in a position to discriminate true from false, or to perceive that they are being beguiled and misled. It must be a special responsibility of U.N. organizations to utilize these means of mass communication to encourage an adequate understanding of the people in other countries. This must always be a two-way traffic. It will aid the cause of peace if nations are enabled to see themselves as others see them.

(G) The prospect of a continuing inferior status is essentially unacceptable to any group of people. For this and other reasons, neither colonial exploitation nor oppression of minorities within a nation is in the long run compatible with world peace. As social scientists we know of no evidence that any ethnic group is inherently inferior.

(H) Many social scientists are studying these problems. But social scientists are still separated by national, ideological and class differences. These differences have made it difficult for social scientists to resist effectively the emergence of pseudo-scientific theories which have been exploited by political leaders for their own ends.

(I) Objectivity in the social sciences is impossible to achieve whenever economic or political forces induce the investigator to accept narrow, partisan views. There is urgent need for a concentrated adequately financed international research and educational program.

(J) We recommend, for example, the co-operation of social scientists on broad regional and international levels, the creation of an international university and a series of world institutes of the social sciences under international auspices. We believe that international scientific fact-finding studies could contribute useful information concerning the cultures of all nations and bring to light dangerous insecurities and sources of tension, as well as legitimate aspirations of people all over the world. Equally certain to be rewarding are studies of educational methods in the home, the school, and in youth organizations and other groups by which the minds of the young are oriented toward war or toward peace. From the dissemination of the information resulting from these studies, we may anticipate the emergence of concrete proposals for the guidance of national programs of education.

(K) The physical and biological sciences in recent years have provided impressive demonstrations of the effect of research. Some of the practical results have been rather to dismay and disquiet the civilized world than to reduce its tensions. The scientists whose research has been used in the development of atomic and biological warfare are not themselves responsible for launching a curse upon the world. The situation reflects the forces now determining the uses to which science can be put. While other factors are concerned, we hold that the chances for a constructive use of the potentialities of scientific and technological developments will improve if and when man takes the responsibility for understanding the forces which work upon him and society both from within and from without.

(L) In this task of acquiring self-knowledge and social insight, the social sciences—the sciences of Man—have a vital part to play. One hopeful sign today is the degree to which the boundaries between these sciences are breaking down in the face of the common challenge confronting them. The social scientist can help make clear to people of all nations that the freedom and welfare of one are ultimately bound up with the freedom and welfare of all, that the world need not continue to be a place where men must either kill or be killed. Effort in behalf of one's own group can become compatible with effort in behalf of humanity.

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# Death Calls Frank Fenton, AFL Official

When the Grim Reaper called Francis P. Fenton August 10th, another stalwart in the American labor movement bowed out of the picture. Brother Fenton was stricken with a heart attack while working in his office. A short time later he passed away despite all that medical science could do for him.

International representative of the American Federation of Labor at the time of his death, BrotherFenton served the Federation for many years in many capacities. Starting his union career in Massachusetts, he worked his way up to the presidency of the Boston Central Labor Union. Later he became regional director for the Federation. Then in 1939 he was appointed director of organization for the AFL, a post he held until recently named international representative to fill the vacancy created by the untimely death of Brother Bob Watt.

With a host of prominent labor officials present, Brother Fenton was laid to rest in Cedar Hill Cemetary, Washington, D. C.

**Ballots Defend Your Freedom**

**BE SURE TO VOTE THIS YEAR AND EVERY YEAR**

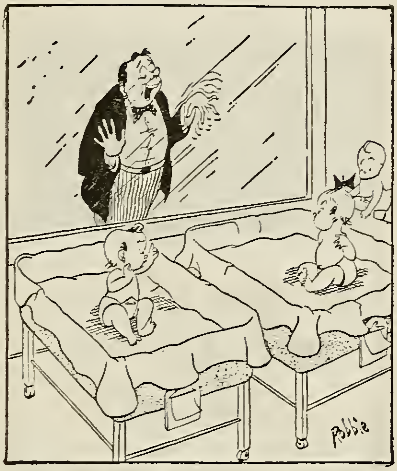
# PLANE GOSSIP

### COMPLICATED ECONOMICS

In July prices hit a new all-time high. During August they climbed even higher, and from all indications each month from now on is going to set a new record. The Republicans are blaming the Democrats, the Democrats are blaming the Republicans, and everybody is blaming Wallace. Some want price controls, some want credit limitations and some want higher interest rates but actually nobody seems to know how the tide can be stopped. The way the whole thing is working out is about like the two jewelers and the bracelet.

Jeweler A bought a bracelet for $400. However, since he specialized in watches, he thought it best to get rid of the bracelet, so he sold it to another jeweler for $450.00. The next day he decided he had made a silly move inasmuch as bracelets were in heavy demand, so he bought back the trinket for $500.00. This crazy series of transactions continued for several weeks with regular price increases. Finally jeweler B reported he had sold the bracelet at retail for $900.00.

"Oh, you shouldn't have done that," exclaimed jeweler A, "we were both making a nice living out of that bracelet."



*"I hope he's your Pop and not mine."*

### TERRIBLY AFRAID

"I am afraid car prices will have to go up again," a financial paper recently quoted a leading car manufacturer as saying. He is afraid all right—about like the lass walking down the country lane with the handsome farm lad one evening. It seems the lad was carrying a large pail on his back, holding a chicken in one hand and a cane in the other and leading a goat by a rope. As they approached a particularly secluded spot, the young lady said:

"I'm afraid to walk in here with you. You might try to kiss me."

Said the farm lad: "How could I with all these things I'm carrying?"

"Well," replied the girl, "you might stick the cane in the ground, tie the goat to it, and put the chicken under the pail."

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### NO CINCH

Many newspapers and national magazines continue to scoff at labor's avowed determination to have its say in this year's elections. These publications never pass up an opportunity to belittle organized labor as a political force.

However, results to date in this year's primary elections belie the theory that labor is politically impotent. Up to last month nineteen candidates carrying the backing of labor were successful in the primaries. Five with partial labor support came through with flying colors, while some eleven men whom labor opposed made the grade. Considering the fact that organized labor is not really politically awakened as yet, the record is not too bad. By November it should be much better.

And we never think of politics but what we think of the story of old Senator Watson, hard-boiled reactionary. Once he told his audience: "I have given you the facts; now you can vote for me or go to hell."

When someone was relating the story to President Coolidge, he laconically commented: "Difficult choice, wasn't it?"

## AND A COMMISSION WAS BORN

About this time each election year, in addition to "lovin' labor," practically every politician suddenly gets highly economy minded. He continually spouts about the need for reducing the cost of government. Usually when he gets elected about the first thing he starts thinking about is how he can crack down on labor and how he can squeeze a few more of his friends and relatives on the government payroll.

In this connection they tell a good one about a certain southern Senator who had a hard time getting elected. One day he was approached by one of his more ardent supporters.

"Senator," said the man, "you promised me a job."

"But there are no jobs open," countered the Senator.

"Well, you said you would give me one," persisted the man.

The Senator thought a moment. 'Tell you what I'll do," he finally said. "I'll appoint a commission to investigate why there are no jobs and you can work on that."

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## HARD TO DEAL WITH

As this is being written, representatives of England, France and the United States are meeting in the Kremlin with Moustache Joe or some of his lieutenants regarding the German situation. Utmost secrecy surrounds the meetings but indications seem to be that a four-power meeting to iron out pressing differences may result eventually. In the meantime, the Russian blockade continues unabated.

Perhaps if another four-power meeting is held, Russia can be brought to some sort of reasonable agreement. However, we remain skeptical. Time after time the western nations have made concessions to the Reds, but each time old Moustache Joe wound up demanding more. To our way of thinking he is about like the dead-beat roomer who kept stalling his landlady. Every time she tried to collect some rent he had a new story to give her but never any money. Finally, in desperation, she said to him: "Look here, Mr. Blank, I'll meet you half way. I am ready to forget half of what you owe."

"Fine," replied the tenant, "I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."

## SORT OF BLACK

A lot of small business men who were enthusiastic about the Taft-Hartley Bill when it was being debated in Congress have changed their minds of recent months. Under General Counsel Denham's interpretation of the Act, virtually no business is too small to escape the attention of the NLRB. Firms doing only a few thousand dollars worth of interstate commerce a month are being ruled subject to the Act, and as a result a lot of small operators are finding themselves involved in the Act with all of its complexities and contradictions. To our way of thinking, they outsmarted themselves in their enthusiastic support of the bill; about like P. T. Barnum did when he bought the Vermont cat.

The famous circus owner received a wire from a Vermonter saying that he had a cherry-colored cat for sale for $200.00. Barnum immediately sent the money. In return he received a coal black cat, with a note attached to its neck saying: "I neglected to tell you that Vermont cherries are always black."

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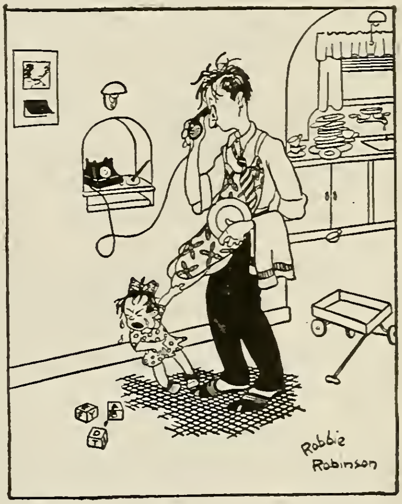
## VISUAL PROOF

The automobile industry claims a new record output for last month—close to half a million cars.

We believe the auto makers are telling the truth because every one of the cars was on Highway 37 last Sunday when we were returning from the picnic.



*"This is the Radio Checking Bureau . . . what Radio Program are you listening to—Sir?"*

## *National Bureau of Standards for*

# Engineering In Housing

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CRITICAL NEEDS of the Building industry today have caused builders to focus their attention on methods for saving material; however, available service records do not provide accurate criteria for judging how much excessive material is being used. In carrying out an extensive research program on building materials and structures, the National Bureau of Standards has made an initial attempt to apply an engineering approach to house design which does much toward solving this problem. A complete report of this research is contained in a new book, Strength of Houses: Application of Engineering Principles to Structural Design, just issued by the Bureau.

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Building material is as costly as the labor required to shape and fit it into place. Application of engineering principles to the design of houses presents a complete and logical method for determining allowable loads for walls, floors, and roofs. This, in turn, makes it practicable to develop structural designs and to make use of nonconventional building materials that provide sufficient strength but require a minimum amount of material and labor. Such procedures have been followed in the construction of bridges and other large structures. Intensities of service loads are first estimated, then each material is selected to serve a specific function and to provide adequate strength at a minimum cost. In the Bureau's report, technical information (in combination with applicable engineering principles and design practices) is utilized for the benefit of dwelling houses.

For each element of a house, compressive, transverse, and racking loads were computed for typical one-and two-story frame houses in several locations representative of extreme wind and snow loads in the United States. Allowable safe loads for 100 wall, partition, floor, and roof constructions were then compared with assumed actual loads for the two types of houses in three locations. Comparisons showed that some had insufficient strength while others were much stronger than necessary. Fundamental data on the wind, snow, and occupancy loads that are likely to be imposed have also been obtained, and convenient computational methods developed for estimating the manner in which these service loads are distributed to the different structural elements of houses.

The study thus fulfills a long-felt need. Intelligent research, based on sound engineering principles, has reduced heavy construction to an exact science. The skyscraper or bridge or dam of today is a marvel of efficiency. Each piece and part is designed to perform its job safely, efficiently and cheaply. There is no waste of materials. If an eight-inch I-beam can perform an adequate job in a particular place, an eight-inch I-beam is used because a ten-inch or twelve-inch beam would cost considerably more to buy and install without adding any advantages to the structure. This is possible because the stress and strain on each component part of a structure is worked out exactly through engineering principles.

In housing, these engineering principles heretofore have never been adequately worked out. No complete data has ever been compiled as to the load various parts of a house have to carry, nor to the pressures snow, wind or weather conditions will subject walls, rafters or joists. Consequently house building has never been as scientific in its approach as heavy construction has been.

The new publication of the Bureau of Standards takes a big step toward the elimination of this deficiency. It analyzes the construction of a house, and through engineering principles, determines the allowable loads for walls, floors, and roofs. Builders can thus determine more accurately the amount and kind of materials that are needed to do the job in each part of a house. With enough data of this kind, building costs may eventually be lowered on housing through conservation of building materials.

BMS 109, Strength of Houses: Application of Engineering Principles to Structural Design, by Herbert L. Whittenmore, John B. Cotter, Ambrose H. Stang, and Vincent B. Phelan; 132 large two-column pages; 35 tables and 53 figures, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., $1.50 per copy.

# *New Labor Secretary Blasts T-H Act*

The Taft-Hartley law was assailed as a "blow at unionism" by the new Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, at his first press conference held since he was sworn into office.

Singling out the law's ban on the closed shop and the prohibition against the expenditures of union funds in political campaigns for special criticism, he declared that the statute generally was "impractical" and conducive to a "lot of bootlegging and dealing under the table."

"The closed shop has been in existence in the United States for more than a century," he said, "and was relied upon by employers as well as employes to create stable conditions of employment and to obtain and maintain an adequate supply of qualified workers in skilled trades and occupations.

"Under the Taft-Hartley law, the closed shop is declared illegal and cannot be contracted for by those employers who desire it and consider it mutually advantageous."

Even the union shop is not permitted, he added, until both sides have submitted to the "cumbersome arrangements of the act and an election of employes is conducted at public expense."

"A union could not even pay for a hall for the purpose of conducting a meeting to discuss candidates or issues in national elections. A court has held that a union cannot buy newspaper advertising space or radio time for this purpose under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act."

# *Milestone or Millstone?*

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IN VIEW OF THE FACT that one of the largest corporations in America (General Motors) recently signed an agreement with its employes basing wage rates on living costs, considerable interest has been revived in this type of wage agreement. College professors, labor students, and industrial relations engineers have been, as a class, pretty generally in favor of such arrangements. They argue that a wage agreement coupling wages with living costs is fair to both sides, that it eliminates friction, and that it results in greater benefits for wage earners as well as employers.

While there are some merits to cost-of-living wage contracts, there are also many drawbacks. Unions contemplating entering into such agreements should carefully study all the angles before taking the final step. Recently the Research Department of the American Federation of Labor made a study of this matter. It analyzed the situation as follows:

"A number of commentators have hailed this (General Motors) agreement as a milestone in union-management relations and have indicated that it might well serve as a model for other companies and unions.

"Although this agreement has proved a valuable peace-maker in the automobile industry, union officials should examine it closely before proposing that it be applied to other collective bargaining situations.

"The two-year agreement incorporates one very significant provision; namely, two 3c-an-hour wage increases "for an improved standard of living," one effective immediately and the other after a year.

"However, outside of this recognition that wages must rise with increased efficiency, the wage increase won by the union is directly controlled by a formula linking wages to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index. The implications of this arrangement for collective bargaining require special attention.

"Upon first examination, the principle of tying wages to living costs appears to offer a union certain definite advantages. Assuming the statistical index used is a reliable indicator of living costs, the principle makes certain that the earnings of workers will not lag for long behind the rising cost of living. In fact, if wage adjustments based on a cost of living index are made at relatively frequent intervals, it is possible that the average earnings of workers will be higher than the earnings in other plants.

"However, before any union decides to offer or accept such an arrangement, it should carefully study the consequences because it might later regret any hasty action.

"By tying wages to living costs, a union is in effect saying to the worker: (By adopting this principle you will be guaranteed that the purchasing power of your present wage will not be dissipated or reduced by an increase in living costs. However, this also means that the purchasing power of your present wage will not be increased. You will not, for example, be able to obtain the benefits to which you otherwise would be entitled, of increased efficiency resulting from the introduction of new equipment, better schedules, less waste and other improvements.)

"By tying wages to living costs, the worker automatically forfeits his right to participate in the ever increasing American Standard of living. It is possible, of course, that the benefits of increased efficiency might be passed along to the worker in the form of lower prices, but judging from recent actions of American businessmen, this is not very likely.

"Another serious criticism of this principle is that it weakens the collective bargaining process. Under a cost of living adjustment formula, changes in wage rates are automatic; once the original negotiations are completed the union plays no part in the determination of wage changes. Wage changes are taken out of the hands of the parties directly concerned and given to a third party whose only concern is the compilation of a statistical index.

"A cost of living formula leaves no room for any consideration of the individual employer's ability to pay or of the competitive wage level in other plants, industries or localities. In fact, the operation of a cost of living formula is such that wage differentials might easily become more pronounced.

"Although the BLS Consumers' Price Index is the best available index of its type, it definitely understates the increase in the average worker's cost of living. The portion of the index which is supposed to represent changes in rent is particularly weak.

"The index does not measure the additional costs of housing which landlords have been forcing tenants to bear. A recent survey by the Census Bureau indicates that from April, 1940-April, 1947, the average rent paid by American families increased 36.7 per cent but the increase in the BLS rent index for this period amounts to 4.3 per cent.

"Because of these considerations, tying wages to prices becomes a risky business. Unless a union is particularly careful, this so-called milestone of labor relations could easily become a millstone around the necks of unionism and collective bargaining."

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**VOTE**

**Is Your**

***Priceless Heritage***

**Don't Fail to Use It**

*When it comes to efficiency*

# Age Is No Factor

## *Dept. of Labor study reveals*

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LAST SPRING Ewan Clague, then head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, predicted that workers over 45 years of age, who represent more than one-third of the nation's work force, will be hit hard by any slowdown in business activity resulting in unemployment.

If some employers are thinking in that senseless direction, the American movement is going to disillusion them. It is hardly likely that our unions are going to let employers revert back to a vicious, arbitrary policy of indiscriminately laying off workers over 45 years because of their age alone, unless they are adequately compensated through some equivalent like more liberal retirement plans. Certainly the present old age pension compensation under our Social Security laws are far too miserly to assure the pensioners a decent living, the very least that the worker over 65, who gave the best years of his life to our industrial progress, is entitled to.

Labor simply won't relinquish seniority provisions, unless there is what the lawyers call a quid pro quid, or something of equivalent value.

The July issue of the Monthly Labor Review, put out by the U. S. Department of Labor, had an interesting article on this topic. It stated that the results of an intensive national survey showed that men and women in the 45 or more age group offer distinct advantages to employers over their younger fellow workers.

The article pointed out that not only may the worker in the 45 and over age group offer more highly developed skills, more matured judgment and more settled work habits as against the stamina and agility of youth, but he is much less likely to be absent and is less prone to injury than is the younger worker.

In a study of the work records of about 17,800 workers of all ages, including 1,309 women, it was found that the highest rate of absenteeism was among the younger workers. Workers covered in the study were employed in 109 manufacturing plants at a variety of occupations, mostly productive, and covered at least six months in every instance.

The frequency rates of both disabling and non-disabling injuries were also highest in the lower age groups—which to my mind calls for more and better accident prevention education and devices.

The survey showed that lesser injuries especially declined steadily as the age of the worker increased, indicating that the older worker was more attentive on the job and had learned how to protect himself better than had the younger worker. In this accident survey, the only thing in which the younger worker excelled, was his ability to recuperate faster from his injury.

Another paradoxical fact revealed by the survey was that younger workers were more inclined to take advantage of the facilties of plant clinics for relief of minor discomforts not caused directly by their work. The frequency of such visits declined with increasing age, reaching its lowest level for workers aged 55 or over. In other words, the older workers had learned how to "take it" better. From a dollar and cent viewpoint, this fortitude on the part of the older worker was profitable to the employer.

Medical doctors, psychologists and sociologists have frequently derided and shown up this age fantasy which afflicts the country in so many forms, for what it is, namely an unscientific obsession. Except in the case of forbidding child labor, and regulating the type of employment for minors, this age standard is no accurate measure of anything. Some men and women are old at 40; others are young and vigorous at 60. Most of the men who head our corporations are men over fifty; and when a man below that age manages to rise to that proud position, he is referred to as a remarkable young man.

There are some occupations in which youth must be served. That is true in the arena of sports like baseball and football; and in some instances, in the entertainment world. But even today, most of the "great lovers" in the movies are "young fellows" of forty, fifty or more, who manage to give that illusion of youth on the screen they don't have off it.

Certainly its wonderful to be young. We all are for it, and are sorry old Ponce De Leon never found his Fountain of Youth. Most of us try to stay that way as long as we can. But age has its compensations too, and without the balance wheel of maturity, our civilization wouldn't last very long.

The war was the best proving ground to debunk this arbitrary age taboo which some doddering tycoons set for their own industries. The older workers over 45 did an awful lot to make our unequaled war effort a success while the healthy and strong young men were away doing the fighting; just as they have done a lot to make our peacetime production unparalleled.

As long as a man is fit and able to do the work allotted to him, he is entitled to hold the job. That is the only real criterion that should govern employment policies and union-management relations. And sound seniority rules are one way to see to it that a man's right to a job is protected.

If and when that recession should come, and as many predict it will, the worker over 45 who is a member of a strong union will find much greater job protection than the one who does not belong to such a union. But over and beyond that, by education of the employers we should strive to eliminate this age fetish which has destroyed the character, health, useful services and skills of so many hale and hearty workers long before they were ready for the so-called scrap heap.

To most men who have their vigor, employment is the oil that keeps them from rusting and getting old. You and I, from personal observation, knew of men who stayed young while they worked at a job they loved, but who suddenly grew old and soon passed on when forced into retirement.

But the biggest tragedy of all is to tell a hale, hearty and vigorous man over forty, with young children and a family dependent upon him, that he is "too old" for a job. That is insult added to injury; and it certainly is not a practice that should be tolerated in a democracy like ours.

We don't judge Stan Musial's value as a ball player by the number he has on the back of his shirt. It is just a cypher to keep track of his great batting average on the score card. And that is what age is, just a number on the back of your shirt.

## *World Labor Committee to Protect ERP*

The International Trade Union Conference on the European Recovery Program laid the groundwork for an aggressive international labor organization to counter Communist attacks on the U. S. sponsored Marshall plan.

Delegates from 16 nations voted to establish an office in Paris to work with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

Playing a major role in this new development were David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who represented the American Federation of Labor at the international labor parley.

The action of the conference, American delegates said, provided the nucleus of an American-Western European front against the Communist-controlled labor organizations in Europe. They predicted the move would hasten the dissolution of the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

The new central labor committee will, in the words of the resolution adopted by the conference group, "give guidance to national centers in the mobilization and coordination of their activities" in support of the European Recovery Program.

In addition, the committee is expected to take the lead in an aggressive campaign to counteract Communist propaganda and sabotage against the Marshall Plan.

The committee will be headed by Leon Jouhaux, head of the French labor organization, Force Ouvriere, which broke away from the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor. He will be assisted by Vincent Tewson, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, and Evert Kupers of The Nethelands.

Britain's powerful Trades Union Congress, which fathered the WFTU, was brought around to pledging active support of the new central committee. After the British indicated they would side with the Americans, other European labor organizations subscribed to the program.

Britain and the others will remain in the WFTU for the present, it was explained, but the Americans predicted that the body would lose influence and support rapidly when the central committee began functioning.

# DOES U.S.A. FACE CLASS STRUGGLE?

**By George Meany**

**Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor**

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IN THE EARLY YEARS of the American Federation of Labor, labor's holiday was regarded primarily as a day on which it was fitting to give serious thought to the problems confronting the millions who work in order to live. The true meaning of Labor Day was never overlooked.

In recent years there has been a tendency to forget the real significance of Labor Day and to use it for purposes of recreation or pleasure exclusively. It would be entirely fitting if, on this Labor Day of 1948, we who toil for a living were to observe the holiday in the older way. For surely it must be clear that organized labor today is face to face with situations which are as grave as any that bedeviled our predecessors.

This statement may seem rather sweeping, but it is no overstatement. Quite the contrary. Today our movement, whose development has meant so much to our country in her rise to pre-eminence among the nations of the world, faces the threat of destruction. There are always those who are loath to admit unpleasant facts, and there are those who question whether the enemies of labor are actually seeking to destroy us. But the handwriting is on the wall, and those who will take the trouble to read it must see that the goal of labor's foes is the annihilation of the organized labor movement as it has existed on the soil of free America.

Already, although their power is still far less than they expect it to be a little later on, the reactionaries of Big Busines and Big Politics have lamed the working people of America with oppressive anti-labor legislation. They have put over not only the Taft-Hartley Act but state laws that also cripple the wage-earner. Let us not lose sight of the fact that the reactionaries have been having a field day in the past three years in a number of state legislatures, with the result that today hostile state laws, of varying degrees of severity, are operative in more than half the states of the Union.

The injuries inflicted upon the tens of millions of average wage-earning citizens since the end of World War II have been dealt out to us by the reactionaries of business and politics whose grip on federal and state law-making bodies is not yet complete. There are quite a few items on their program for the American labor movement which they are keeping veiled for the present. While for the most part the National Association of Manufacturers and its unholy agents and allies have done a good job of guarding the secrets of their future warfare against organized labor, enough has leaked out to make clear that labor's enemies have in store new measures so drastic as to make even the Taft-Hartley Act look mild by contrast.

Yes, American labor does have serious matters to consider on this

Labor Day. To my mind, the most serious problem of all is one that must be of concern not only to workers but to all other Americans who believe—really and truly believe, in their hearts—that the free American way of life is the best way of life to be found on our planet.

Our American way of life is indeed the best ever devised by the minds of men, and it is the best not simply because we have the most telephones and automobiles and bathtubs and skyscrapers. There is much more to it than that. The American way of life is best for various reasons and in various ways, but the most important point about America is that we have been free from the blight of what is often termed "the class struggle."

The nations of Europe know what the class struggle means. The class struggle has been going on over there for decades. It is one of the sad facts of European life.

American labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has always rejected the concept of the class struggle. We have never been out to destroy the employers. On the contrary, we have always recognized and defended the legitimate rights of employers. No stauncher defenders of our American free enterprise system exist than the 7,500,000 American working men and women who make up the American Federation of Labor. We have asked and fought for recognition of labor's rights. We have asked and fought for economic justice. But we have always recognized that decent, fair employers were fully entitled to decent, fair treatment at labor's hands.

Where the class struggle idea calls for "war to the death" between employers on the one side and workers on the other side, our idea in the American labor movement has been "live and let live." In the past 100 years, millions of people left Europe and came to America because they were sick of the class struggle. No circumstance has contributed more directly or more vitally to the phenomenal rise of our nation than the absence of the ruinous class struggle. America has grown mighty and it has prospered, and none has prospered more than the employers of the nation.

And yet today the National Association of Manufacturers and certain legislators have permitted their hatred of organized labor to blind them to this fundamental fact. Like the totalitarians of the Left, but without the same deliberate planning and awareness of what they are doing, the controlling clique of the NAM and their federal and state legislative cohorts have been taking steps to bring the nation ever closer to the precipice of the class struggle.

American labor has always refused to believe that this deadly disease will ever catch hold here. We have never wanted it. We do not want it now. The class struggle is an evil thing, as the tragic experiences of other peoples, in other lands, have amply shown.

But the NAM and other reactionaries who are driving to bring about a condition in which the emergence of the class struggle concept would be inevitable even in democratic America had better stop and reflect for a moment—if they can spare that much time from their plottings against working men and women.

Let them ponder and ponder well that, if there is going to be a class struggle in America, it can have only one result, only one outcome—not the crushing of labor, as they desire, but the utter defeat of the initiators of the struggle, the powerful reactionary wing of Big Business.

Despite the menace which we face today, I am confident that we can soon again move forward on the road to a better day for America's workers. The past record of the American Federation of Labor indicates beyond question that strong opposition will bring out even stronger labor's will to progress.

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## *Court Upholds Political Spending Ban*

Federal District Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks upheld the Taft-Hartley law's ban on the use of union funds for political expenditures.

In a case deliberately designed to test the law, Judge Hincks refused to dismiss indictments brought against Local 481 of the AFL's Brotherhood of Painters, Decortators and Paperhangers, charging the union and its president, John R. O'Brien, with violating the law by spending union funds for a political advertisement in a Hartford newspaper and for a political radio broadcast.

The union announced it will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

The court's ruling against the union asserted:

"In the light of the legislative history of the act, in silhouette against the contemporary background, I hold, first, that the act was well within the limits of Federal legislative power and, second, that it was not invalidated by its incidental effect in restraint upon the freedoms protected by the First Amendment."

The union sought dismissal of the indictments on the grounds that the challenged section of the Taft-Hartley law violated the guarantees of free speech and a free press in the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Both the advertisement and the broadcast, which were paid for out of regular union funds, were directed gainst the Presidential aspirations of Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, one of the authors of the Taft-Hartley law, and called for the defeat of Connecticut members of Congress who voted for it.

Judge Hincks held that the case differed from that of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and its president, Philip Murray, in which the Supreme Court ruled last month that unions could spend their funds for some political purposes.

The CIO case, Judge Hincks stated, involved "only expenditures by a union to meet the costs of publishing an issue of a weekly union periodical containing expressions of political advocacy and opinion in connection with a congressional election and distributing the same."

In the Hartford case, the judge said, "union monies were expended for publication of expressions of political advocacy intended to affect the result of the election and the action of the convention in an established newspaper of general circulation and for a broadcast by a commercial radio station.

# Editorial

## Free Men Never Surrender Freedom

As thrilling as anything written by our better detective story authors, the twin spy probes being conducted by House and Senate committees are turning up one sensation after another. Startling confessions are becoming commonplace and big names in Washington are being drawn into the investigations week after week. Charges and counter-charges are flying so thick and fast that it is difficult to determine just what is going on. About the only certain thing to come out of the investigations to date is the fact that Uncle Sam has been asleep at the switch lo these many years insofar as security measures are concerned. People of the most questionable loyalty have worked their way into high places in government circles.

How they did it remains an unsolved mystery—especially to the average worker who entered a defense plant during the war. Although he never came in contact with anything more important than a machine or a department, the average defense worker was fingerprinted, photographed, quizzed, investigated, and practically bisected, dissected and examined under a microscope. Yet all the while known rats were worming their way into positions of utmost trust in Washington. Somehow or other it all fails to add up.

Hogging the headlines at the present time are two Russian school teachers. Brought to this country to teach in schools established for the benefit of Russian embassy employees, the teachers disappeared when an order came from the Kremlin that they should return to Russia. Having gotten a taste of democracy at work, and having seen first hand the blessings that freedom bestows upon people living under it, the Russian teachers balked at the idea of returning to the bleakness and terror of Red Russia. They simply disappeared and are now under the protective custody of this nation.

Their disappearance created something of an international crisis. By hook or crook the Russian embassy has endeavored to get them back into its clutches. So far the United States has refused to turn them over to Russian diplomats. What fate awaits the two teachers if they ever fall into Russian hands again is not hard to imagine. They have committed the greatest crime of all in the Russian lexicon—they questioned the omnipotence of Stalin and the Kremlin.

The furore which the Russian embassy is creating over the disappearance of two obscure school teachers is a tip-off to the ultimate fate of Communism. In recent years a dozen Communist envoys sent to this country have kicked over the traces and deserted the Communist fold. Some of them have been high-ranking Communists of long standing. One and all they found themselves unable to stomach the oppression and regimentation of Communism after having seen an example of what freedom and liberty bring to a nation. These people constitute the handwriting on the wall for Communism, for people inherently want to be free whether they are Russian or Greek or Abyssinian. Threats, force and secret police may prevail with any people for a short while, but the will for freedom never dies. In the end it trimuphs over all the coercion the mind of man can invent. The Russian secret police can punish or liquidate or imprison these two liberty-loving teachers today but four will spring up in their place tomorrow. Ultimately they will crumble the entire structure of Communism.

And in all this there is a moral for anti-labor forces in this nation. Compulsion and force are the two weapons they are bringing to bear against organized workers. Compulsion and force are the motivating gears in the Taft-Hartley Act. With their long unbroken history of freedom, American workers are less amenable to compulsion and force than any other workers in the world. Those who are seeking to place shackles on American workers are merely building up a back-log of resentment that some day will burst whatever legislative dams may be devised. And the ensuing flood well might crumble the entire structure of free enterprise which has no more ardent support than free organized labor.

## Paging Jack Benny

**Wage negotiations are always about money.**

**People don't work to get money—they work for what the money will buy. They work for a higher standard of living . . . that is, for more meat on the table and better cuts, for more orange juice, better clothes, a better house, a bigger car, more life insurance, better plumbing, for the right to give bigger tips if they feel like it.**

**You could double the money wages people get, but if these workmen produced no more, the cost of what they make and therefore their prices would ultimately double, and so even with twice the money, the workmen could buy no more steak, no bigger car, no better plumbing.**

**If prices go down, the workman could buy more steak, bigger cars, better plumbing. And prices will go down if the workmen produce more efficiently. That reduces cost, and prices follow.**

**So, in the final result, it is the workmen who determine (by how well they produce) how much of everything they can buy. That's what is meant by real wages. They are the only kind of wages that matter to the man who gets them. And he is the man who determines them.**

**He ought to pay more attention to steak and plumbing than to dollars.**

**—Pamphlet distributed to employes of the Missouri Pacific Lines**

★ ★ ★

Bob Hope and Abbott and Costello being off the air, we thought our readers ought to be entitled to one good laugh this summer: hence the above pearly gem from the Missouri Pacific house organ. According to this worthy publication, money is filthy stuff. It causes only grief and trouble. Workers ought not bother themselves with the vile stuff at all.

For people who believe that sort of thing (if they do) railroad directors are behaving somewhat strangely. In 1947 the railroads of the nation made seventy-one million dollars more than they made in 1946. Hating money as badly as they do, one would think they would have been satisfied. However, this year they gave their passenger rates a very healthy kick upwards. (It did not state in the article how this contributes to the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the working man who has to travel.) Furthermore the railroads have worked tooth and toenail for the Bullwinkle Bill, a measure designed to move the railroads out from under provisions of the anti-trust laws so that they can fix up rates between themselves without fear of prosecution.

For people who go around handing out literature about the worthlessness of money, the railroad directors of America are certainly chasing the dollar for all it is worth. With the idea that working people gain nothing from wage increases if prices increase even faster than wages, we have no quarrel. The past several years have proved that point conclusively. However, with the idea that the cost of labor controls the cost of commodities we differ radically. Nobody has proved this point better than the railroads. Despite an increase of seventy-one million dollars in 1947 profits over the preceding year, they have raised passenger fares substantially.

For the past several years all industry has been desperately endeavoring to place all blame for high prices on labor costs. However, facts and figures belie their contentions. Recently the Wall Street Journal—certainly no pro-labor publication—analyzed the financial reports of some 140 publicly-held utilities, excluding transportation and public utilities, and they found that net profits during the April-through-June quarter of this year exceeded profits for the same period last year by better than twenty-five per cent. But this was chicken feed compared to the haul made by the oil companies. January to June profits for some twenty-seven leading oil companies jumped by some eighty-two per cent for the first six months of this year as compared to last year. In industry after industry the picture has been the same. In fact, Business Week, one of the slicker financial publications, last month predicted that net profits this year will hit the twenty billion dollar mark if the last half of the year maintains the pace set during the first half.

To understand what twenty billion dollars in net profits means it is necessary to do a little comparing. For example, in 1932, the total national income was around forty-four billion dollars; which means that industry profits this year will come close to equalling half the total national income of 1932. In other words, net profits this year will equal nearly half the total money all people received from wages, profits, dividends and all other sources in 1932. Still industry is trying to pin the blame for high prices on labor costs.

The fact of the matter is that wages are lagging far behind prices, and even farther behind profits. From 1945 to 1947, wages increased less than 29 per cent on the average. During the same period, profits increased by 116 per cent and prices jumped by 60 per cent. Even some of the most conservative financial papers are finally conceding these things. Recently "The Outlook," financial publication put out by Standard and Poor's, admitted that profits have outrun wages considerably. "Wages and salaries consumed a smaller proportion of the sales dollar last year than they did in 1946," the publication reported. In an analysis of several hundred corporations, it showed that wage and salary payments amounted to only 24.6 per cent of gross sales in 1947 as compared to 27.5 per cent in 1946.

The back of our hand to the Missouri Pacific's propaganda writers who must think working people cannot read facts and figures any better than they can railroad timetables.

## If They Want Mandates, Let's Give Them Some

After two weeks of thumb-twiddling, the special session of Congress adjourned early last month. A few desultory efforts were made by some of the more progressive members to attack the pressing problems of the day, but the vast bulk of the members of both the House and Senate spent more time playing party politics than worrying about the welfare of the American people. A badly-needed measure to get U.N. headquarters into construction was passed, and so were a few mild credit and money controls. Outside of that, the Congressmen might just as well have stayed home.

Repeatedly Congressional leaders stated that there was no emergency, and, therefore, no need for a special session. Perhaps for men on the Congressional payroll at $15,000 per year there is no emergency; but for the average worker who is trying to raise a family on eighty, seventy, or even sixty dollars a week, there is an emergency of the first water. It is an emergency that involves the actual health and welfare of his family inasmuch as an adequate diet and sufficient clothing at today's prices are beyond the reach of many wage earners. Recently the Department of Commerce revealed that at least a fourth of lower-income American families are dipping into savings to get by. When in order to eat a man has to cut into savings he laid away to meet unexpected set-backs or provide for old age, that is an emergency; and the sooner Congressmen realize it the better.

Just as the leaders of the 80th Congress insisted at the time the Taft-Hartley Act was up that the American people gave them a "mandate" to shackle labor, so at the special session they insisted that the people gave them a mandate to lay off any inflationary controls. On both scores they have been 100% wrong. The only mandate the 80th Congresss got was from the vested interests which put them in office when labor failed to do its duty at the polls in 1946. These mandates of Big Business have been to hamstring labor, allow unrestricted price gouging, and kick the little people in the teeth.

November 2nd brings up a new shuffle of the cards. If it is mandates that Congress wants, let us give them some. Let us give the hidebound reactionaries and NAM stooges a mandate to get out of office and stay out. Let us give our friends in Congress a mandate to go back to Washington and continue fighting for all the people. Let us give all our lawmakers, in the state legislatures as well as in Washington, a mandate to remember this is a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

We can do this only if every worker is ready and willing to vote. Are you?

# Of Carpenters

★ ★

THERE is something about the carpenter's trade that you find nowhere else in all our workaday world, a gentle kindliness about the craft. The blacksmith is perhaps more famous, but the trade of the smith is a blustery trade, full of harsh noise and clangor. He works in a gloomy darkness lit up by the dancing flare of his fire. The iron which he works upon must be heated fiercely and treated with a sort of rude violence. The sounds of the carpenter's trade are nothing rougher than the sing of the saw and the purr of the plane. There, instead of flying sparks to send the watching children scurrying back, are great curly shavings tempting the most timid hands to catch them as they fall.

The memory of the old carpenter shop of my childhood is still strong enough to tug inwardly wherever I see a carpenter at the bench. It was a long, sunny room with a bench all along one side. Against the other wall were piles of window sashes and frames, wheelspokes and sled-runners, and a hundred other things to set children guessing at their uses. Over everything lay a powder of golden dust like the glamor of dreams. It lay thick on the window panes and added more gold to the entering sunlight. It danced in the slanting rays and seemed inextricably mixed with the sweet pungent odor of seasoned wood.

The carpenter was an almost ideal carpenter. His work was truly a labor of love; every movement of his hands upon his work was like a caress. No rough handling of unresponsive iron this, but a mild smoothing of hands over wood that had been shaped quietly and gently, and surely. I have never seen a more placid, kindly gaze than his.

I know another carpenter now, too. I visited him the other day, and as I entered his shop and saw the same pile of gold over all, and inhaled the fragrance of the wood, I mentioned something of what it meant to me. He glanced at me with an understanding light in his eye and went on measuring his material.

"I remember," he said, "a great many years ago when I was a bit of a boy, five or six years old I must have been for I was starting to school. Every day that our work was well done, our teacher gave us a little stamp with "reward for merit" lettered on it. When we had ten of these we received a little card. Ten of these cards brought us a large card with a colored picture upon it. Whenever possible the teacher would let us pick out the picture that pleased us most. I remember the first card that I got. I picked out one that had a picture of a carpenter's bench and a chubby little carpenter in a big white apron working at the bench. He was using a plane and a great shaving curled up from it. It must have been that shaving that took my eye."

He thrust the rule he had been using into the pocket of his overall, and gazed out through the dusty window with a faraway look in his eye as he continued. "Then one day someone asked me what I was going to be when I got to be a man," and I said, "I'm going to be a carpenter. Jesus was a carpenter and I'm going to be a carpenter, too, when I grow up." They'd taught me that in Sunday School, and the chubby little fellow with the shaving had done the rest. I've kept that card to this day. It's home in my room now.

He turned to me again with a twinkle in his eye. "It's a great business being a carpenter. Whenever you read about a carpenter you'll find that he is always poor but honest. Poor but honest, that's us." He chuckled as he reached for his saw and filled the room with its cheerful voice.

I came away musing on his words and thinking what a wonderful carpenter's shop that must have been in Nazareth. There must have been little children around the door watching the big shavings go curling down just as in every carpenter's shop. Perhaps that is why carpenters have that something that other trades have not, the kindly gentleness that vests the craft. I like to think it is the peace of that workshop of long ago which colors the dust of every shop and gives an added mellowness to the sunlight shining through its tranquil windows.—(Courtesy Christian Science Monitor)

## *High Prices Slowing Up Housing*

The number of new homes started and the number of permits issued for future building dropped in July, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Thus, while reports show that the dollar valuation of new construction has reached record heights, the physical volume of new housing being put under construction is shrinking.

BLS figures placed the total number of housing starts during the month at 94,000, below June levels by 2,000 units, and 3,000 under the month of May when 97,000 homes were started to set the record for 1948.

Compared to 1947, housing activity in July, which was the 4th consecutive month during which housing starts exceeded 90,000, showed an increase of 12,900 units or 16 per cent, the bureau said. For the first 7 months of the year, housing starts are running about 28 per cent ahead of 1947 and total well over 550,000, the report declared.

Discussing the number of building permits issued in July, the BLS estimate said:

"Early reports to the bureau indicate a slight downturn in the number of local permits issued in July for new home construction. Among the larger cities showing a substantial drop were Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Miami, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, San Antonio, and Washington. Marked increases, on the other hand, were reported for Charlotte, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Mo., Memphis, and Seattle.

"Duplicating last year's performance, the city of Los Angeles issued more permits during the first 7 months of the year than any other city in the country. New York City repeated in second place. Three Texas cities (Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio) were among the leading 10 in both 1948 and 1947."

# Official Information

General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

## CONVENTION CALL

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Hall of Mirrors, Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, November 15, 1948, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

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## NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2484 | Blytheville, Ark. | 2487 | Yorkton, Sask., Can. |
| 2485 | Orange, Va. | 2853 | Joseph, Ore. |
| 2486 | Sudbury, Ont., Can. | 2858 | Marysville, Calif. |
| 2833 | Truckee, Calif. | 2489 | Lorain, Ohio |

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# NOVEMBER 2, 1948

**MAKE IT LABOR'S DAY — BE SURE YOU VOTE!**

# Films Available

By authorization of the General Executive Board, two short movies have been made. One deals with activities at General Headquarters, and the other covers operations of the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland. These films are available for showing at Local Union and Council meetings. Ten copies of each are on file at the General Office. Copies are loaned to Brotherhood affiliates on a "first come first served" basis.

These films afford every member a rare opportunity to see the General Office and the Lakeland Home in action. There is no charge for use of the films. Local Unions and Councils interested in showing them should address inquiries to:

Maurice A. Hutcheson,
First General Vice-President,
222 E. MICHIGAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS 4, IND.

*These are 16 MM films with sound.*

*They are in color.*

*Running time is 40 minutes for both films—15 minutes for the General Headquarters film and 25 minutes for the Home film.*

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother MAURICE ALVORD, Local No. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother HANS ANDERSON, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother I. H. BEASLEY, Local No. 1813, Winnfield, La.
Brother CHAS. O. BENNETT, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother VICTOR BENSON, Local No. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother JOSHUA CARTY, Local No. 842, Pleasantville, N. J.
Brother M. W. CLARK, Local No. 452, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Brother CHAS. CREAGER, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother EDWARD F. ENSIGN, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother LOUIS GRISS, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOHN GRUMHOLTZ, Local No. 1126, Annapolis, Md.
Brother EDWARD L. HARACICH, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
Brother G. HERZOG, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother ALEXANDER HILDERMAN, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother C. C. HOLLAND, Local No. 1126, Annapolis, Md.
Brother JOSEPH C. JACK, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother O. B. JENKINS, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOHN KELTNER, Local No. 2808, Arcata, Cal.
Brother GREGORY KLEBANOFF, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES KUSTERKO, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES A. LEUSSOW, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother MICHAEL MADARAS, Local No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Brother FRANK MASSEY, Local No. 2524, Longview, Wash.
Brother W. H. MEAD, Local No. 1126, Annapolis, Md.
Brother CARL NICHOLS, Local No. 1846, New Orleans, La.
Brother JOSEPH B. POLITSKI, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother JOHN ROWE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother NICK SCHNUR, Local No. 1206, Norwood, Ohio.
Brother CHARLES SCHWAB, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother WILMER SEASTROM, Local No. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother JACK N. SEMINOFF, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother KARL SICH, Local No. 2827, Port Arthur, Ont., Can.
Brother WARREN W. SNEAD, Local No. 2983, Waynesboro, Va.
Brother GEORGE H. STERLING, Local No. 1126, Annapolis, Md.
Brother GEORGE TYSON, Local No. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother FRED WAHL, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother J. WALTERS, Local No. 1365, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brother EDWARD WATT, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Local No. 2288, Los Angelees, Cal.
Brother GEORGE E. WOOLEY, Local No. 1126, Annapolis, Md.

# Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## LOCAL 2288 MEMBERS COMMENDED FOR VALOR

When fire of incendiary origin all but destroyed the E. J. Stanton and Son lumber yard in Los Angeles, heroic efforts by members of Local Union No. 2288 kept the plant from becoming a total loss. Within minutes after the fire was discovered, many members of the union were on the job moving equipment and fighting the flames. In appreciation of the fine job they did, L. H. Stanton, president of the firm, sent the following letter to the union:

June 10, 1948.

EXCLUSIVE TO LUMBER & SAWMILL WORKERS
UNION, LOCAL No. 2288, and AFFILIATES

The following employees of E. J. Stanton & Son, Inc. who are members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2288 have won the gratitude of this company by the loyalty and initiative which they showed during the terrible fire in our yard which was started by an arsonist on Sunday, May 16.

Bill Baughman and Mel Wilbourn were on duty at the time the fire was discovered. Bill, the watchman, reported the fire promptly and got the gates open and then joined Mel to move trucks, hysters and carriers out of the yard. Frank Regan, Eddie Oakey, Carlos Garcia, Jack Thomas, Jim Goodland, Robert Kuhn and Nate Miller got to the yard within a matter of minutes after the Superintendent called them and assisted in the removal of equipment and operation of fire fighting equipment until the fire was extinguished.

Although we lost most of our warehouses and a large part of our inventory, the good work on the part of the fire department and of our conscientious employes saved the tools that we need to work with and will make it possible for us to rebuild our plant and serve our customers in the usual Stanton way.

Leroy H. Stanton, Pres.

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## BUTLER LOCAL HONORS VETERAN MEMBER

Recently Local Union No. 500, Butler, Pennsylvania, sponsored a testimonial dinner in behalf of their retired business agent, Brother John E. Cross. Brother Cross served as business agent for the Local Union for over twenty years. During all that time he fulfilled his position with faithfulness and integrity. He has some forty-seven years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood to his credit. Year in and year out he has never been too busy to devote his time and effort to any program designed to promote and build Local Union No. 500 and the United Brotherhood.

Three hundred members, wives, and guests filled the banquet hall to capacity. Special guests included William J. Kelly former General Executive Board member and now manager of the Pittsburgh District Council; Charles Slinker, president of the Pennsylvania State Council; and William Birch, Charles McGowan, Paul Mitchell, and Ivan Larimer of the Pittsburgh District Council.

Highlight of the evening was the presentation of a fine radio to Brother Cross by president D. J. Larimer as a slight token of the esteem in which both the officers and members of the Local Union hold him. Following the banquet there was a floor show and dancing. All who attended declared the evening an unqualified success.

## MOLINE LOCAL CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Early in July, Local Union No. 241 of Moline, Illinois, celebrated the Golden Anniversary of its founding. Several hundred members, friends and guests filled the banquet hall of Scottish Rite Cathedral for the occasion. Appointments for the evening were described as well nigh perfect by all who attended. Gold decorations adorned the tables and banquet hall. Each lady attending received a gardenia corsage, and each male guest received a badge as a momento of the occasion. Following a splendid dinner, a first rate floor show amused and entertained the guests for several hours.

A feature of the dinner was the presentation of a Fifty-Year Gold Pin to Brother Eric Wyman who holds fifty years of continuous membership in good standing in Local No. 241. In the half a century of service to his union, Brother Wyman has earned the respect of his fellow workers and a thunderous ovation greeted his few words of thanks for the honor rendered him. Three other members of the union will be eligible for Fifty-Year Pins next year. They are: Carl Johnson, Robert Crowley, and Carl Brissman. Local Union No. 241 is justly proud of its fine old timers.

Special guests at the anniversary celebration were: Michael Sexton and Stanley Johnson, president and secretary, respectively, of the Chicago District Council; Jack Hill of Peoria, secretary of the Illinois State Council; General Representative George Ottens; and Secretary DeYoung of the Tri-City Federation of Labor. In brief addresses they complimented the union on its great record of progress and predicted many years of continued growth and service. The high regard in which the entire community holds Local 241 is a tribute to the honorableness and integrity of its officers and members, past and present.

Current officers of the union are: William Cowley, president; J. P. Hermes, recording secretary; J. Cuchanek, financial secretary; Charles Wellnitz, treasurer; John Romme, conductor; Nels Pierson, warden; and Charles Skinner, Cliff Swim, and Oscar Jones, trustees.

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## COLUMBIA, ILL., LOCAL MARKS 25th ANNIVERSARY

On the evening of April 24th, Local Union No. 1997, Columbia, Ill., commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a public dance. A large crowd was on hand to help the Local Union celebrate its silver birthday. Among the guests was the Honorable A. C. Metter, Mayor of the City of Columbia, who extended congratulations to the union and its officers and members.

Local Union No. 1997 was founded on March 24, 1923. Eighteen carpenters signed the charter application. Of this original eighteen, three are still active members with twenty-five years of continuous membership behind them. They are Brothers George Kremmel, Hugh McMullan, and Arthur Beckmann. Oldest member of the Local Union in point of membership is Brother Charles L. Weisenstein who has a record of forty-five years membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. Recently Brother Weisenstein received unusual publicity because of a hobby of his. Since 1908 he has saved every "weatherbird" weather prediction printed in the Post-Dispatch.

25 ANNIVERSARY
CARPENTERS LOCAL 1997
COLUMBIA, ILL.
1923 - 1948

In the first quarter century of its existence, Local Union No. 1997 has earned the admiration and respect of the entire community, and the officers and members are looking forward to many more years of useful service on the part of the organization.

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## DOLLARS FOR POLITICAL ACTION

The carpenters of Cincinnati are not satisfied with the record made by the Eightieth Congress. Furthermore, they are determined to do something about it.

Pictured above are members of Cincinnati Local Union No. 1602 laying their dollars on the line to back up United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-labor Legislation. The photographer snapped this picture at a political action meeting held in Woodlawn Hall on the night of May 13. Some $115.00 in voluntary contributions was collected at this meeting. At a previous political action meeting $72.00 was collected, which brings to $187.00 the total voluntary contributions Local Union No. 1602 has made to the progress and welfare of unionism.

All fifteen local unions in the Cincinnati area which comprise the Ohio Valley District Council, are conscious of the need for concerted political action. They have worked out a fine cooperative program for mobilizing the political strength of the United Brotherhood in the territory. To date they have raised some $1,500.00 in voluntary contributions to fight for labor's rights.

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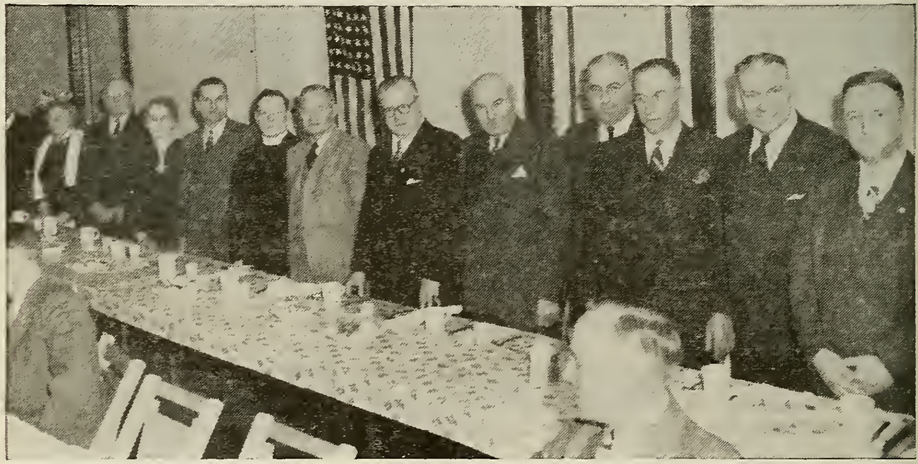
## DANIELSON LOCAL MARKS 45 YEARS OF PROGRESS

On April 17, 1948, over one hundred members and friends of Local No. 623 enjoyed a full course Turkey Dinner served by the grill committee of the Local K. of C. council at the K. of P. hall in Danielson, Conn., to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of the Local, and to honor the one remaining charter member of the Local. He is Brother Joseph Halle who has been very active in the local and in the carpenter's union in the eastern part of the State. Brother Halle has held an office in the Local most of the time that he has been a member: Secretary 1905-06, President 1906-16, Recording Secretary and Treasurer 1942-47.



**Reading from left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Halle, Miss Messier, Brother Dieudonne Messier of Local No. 623, Rev. Father Arthur Brodeur, Brother John J. Egan, Commissioner of Labor, Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., Executive Board Member of the 1st District; Brother William J. Sullivan, General Representative; Brother Thomas Yoczik, Apprentice Training Council; Herbert R. Harriott, Business Agent, Local No. 623; George Lockwood, President, Connecticut State Council of Carpenters; William Fargo, Business Agent, Local No. 30 of New London and Vice President, Connecticut State Federation of Labor.**

Among those present were, Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., member of the General Executive Board for the first district: Brother William J. Sullivan, General Representative for this district; Mr. John J. Egan, Commissioner of Labor for the State of Connecticut; George Lockwood, President of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters; Joseph M. Rourke, Secretary-Treasurer of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor; Brother Michael J. Barry, President of the Connecticut State Building and Construction Trades Council; Brother Thomas Yoczik, Chief of the

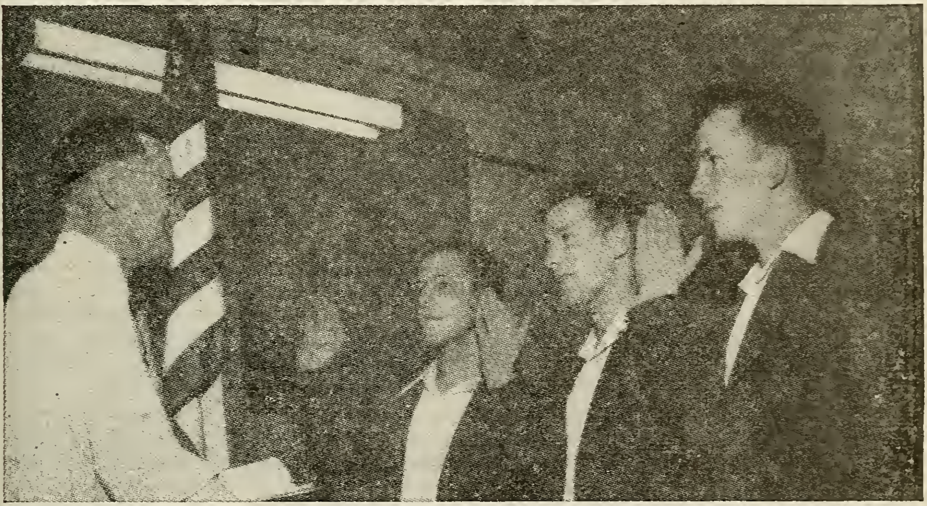
Connecticut Apprentice Training Council; Rev. Father Arthur Brodeur, M. S. of St. James Church; members of the Executive Board of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters; and Perly Hovey, State Mediation Board.

After the dinner there were brief talks by Brothers Johnson and Sullivan on the Taft-Hartley law, and by Mr. Egan on the state of Labor Relations, after which an orchestra furnished music for dancing.

◆

## A UNIQUE CEREMONY

The members of Local Union No. 104, Dayton, Ohio, who attended the June 11th regular business meeting witnessed a unique and inspiring ceremony when Charles Flaum, union president, gave the obligation to the Kramer triplets. As far as is known, the three Kramer boys are the first set of triplets in the United Brotherhood to receive the obligation simultaneously.



**Pictured above are the Kramer triplets, Henry, John, and Fred, Jr., receiving the oath of obligation from Charles Flaum (left) president of Dayton, Ohio, Local No. 104. The boys are apprentices and the sons of Fred Kramer, Sr., a long time carpenter and members of Local No. 104.**

The Dayton triplets, Henry, John, and Fred, Jr., are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kramer, Sr. The father has been a member of Local Union No. 104 for twelve years. The boys, only children of Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, were born December 20, 1928. All are graduates of Wilbur Wright High School. More recently they have been studying at the University of Dayton. Since they are all working for the same construction firm, their marked facial resemblance causes some consternation to the foremen and other workers on the job since only their parents can really tell them apart.

The Carpenter extends congratulations to Brother Kramer and his three fine sons as well as to Local Union No. 104.

◆

## AUSTRALIA GOES ON 40-HOUR WEEK

The forty-hour week became standard industrial policy throughout Australia with the announcement of a decision by an arbitration court to grant the shorter workweek, replacing the forty-four hour week in effect over the last 20 years.

Nearly 1,000,000 Australians will benefit from the change when the new hours take effect next January.

# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

### PORTLAND LADIES ELECT OFFICERS

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 489, Portland, Oregon had a meeting July 18 and held an election of officers. Geneva Grebbe and Margie Prater for President, Geneva Grebbe being elected. Willa Erickson and Mrs. Batzer for Vice-President, Mrs. Erickson being elected. Sally Robinson was re-elected for Financial Secretary. Margaret Frederick elected for Recording Secretary. Betty Stanton and Mrs. Tjoller for Warden, Betty Stanton being elected. Dorothy Shipman elected Conductor. Mrs. Frank Wagner elected Trustee.

We are having installation July 2, and haven't received new quarterly password.

Fraternally, Margaret Frederick, Recording Secretary.

### SAN PEDRO AUXILIARY CARRIES ON GOOD WORK

The Editor:

Well, it's a year since our Auxiliary (No. 130, San Pedro) pulled up a chair and had a chat with our sister Auxiliaries. We are still a very busy, happy organization. During the past year we have added a number of new members to our group, and the interest recently has been marked. This, we believe, is due to the fact that the members of the Local 1140 gave a party in May, especially honoring the Ladies, not only of the Auxiliary, but wives of all the Local Members. There were over 400 present at the party and floral decorations and entertainment, all arranged by the men, were something that will long be remembered and discussed. Lunch of baked ham, barbecued beef, potato chips, pickles, olives and lots of other good things was prepared and served by a caterer. Dancing was the closing entertainment of the evening. We were justly proud of our Local, and since most of them read the CARPENTER, we wish again to thank them here for their wonderful cooperation with us, not only that evening, but at all times.

We still have our old ladies ward at General Hospital as our pet project; and a willing committee, backed by a group of grand women, visits the ward twice each month, writes letters, distributes magazines, gives them little personal gifts, and tries in every way possible to make life for these very old ladies just a little brighter. There are approximately thirty-four of them all well past seventy.

We meet on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Second Friday is business only, fourth Friday we follow the business meeting with a social hour and refreshments, to which the men are cordially invited. We have lovely times.

Drop in on us some time, wont you? Hope to be with you on the pages of the magazine again next year. Fraternally yours, Angie Jonto, President,

San Pedro, California.

### WENATCHEE GROUP YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 81 of Wenatchee is just a little over a year old but in that short time we have accomplished a lot. We have thirty-two members in good standing.

The attendance of Local 2205 has gone up a great deal since our formation. Our men realize that we women spend three-fourths of the pay check and when we are union-minded we will insist on union-made goods, and they help our auxiliary in every way possible. The men also enjoy our social night in each month.

We were very happy to have our Recording Secretary, Lucille Johnson elected Vice-President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries at the convention this year.

We would like to hear from our sister Auxiliaries. We have a wonderful group of women in our Auxiliary, and we will be glad to exchange ideas on how to raise money and wise ways of spending it.

Fraternally, Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 81,
Labor Temple, Wenatchee, Wash.

◆

## BAY CITY AUXILIARY INSTALLS OFFICERS

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 468, Bay City, Michigan, on the night of July 21, installed Mrs. Alice Schnell as President to succeed Mrs. Marjorie Page. Other officers include: Mrs. Velma Sutherland, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Grace Lang, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Henrietta Ziegler, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Nellie Frover, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Bertha Morin, Conductress; Mrs. Virginia Weiss, Warden; Mrs. Ellen Lord as Chaplain.

Trustees are Mrs. Fidelis Brown, Mrs. Esther Groulx, and Mrs. Thelma Horner. Mrs. Agnes Ruhlig is Publicity Chairman.

Corsages, arranged by Mrs. Sophie Matuszewski, marked places for retiring and incoming Presidents and a gift was given the retiring President by Mrs. Matuszewski. Afterwards games with prizes got under way to round out the evening.

Our Auxiliary meets the third Wednesday of each month. Our next meeting will be held on August 18, 1948.

Sincerely, Mrs. Agnes Ruhlig, Publicity Chairman.

◆

## TOLEDO LADIES HOLD INSTALLATION PARTY

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 2 of Carpenters' Local 1138, Toledo, Ohio, on their last meeting night, July 14, held a supper for members and their families preceding their regular meeting and installation of officers. We had a nice attendance and a very enjoyable evening. Past President, Ruby Semoff, installed the following officers: President, Celia Walker; Vice-President, Elsie Iler; Recording Secretary, Bernice McDaniel; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Bertha Lietz; Conductress, Jennie Groff; Warden, Marguerite Flory; Trustees, Pearl Alender, Jennie Groff and Gertrude Suter.

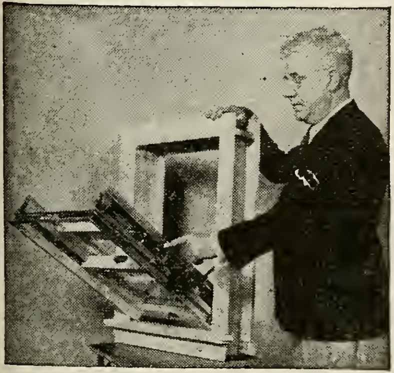
Our meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 P.M. at Carpenters' Hall, 628 N. Erie St.

Bernice McDaniel, Recording Secretary.

◆

## BROTHERHOOD MEMBER INVENTS NEW TYPE WINDOW

Brother George H. Slook, for the past eight years president of Local No. 432 of Atlantic City, has invented a new type of window that is not only cheaper to build but also easier to repair. With this new patented frame and sash the outside of the window glass may be washed from the inside. Each sash works up and down on two weights held by a bronze tape or cable (being pointed to in the picture by Brother Slook). Weights can be replaced in a matter of minutes without removing the stop or trim, and Brother Slook claims his new window to be both airtight and watertight. He further claims that his new type sash will not stick after painting.



Brother Slook's new window is stirring up considerable interest in building circles throughout the nation.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

### LESSON 240

By H. H. Siegele

The Steel Square.—Everybody knows what a steel square is; that is, he knows that it has a large arm and a smaller one branching off from it at a right angle. The large arm is 2 inches wide and 24 inches long, while the smaller arm is only 1½ inches wide and 16 inches long. The large arm is called the body, and the small one is called the tongue. The intersection of the outside edges of the two arms is called the heel. The face side of a steel square is the side on which the manufacturer's name is stamped. The side opposite to the face side is called the back. The square shown by Fig. 1 has the face side up. In other words, if the body of the square is held in the left hand and the tongue in the right, keeping the square approximately on a level and the heel from you, the face side of the square will be up.

Roof Framing Table.—I have never used the roof framing table on the square for any practical purpose, but I will explain it. The student should obtain a square that has the table on it, as shown by Fig. 2, and lay it before him. He will find to the left on the body, the top line, these words: "Length of main rafters per foot run," just as shown by the drawing. Right under the edge figure 18 he will find 21.63, which means that the length of the main, or common rafter, per foot run and 18 inches rise, is 21.63 inches long. To find the length of the rafter, multiply 21.63 by the number of feet in the run of the roof.

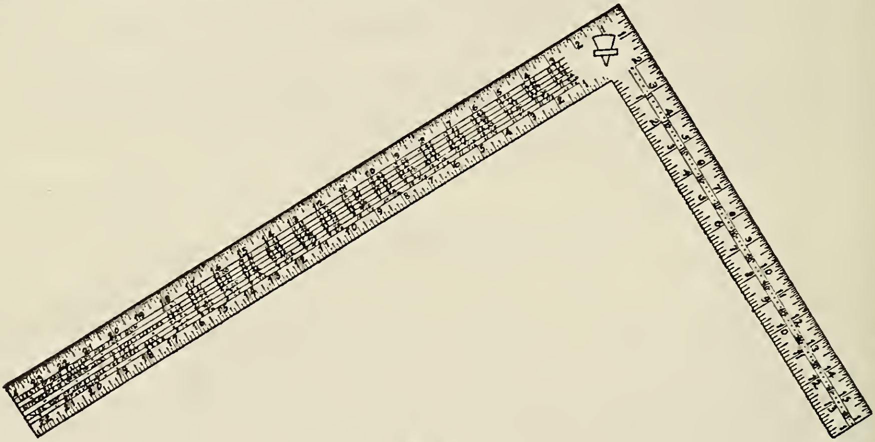
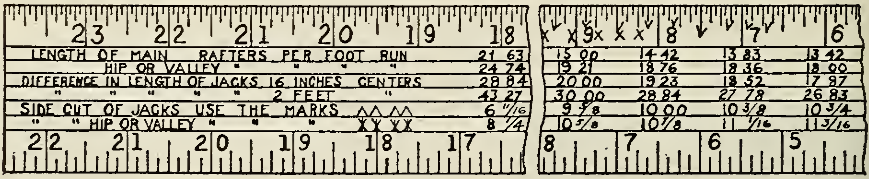


Fig. 1



| | 18 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LENGTH OF MAIN RAFTERS PER FOOT RUN | 21 63 | 15 00 | 14 42 | 13 83 | 13 42 |
| HIP OR VALLEY " " " " | 24 74 | 19 21 | 18 76 | 18 36 | 18 00 |
| DIFFERENCE IN LENGTH OF JACKS 16 INCHES CENTERS | 28 84 | 20 00 | 19 23 | 18 52 | 17 97 |
| " " " " " 2 FEET " | 43 27 | 30 00 | 28 84 | 27 78 | 26 83 |
| SIDE CUT OF JACKS USE THE MARKS ΛΛ ΛΛ | 6 11/16 | 9 5/8 | 10 00 | 10 3/8 | 10 3/4 |
| " " HIP OR VALLEY " " " XX XX | 8 1/4 | 10 5/8 | 10 7/8 | 11 1/16 | 11 3/16 |

Fig. 2

Diagonal Scale.—Fig. 3 is a drawing of the diagonal scale, which is used to measure hundredths of an inch with a compass. The compass shown has the points set at a and a. Each space in the diagonal scale from left to right counts 10 one-hundredths of an inch.

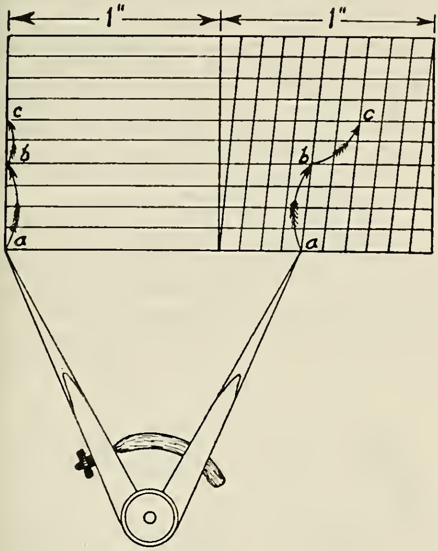


Fig. 3

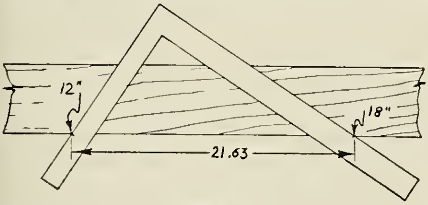


Fig. 4

The distance then between the points of the compass, as shown, would be one whole inch plus four spaces of the diagonal scale, or 1.40 inches. If the compass were set four spaces up, as between b and b, the distance would be 1.44 inches since each space up adds one one-hundredth of an inch to the distance. In other words, the distance between a and a is 1.40 inches, but the four spaces up add .04 inch to it, making the distance between b and b 1.44 inches. If the compass were set to points c and c, the distance would be 1.66 inches. The student should use a compass and practice with it on measuring different distances to the hundredth part of an inch.

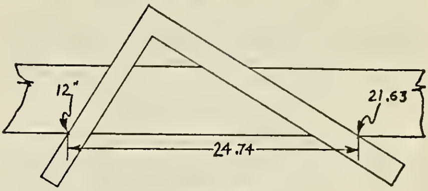


Fig. 5

Application of the Square.—Fig. 4 shows the square applied to a timber, using 12 on the tongue and 18 on the body, to obtain the length of the rafter per foot run, which is 21.63 inches, just as the table gives it.

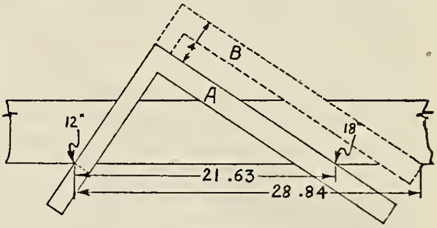


Fig. 6

Hips and Valleys.—The second line of the table gives the lengths of hips and valleys per foot run of the common rafter. (The run for hips and valleys per foot run of the common rafter is 17 inches, minus—the exact figure being 16.97 inches.) Under the edge figure 18, the second line, will be found 24.74, or the length in inches of a hip or

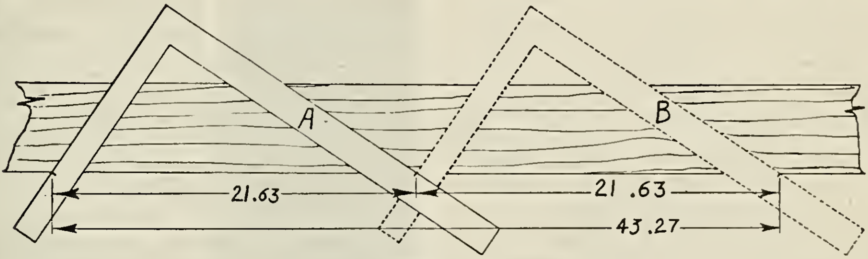


Fig. 7

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valley rafter per foot run of the common rafter. Fig. 5 shows the square applied to a timber using 12 on the tongue and the length of the common rafter per foot run, or 21.63 inches, on the body of the square. The diagonal distance, as shown, is 24.74 inches, or the length of hips or valleys per foot run of the common rafter, the same as shown by the table.

Difference in Lengths of Jacks.—The third line of the table gives the difference in the lengths of jacks spaced 16 inches on center, or 28.84 inches. Fig. 6 shows the square applied to a timber showing how that figure is obtained. If the rafters were spaced 12 inches on center, the difference in the lengths of the jacks would be 21.63 inches, or the length of the common rafter per foot run, as shown by the square marked A. But the space is 16 inches, which is 4 inches more than 12, as shown by the square marked B. Four inches is one-third of 12, so by adding one-third of 21.63 inches to itself, the result will be the difference in the lengths of the jacks, or 28.84 inches, the same as the diagonal distance shown by the square in position B.

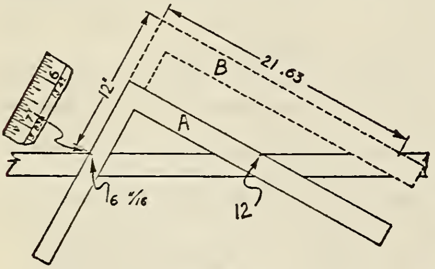

Fig. 8

Jacks Spaced Two Feet.—The fourth line of the table gives the difference in the lengths of jacks, if spaced 2 feet on center, or 43.27 inches. Fig. 7 shows how this figure was obtained. Each of the two squares, A and B, gives the difference in the lengths of jacks if spaced 12 inches, or 21.63 inches. Then if they are spaced 2 feet, the difference in the lengths of jacks would be just twice 21.63 inches, or 43.27 inches, as shown by the diagram.

Edge Bevel for Jacks.—The fifth line of the table gives the figure to be used with 12, in order to get the edge bevel for the side cut of jacks, or 6 11/16. How the square is applied is shown by Fig. 8 (square marked A). To the left one of the two-way arrows points to the V-shaped mark that indicates the point to be used with 12. The enlarged part is a reproduction from Fig. 2, where to the right the edge figure 6 is shown. The square marked B shows how one foot run and the length of the rafter per foot run will give the same bevel.

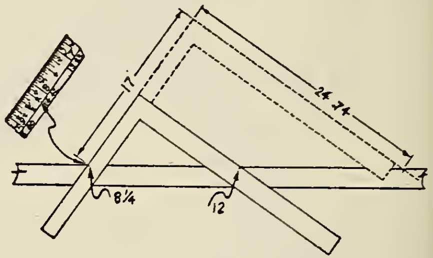

Fig. 9

Edge Bevel for Hips and Valleys.—The sixth line of the table gives the figure to be used with 12 to obtain the edge bevel for the side cut of hips and

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valleys, or 8¼. One of the two-way arrows (Fig. 9) shows the X that indicates the point to be taken. The enlarged part with the edge figures 7, 8, 9 on it is reproduced from the part to the right of Fig. 2,—compare the two. The square shown by dotted lines, shows how 17 (the diagonal distance of 12 and 12) and the length of the hip or valley per foot run of the common rafter, will give the same bevel.

◆

## WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

An apprentice wants to know how to get the difference in the lengths of gable studding, when the run and the rise of the roof are known.

As a rule the apprentice carpenter makes this problem harder than it really is—in fact, it is simple. Let's put it in simple terms: The roof, say, has a 12 and 8 pitch; that is, 12 inches run and 8 inches rise. Now if the studding were spaced 12 inches on center, the difference in the lengths of the gable studding would be 8 inches. And if the studding were spaced 24 inches on center, then the difference in the lengths of the studding would be twice 8, or 16 inches. But in case the studding are spaced 16 inches on center, because 16 is one-third less than 24, the difference in the lengths of the studding would be one-third less than for the 24-inch spacing, or 10⅔ inches.

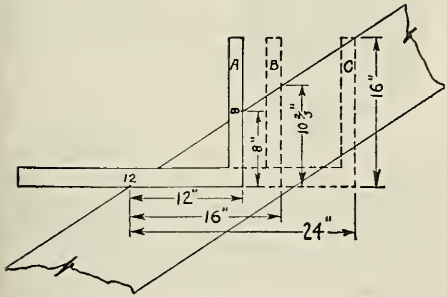

Fig. 1

The accompanying illustration shows how what has just been explained, can be gotten by means of the steel square. The square in position A, shows a 12-inch run and an 8-inch rise—the rise is the difference in the lengths of gable studding spaced 12 inches on center. Position B shows the tongue of the square by dotted lines, giving the difference in the lengths of the studding for a 16-inch spacing, or 10⅔ inches, while position C gives the difference in the lengths of the studding for a 24-inch spacing, or 16 inches. The student should apply the square to a board as shown, and think through and compare the two explanations given here.

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| To a Ft. Rise | Pitch | Common | Rafter Cut Common | Plumb cut on steel square | Level cut on steel square | Hip. or Valley | Rafter Cut Hip. or Valley | Plumb cut on steel square | Level cut on steel square | Side Cut Hip or Valley | On blade · Side cut on square |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4" | 1/6 | 1.0541 | 4" | | 12" | 1.4529 | 4" | | 17" | 11 10/16" | 12" |
| 5" | 3/24 | 1.0833 | 5" | | 12" | 1.4742 | 3" | | 17" | 11 1/2" | 12" |
| 6" | 1/4 | 1.1180 | 6" | | 12" | 1.5000 | 6" | | 17" | 11 5/16" | 12" |
| 7" | 7/24 | 1.1577 | 7" | | 12" | 1.5279 | 7" | | 17" | 11 1/8" | 12" |
| 8" | 1/5 | 1.2017 | 8" | | 12" | 1.5634 | 8" | | 17" | 10 7/8" | 12" |
| 9" | 9/24 | 1.2500 | 9" | | 12" | 1.6007 | 9" | | 17" | 10 1/2" | 12" |
| 10" | 5/12 | 1.3017 | 10" | | 12" | 1.6414 | 10" | | 17" | 10 3/8" | 12" |
| 11" | 11/24 | 1.3565 | 11" | | 12" | 1.6852 | 11" | | 17" | 10 1/16" | 12" |
| 12" | 1/2 | 1.4142 | 12" | | 12" | 1.7320 | 12" | | 17" | 9 7/8" | 12" |
| 14" | 7/12 | 1.5368 | 14" | | 12" | 1.8333 | 7" | | 8½" | 9 3/8" | 12" |
| 16" | 2/3 | 1.6667 | 16" | | 12" | 1.9438 | 6" | | 8½" | 8 3/4" | 12" |
| 18" | 3/4 | 1.8028 | 18" | | 12" | 2.0615 | 6" | | 8½" | 8 1/4" | 12" |

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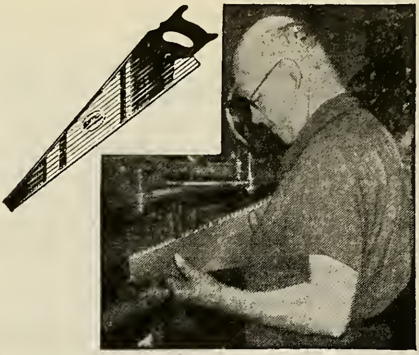

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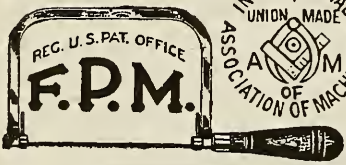

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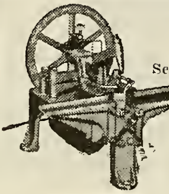

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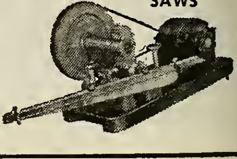

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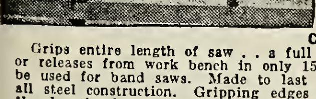

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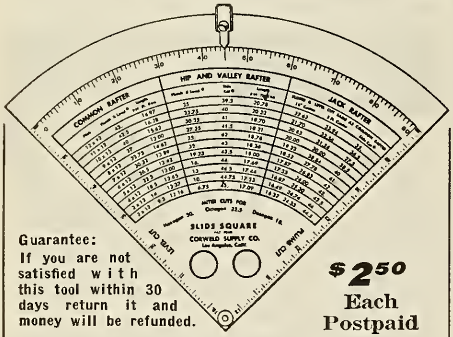

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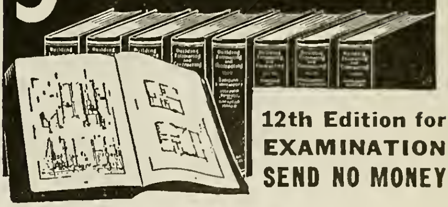

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Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

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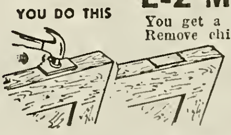
## HANG THAT DOOR THE PROFESSIONAL WAY!

## E-Z Mark Butt Gauge



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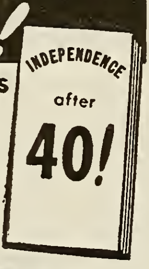
This FREE BOOK shows How to Win It



"INDEPENDENCE AFTER 40" is a book giving you a proven, practical way to make $20 to $30 a week in spare time—sharpening saws with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Start at home in basement or garage—you can turn out perfect cutting saws right away—no experience needed.

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**TAMBLYN SYSTEM**
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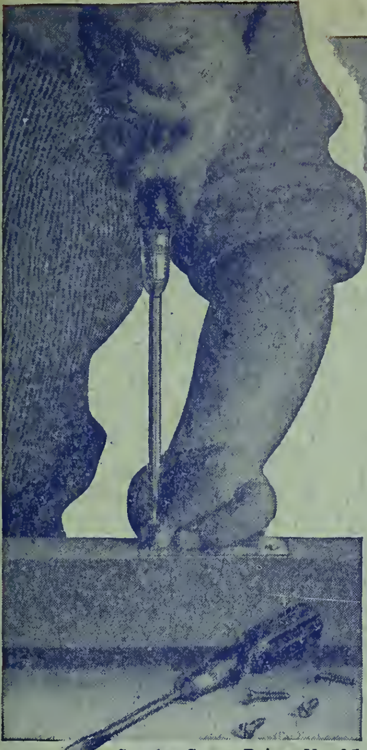

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HAVE YOU MET No. 25?

● If you have ever tried a Stanley No. 25 Screw Driver, you'll know the one we mean. It's the kind of a screw driver you reach for first – the sturdy, hand-fitting tool that does so many kinds of screw driving jobs quickly, securely, the way you want them done.

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**WITH A** MODEL 60 *MallSaw* REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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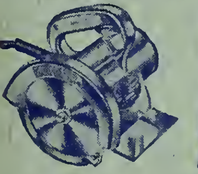

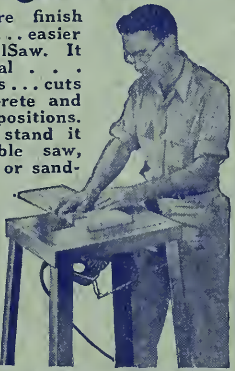

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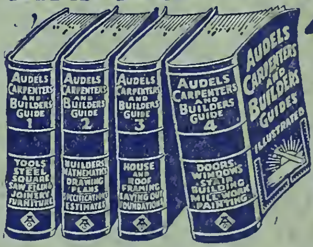

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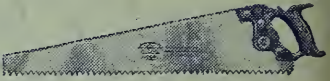
Mirror polish blade. "Perfection" handle prevents wrist strain. Taper ground 5 gauges for easy clearance. Ship point.



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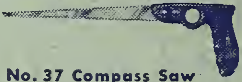

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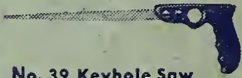

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# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

*Official Publication of the*
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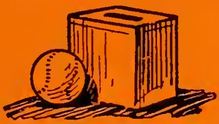
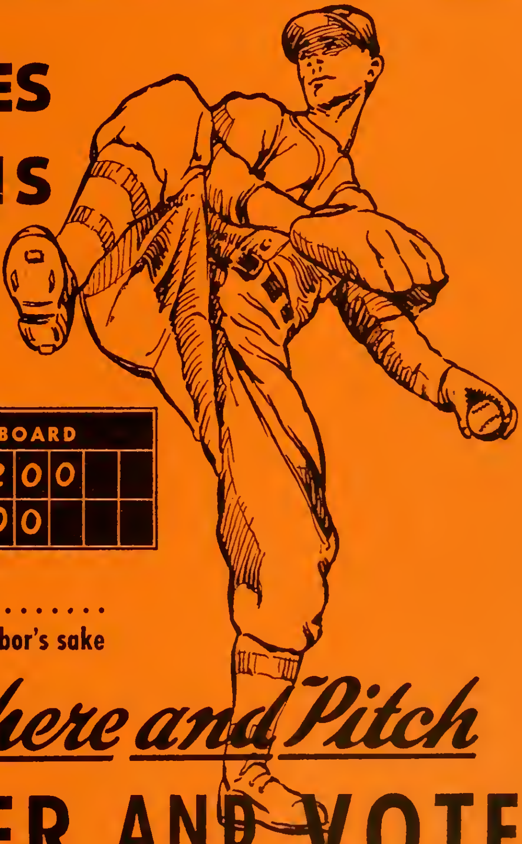
OCTOBER, 1948

# YOU'VE GOT TO PITCH

*To win*
**BALL GAMES**
*or*
**ELECTIONS**





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It's the Last of the Ninth . . . . . . . . .
For your own sake • For Labor's sake

## *Get in there and Pitch*

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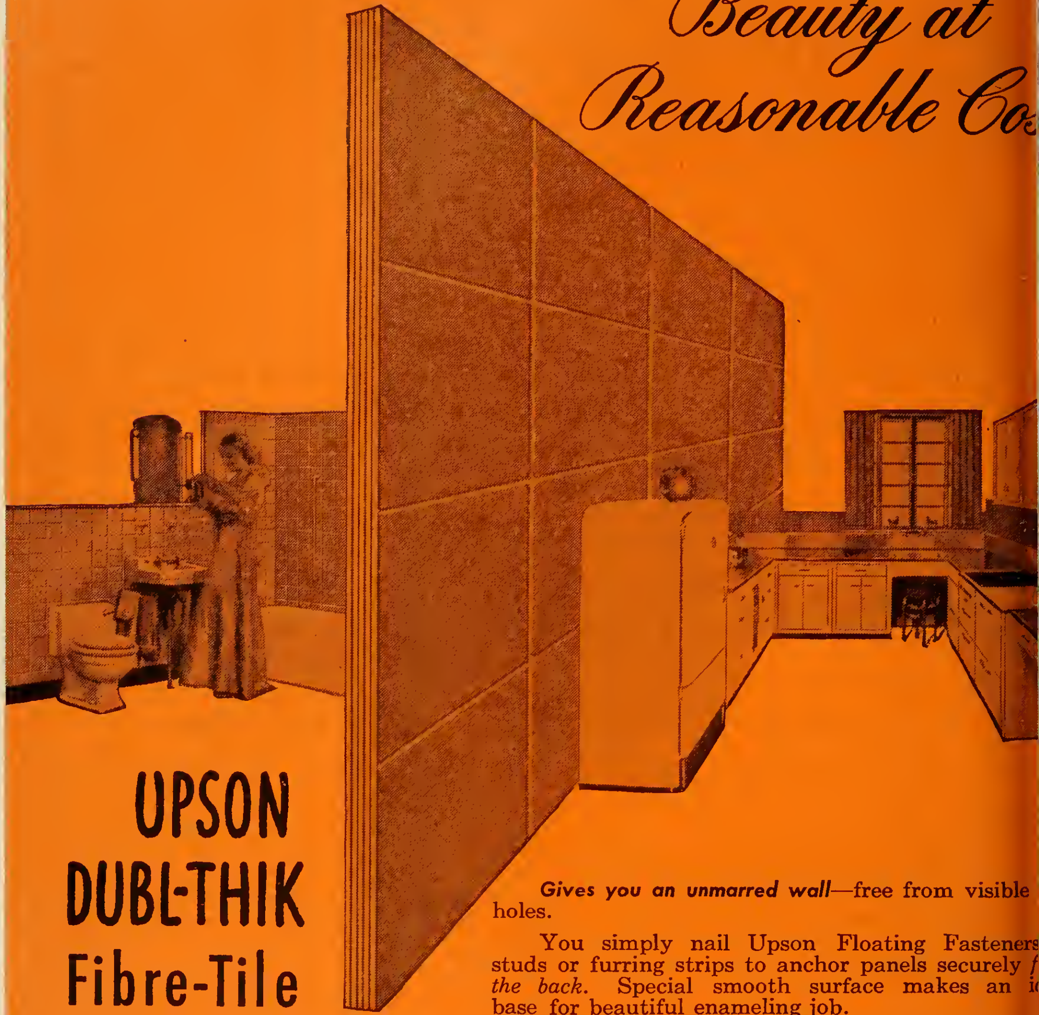

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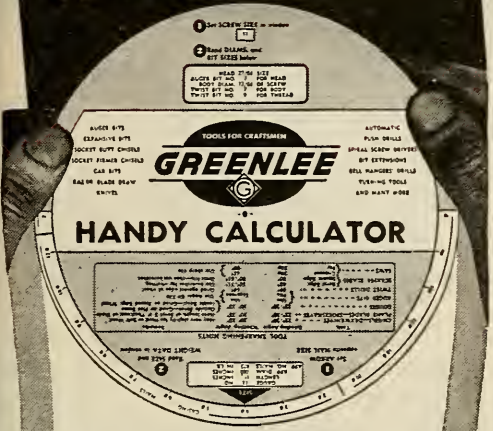

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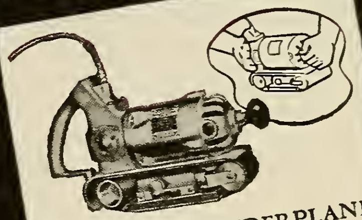

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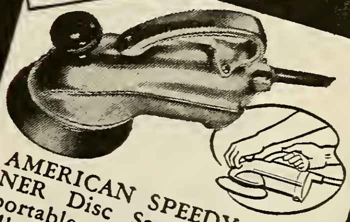

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1948

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

## — Contents —

### Overtime-On-Overtime - - - - - - 7

When the Supreme Court last June handed down its decision in the famous "overtime-on-overtime" case considerable interest developed among both employers and unions, A large number of Local Unions have written the General Office asking how the decision is going to affect them. In response to these inquiries the legal department of the Brotherhood has prepared a detailed analysis of the ruling.

### Chicago D. C. Honors Frank Duffy - - - 10

With the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and the Officers and Board Members of the United Brotherhood present, the Chicago District Council pays tribute to Brother Frank Duffy who on July 31st stepped down as General Secretary of the Brotherhood after 47 years of loyal and faithful service.

### It's Now or Never - - - - - - 13

Because millions of working people failed to go to the polls in 1946, a rabidly reactionary Congress assumed power. In the 24 months since then, American workers have paid dearly for their neglect. Price increases alone have gouged the nation's pay envelopes of some fifty billion dollars. On November 2nd, the workers will have a chance to rectify their mistake of 1946. If they take advantage of the opportunity, better days are ahead; but if they let the election go by default once more the future will look gloomy indeed.

★ ★ ★

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# CARPENTERS

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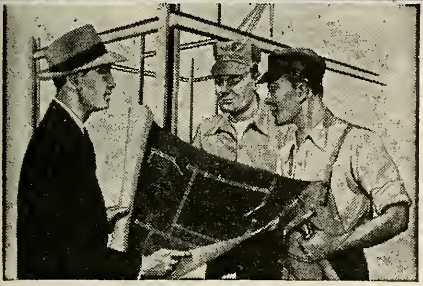

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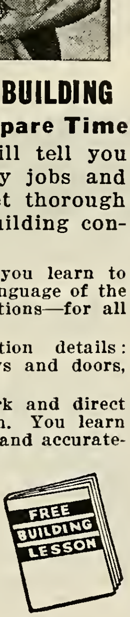

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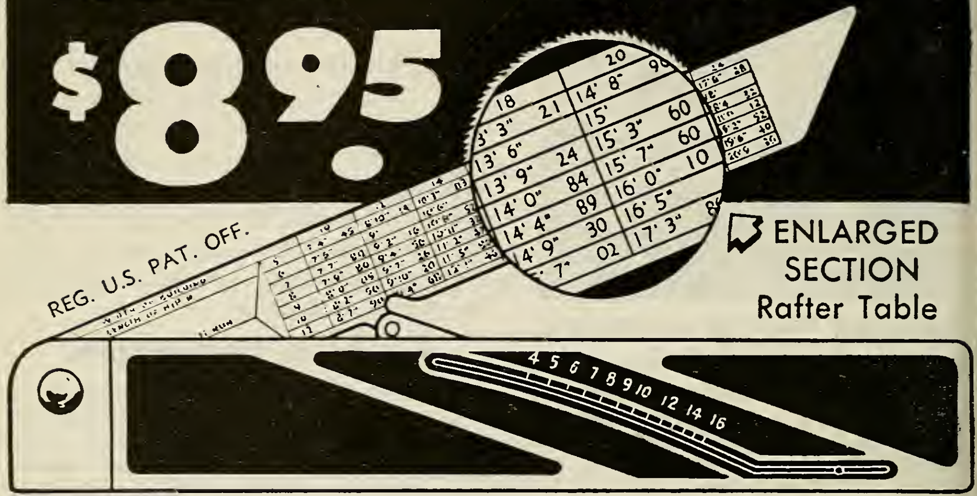

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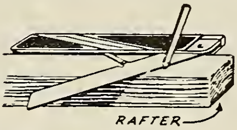

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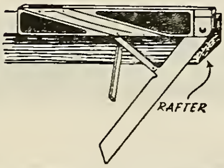

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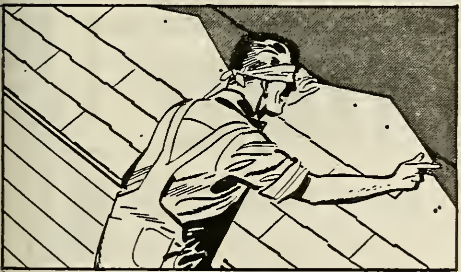

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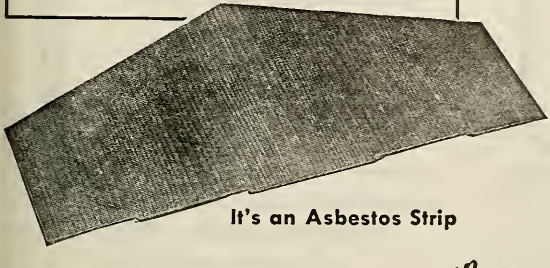

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# THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

## The "Overtime-on Overtime" Case

*Editor's note*: When the United States Supreme Court early in June handed down its decision in the "overtime-on-overtime" case, considerable interest was aroused among both employers and unions. A number of Local Unions have written the General Office regarding the decision and its possible effect on existing agreements. To clarify the situation, the Brotherhood legal department has prepared the following analysis of the court decision. From this analysis it is clear that the decision will affect very few Brotherhood agreements since the case itself revolved largely around a forty-four hour week and certain complicated premium pay arrangements which are exclusive to the longshoring industry.

★ ★

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States on June 7, 1948, decided two cases brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage-Hour Law) by certain employees of the Bay Ridge Operating Company and Huron-Stevedoring Corporation to recover overtime payments allegedly due them under Section 7 (a) of the Act. The two cases have become popularly known as the "Bay Ridge Case" or the "Overtime-on-Overtime" Case.

Both cases involved the interpretation of the overtime pay provisions contained in the collective bargaining contract between the companies and the International Longshoremens' Association.

The significant clauses in the agreement provided:

(a) Hourly rates for work performed from 8:00 a.m. to noon, and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday; 8:00 a.m. to noon Saturday.

(b) Overtime rates for all other hours in the workweek.

(c) Overtime rates for work on Sundays and holidays.

(d) A basic working day of eight hours; a basic working week of forty-four hours.

The so-called overtime rates were one and one-half times the contract rate for specified work tasks, and not quite that amount for other work tasks. There was no provision for overtime premium for work in excess of ***forty hours*** a week as required by Section 7(a) of the Wage-Hour Law.

That section provides: "No employer shall, except as otherwise provided in this section, employ any of his employees who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce ... (3) For a workweek longer than forty hours . . . unless such employee receives compensation for his employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed."

The significant words in the foregoing are "regular rate at which he is employed." The term "regular rate" is not defined in the Law. The problem confronting one Court was; (1) to determine whether rates specified in the agreement are the "regular rates," (2) whether premium payments are true overtime pay or merely part of the "regular rate."

Although the Union had negotiated the contract as the collective bargaining agent for the employees of the two companies, certain employees sued to recover their overtime on the theory that contract overtime rates were not true overtime rates, but merely premium payments for undesirable hours of work; that as such, the premium payments must be included in the "regular rate" on which overtime is based, and should not be used to offset true overtime due under the Wage-Hour Law.

The companies maintained that the overtime pay specified in the agreement should be applied against overtime due under the law and not treated as premium payments to be included in the "regular rate."

The Supreme Court adopted the employees' theory, and sent the case back to the District Court for determination of the additional amounts due the employees.

In deciding the cases, the Court held that:

(1) Agreements reached or administered through collective bargaining procedure could not be considered any more persuasive than an individual employment contract in defining the so-called "regular rate of pay" on which statutory overtime is based.

(2) The so-called "overtime rates" for all work performed outside of the straight time hours set forth in the agreement should not be applied to overtime pay required by the Wage-Hour Law, but on the contrary, must be included in the "regular rate of pay," on which lawful overtime is based.

(3) Overtime payments represent "any additional sum received by an employee because of previously having worked a specified number of hours in a workday or workweek." Such overtime payments are not required to be included in the "regular rate of pay," and may be applied against overtime due under the Wage-Hour Law.

(4) The rule for determining the "regular rate of pay" (where there are no overtime premiums) is "to divide the wages actually paid by the hours actually worked in any workweek, and adjudge additional payment to each individual on that basis for time in excess of forty hours worked for a single employer."—"Wages divided by hours equals rate."

(5) A higher rate paid on a job or shift differential or for Sunday or holiday work is not a true overtime premium.

The Wage-Hour administrator issued an interpretive bulletin on August 6, 1948, advising that enforcement of the overtime requirement of the Wage-Hour Law in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in these cases will begin September 15, 1948.

Although the decision of the Supreme Court was based on an interpretation of the collective bargaining agreement covering the work of longshoremen, certain general principles announced by the Court may be applicable to collective bargaining agreements covering members of the Brotherhood.

Therefore, in the light of the Supreme Court decision and the Administrator's interpretation, the following general principle will apply to all overtime pay provisions of collective bargaining contracts.

A. An employee's "regular rate of pay" includes premium payments for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, or at night *as such;* and which are made without regard to the number of hours or days previously worked by the employee in the day or workweek. Such premium payments may ***not be applied*** against the overtime due under the Wage-Hour Law for work in excess of forty hours in the workweek.

B. If, however, the premium payments referred to above are based upon employees having previously worked a specified number of hours or days according to a bona fide standard, such premium payments will be considered as overtime payments required under the Law, and need not be included in the *regular rate.*

For example: Overtime paid for the sixth and seventh days worked in the work week will be considered true overtime premiums when paid because of such work.

C. Payments for additional holidays or occasional absence due to vacations or illnesses are not covered by the decision. Such payments may be excluded from the computation of an employee's regular rate and cannot be credited toward the overtime compensation due him under Section 7-(a) of the Law.

For the purpose of determining whether payments to an employee are brought about as a result of A or B above, the administrator announces that the terms of the contract containing overtime pay provisions and the actual practice of the parties to the contract will be considered.

The American Federation of Labor in a bulletin dated July 23, 1948, on this subject contains in part the following:

> "Only in a relatively few cases will the Supreme Court decision effect existing overtime practices. Most collective bargaining contracts with clauses concerning premium pay for Saturday, Sunday, or holiday work will not have to be modified if the parties wish to continue existing practices... Our unions act cautiously in whatever steps they may contemplate taking as a result of this Supreme Court decision. It would seem particularly wise to avoid taking the matter before the Courts, and to work out instead where necessary whatever collective bargaining arrangements seem desirable."

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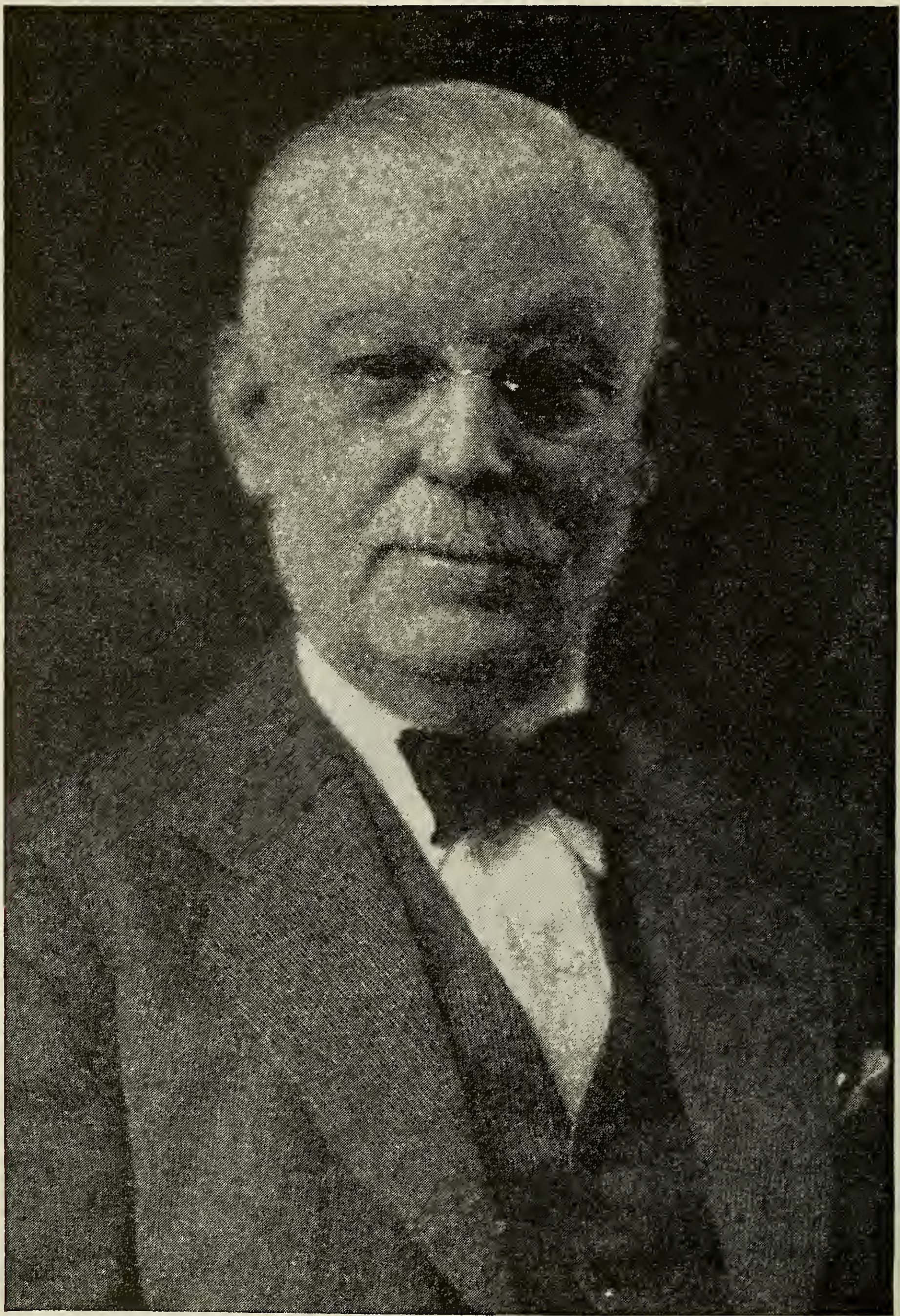
**The Right to**
**VOTE**
**Is Your**
*Priceless*
*Heritage*
**Don't Fail to Use It**

# A Grand Old Warrior Hangs Up The Gloves



# The Chicago District Council Honors Brother Frank Duffy

★ ★ ★

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING August 25, 1948, the Chicago Carpenters District Council gave a banquet in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, in honor of Brother Frank Duffy, who has served forty-seven years as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Special guests were the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Officers and members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America then in session in the Drake Hotel.

The officers and delegates of the Chicago District Council were also present. Every Local Union in the City was represented. It was a grand affair and one to be long remembered.

President Sexton of the District Council called General President Hutcheson to the chair to act as toastmaster. He spoke lovingly and kindly of his old side partner, co-officer and worker, Frank Duffy, and then announced the resignation of Brother Duffy as General Secretary of the Organization on July 31, 1948. He also announced that on his recommendation the General Executive Board unanimously appointed Brother Duffy as General Secretary Emeritus.

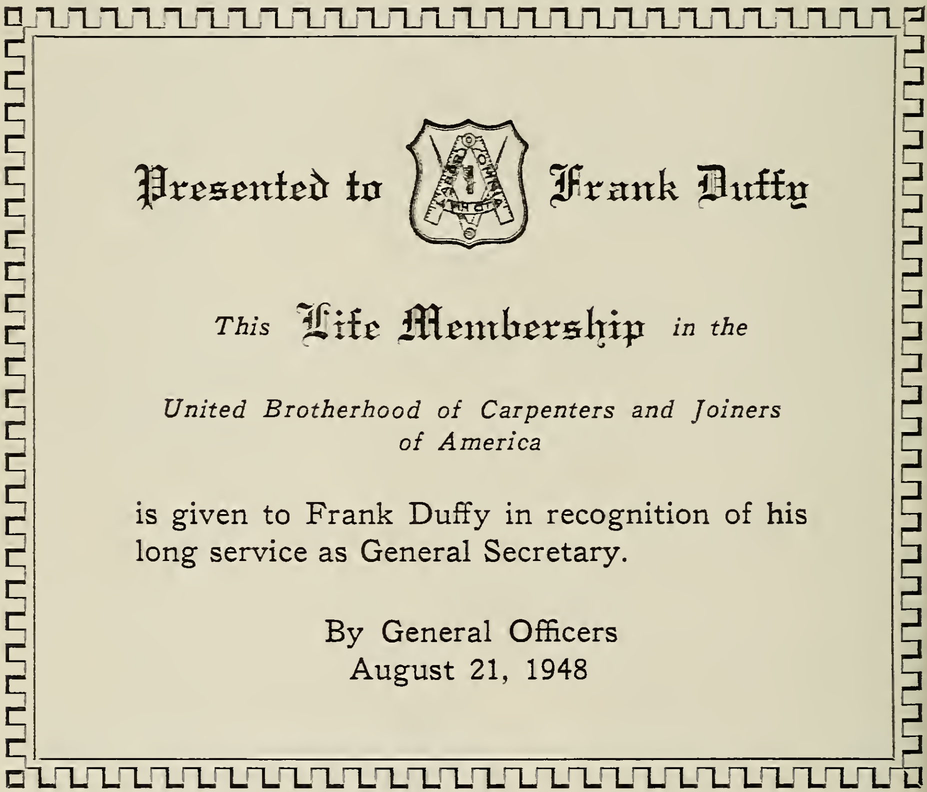
He then called upon President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who in a brilliant speech eulogized Brother Duffy for his years of service and activities in the Labor Movement.

Brother Duffy was then called upon. He reminded all present that the Brotherhood of Carpenters was organized in Chicago, Illinois, in 1881; that it grew and developed until it is now one of the largest labor unions in the world; that its organizer and founder, Peter J. McGuire, drafted the call for the first convention of the Federation to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 15, 1881; that Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of the Brotherhood proposed at the 1884 convention of the Federation held in Chicago, Illinois, that, "Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on and after May 1, 1886"; that the carpenters of Chicago put the 8 hour work day into effect on that date and have had it ever since; and that it was the only city on the North American Continent that could do so at that time.

He reminded them of many other incidents in the Labor Movement in its early days and concluded by saying that if the editor or assistant editor of the Chicago Federationist would call on him within the next few days he would give him a statement about Chicago and the Labor Movement worth publishing.

President Chas. Hanson of New York Carpenters District Council being present was selected to present to Brother Duffy a token of friendship, good will and kindness from the Chicago Carpenters. He did so in a fitting manner.

Brother Duffy got his greatest suprise when General President Hutcheson on behalf of the General Officers and members of the General Executive Board presented him with a life membership card in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America finished in gold. It reads as follows:



Presented to Frank Duffy

This Life Membership in the

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America*

is given to Frank Duffy in recognition of his long service as General Secretary.

By General Officers
August 21, 1948

In the almost half century he has served the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the American Federation of Labor, retiring General Secretary Duffy has earned the admiration and respect of all. There was scarcely a dry eye in the banquet hall when he finished his poignant address. On behalf of the officers and members of the United Brotherhood and all workers for whom he has labored so faithfully so long, The Carpenter takes this opportunity of wishing Brother Duffy good health and Godspeed.

# NOW OR NEVER

★

WITHIN A FEW WEEKS of the time these lines are read every adult American will have the opportunity to express himself at the ballot box and thereby determine what kind of a country he wants to live in. Than the opportunity of voting, there is no greater privilege available to any citizen. In the last 2,000 years millions of men have died to establish the right for all to vote. Even today thousands upon thousands of little people in Asia and Africa are still fighting and dying in an effort to establish this right for themselves and their children. Yet in the last election in 1946 millions of Americans failed to take the trouble to go to the polls. It seems hard to believe but it is a cold, hard, fact.

Of the millions who failed to vote last time, the large percentage was working people. And it has been the working people who have been paying a high penalty ever since. Inflation, high prices, the Taft-Hartley Act and all the other evils that plague us today came about because too many working people failed to vote. The business interests did not stay away from the polls. They were there in full strength. And they sent to Congress and the state legislatures men who were willing to do their bidding. Consequently the legislation enacted by the 80th Congress and many legislatures was not passed to help the working man. It was passed to give big business an opportunity to exploit the working people and the general public to the hilt. Every day you and I are paying the penalty at the grocery store, meat market or department store.

On November 2, there is going to be a new shuffle of the cards. We, the working people, are going to have another opportunity to correct our mistake of 1946. We can either go to the polls equipped to vote intelligently for men who represent the ideals and aims of the common people, or we can let the election go by default as we did in 1946. If we do the former, we can look forward to a better era with more security and greater real prosperity for all. If we do the latter, all we can look forward to is a continuation of inflation, higher and higher prices and more and more anti-labor legislation aimed at tying the hands of unions so that wages as well as prices can be controlled from corporation offices. It is as simple as that.

In the kind of world we must build, our young people — all of them — must be able to look to the future with hope and confidence. Our middle aged people must be able to know the self-respect that comes from being a productive member of society, from knowing that we are pulling our own weight in the boat. And when old age overtakes us we should be independent as a matter of right, comfortable and secure in the knowledge not only that privation and want will never haunt us, but also happy in the knowledge that our children and our children's children face unlimited opportunity and undimmed hope. That is an aim and an ambition worth working and fighting for.

However, such a world can only be built through an educated and wide awake citizenry:—a citizenry in which every man and every woman is aware of the responsibility which rests on his or her shoulders. Are we equal to the challenge? Certainly in 1946 we were not. We allowed the forces of big business to dominate the polls. Because we did, profiteering and price gouging have cost the workers of America an estimated fifty billion dollars. That is the amount that price increases have taken out of our pockets since 1946. That is something like $360 for you and for each member of your family. If there are four in your family, price increases took something like $1,414 out of your weekly pay checks since 1946. Many workers who are crying over the $1,414 they have lost in the last two years through price increases are the very people who didn't bother going to the polls last time. If we allow the same thing to happen on November 2nd, the fault will all be ours again.

In this issue of the Carpenter the voting record of every Congressman and every Senator on many bills which were of vital interest to labor is published. In this record you as an individual can find out how your Congressman and your Senators voted on bills which profoundly affected you and your fellow workers. Study the records of the men you can vote for or against. That is the surest way of knowing whether they were for you and your fellow workers or against you. Then study the records of the men who are running against them. It may take a little time and it make take a little effort but that is the only effective way of getting the kind of facts you need to vote intelligently. Remember it cost the average family $1,414 during the past two years because too many workers failed to put forth this effort in 1946.

However, the legislatures of many states are as full of anti-labor representatives as Congress is. Bad states laws can be as detrimental to working people as bad federal laws. It is vital that men who appreciate and are in sympathy with labor's viewpoint be sent to state legislatures as well as to Congress.

The chips are now down. In the final analysis this is a matter in which each individual member will have to do his part. Neither the union nor any political party can do the job for him. He has to register himself. He has to study the records of the men running for office in order to be able to make an intelligent decision. And (most important of all) he must go to the polling place on November 2nd and actually cast his ballot.

How are you, Brother Member, going to stack up on this score?

---

To make it easy for you to make up your mind, herewith is published the voting record of all members of the 80th Congress on bills which had a vital bearing on your welfare. These bills are listed below, together with a description of what they proposed. A vote marked "F" stands for favorable; "U" stands for unfavorable; "N" stands for not recorded.

*Veto of Smith-Connally Act—To require cooling off period before strikes, etc. Favorable: No.*

*Lucas Amendment to Unemployment Bill to Return USES to States—General effect of returning control of United States Employment Service to States would be to lower standards and reduce service to labor. Favorable: No.*

*Dirksen Amendment Returning USES to States—same considerations as above (Lucas Amendment) apply. Favorable: No.*

*USES Bill as Amended—Provided for return of USES to States. Favorable: No.*

*Federal Mediation Act (Case Bill)—Organized boycotts prohibited, strikers deprived of re-employment rights under certain conditions, labor injunctions permitted under certain conditions, unions required to handle material made by employer whose employees have been certified by NLRB, unions to be suable for contract violations, etc. Favorable: No.*

*President's Labor Bill—To deal with rail strike to give President temporary wide powers to seize an industry in a national emergency and force strikers to go back to work. Favorable: No.*

*Ball Amendment to Case Bill—To bring secondary boycotts under anti-trust laws. Favorable: No.*

*Pepper Amendment to President's Labor Bill—To strike out all of section containing penalties against workers who failed to work for the government. Favorable: Yes.*

*Revercomb Amendment to President's Labor Bill—To prohibit injunctions against individuals who quit or failed to work. Favorable: Yes.*

*Smith Amendment to USES Bill—To take from Secretary of Labor authority to operate employment offices if no statewide system exists. This would further lower the standards of the Employment Service. Favorable: No.*

*Hoey Amendment on Railroad Retirement—To retain present coverage rather than extend coverage of the Act. Favorable: No.*

*Amendment to Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Act—Retained present coverage, but did liberalize benefits. Favorable: Yes.*

*Gwynne Bill—Portal to Portal pay bill to limit liability of employers under wage hour law. Favorable: No.*

*Taft Amendment to Taft-Hartley Bill—To permit suits for damage against unions engaging in jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts. Favorable: No.*

*Taft-Hartley Act—Explanation unnecessary. Favorable: No.*

| District | REPRESENTATIVES | Smith-Connally | Hobbs Bill | Dirksen Amendment | USES Bill | Case Bill | Pres. Labor Bill | Federal Med. Act | R. R. Ret. Act Amend. | Gwynne Bill | Hartley Bill | Taft-Hartley Bill | Overide T H Veto |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Andrews, George W. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Battle, Laurie C. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Boykin, Frank W. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Grant, George M. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | N | U |
| 4 | Hobbs, Sam (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Jarman, Pete (D) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Jones, Robert E. Jr. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
| 7 | Manasco, Carter (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | F | U | U |
| 5 | Rains, Albert (D) | N | N | U | U | U | U | F | N | U | F | U | U |
| | Sparkman, John J. (D) | N | U | F | F | U | U | F | F | N | N | N | N |
| | **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL | Harless, Richard F. (D) | U | U | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| AL | Murdock, John R. (D) | U | U | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| | **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Cravens, Fadjo (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Gathings, E. C. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | N | U | U | U |
| 7 | Harris, Oran (D) | U | N | U | U | F | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Hays, Brooks (D) | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | F | N | F | U | U |
| 2 | Mills, Wilbur D. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Norrell, W. F. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | U | U |
| 3 | Trimble, James W. (D) | N | U | F | F | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| | **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Allen, John J. Jr. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Andreson, Jack Z. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | N | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 18 | Bradley, Willis, W. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 11 | Bramblett, Ernest K. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 14 | Douglas, Helen Gahagan (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 10 | Elliott, Alfred J. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | N | U |
| 2 | Engle, Clair (D) | N | U | F | F | F | N | F | F | N | U | U | U |
| 23 | Fletcher, Chas. K. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Gearhart, Bertrand W. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | N | N | F | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Havenner, Franck R. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 20 | Hinshaw, Carl (R) | U | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 19 | Hollifield, Chet (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 16 | Jackson, Donald L. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Johnson, J. Leroy (R) | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 17 | King, Cecil R. (D) | N | F | F | N | U | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 1 | Lea, Clarence F. (D) | U | U | F | F | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 15 | McDonough, Gordon L. (R) | N | F | U | U | F | U | F | U | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Miller, George P. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 12 | Nixon, Richard M. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 22 | Phillips, John (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | Poulson, Norris (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | U | U |
| 21 | Sheppard, Harry R. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | N | F | N | F | F | F |
| 5 | Welch, Richard J. (R) | F | F | F | F | N | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| | **COLORADO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Carroll, John A. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| 3 | Chenoweth, J. Edgar (R) | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Hill, Wm. S. (R) | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U |
| 4 | Rockwell, Robt. F. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Foote, Ellsworth B. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Lodge, John Davis (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Miller, Wm. J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Patterson, James T. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
| AL | Sadlak, Antoni N. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Seely-Brown, Horace (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL | Boggs, J. Caleb (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Hendricks, Joe (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | N | U | N | U |
| 1 | Peterson, J. Hardin (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | F | U | U | N | U |
| 2 | Price, Emory H. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Rogers, Dwight L. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Sikes, Robert L. F. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Smathers, Geo. A. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | U | U |
| | **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Brown, Paul (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Camp, A. Sidney (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Cox, E. E. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Davis, James C. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Lanham, Henderson (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | F | F |
| 3 | Pace, Stephen (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Preston, Prince H. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Vinson, Carl (D) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Wheeler, W. M. (Don) (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Wood, John S. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | N | U | N | U | N | U | U |
| | **IDAHO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Goff, Abe McGregor (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Sanborn, John (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Allen, Leo E. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 17 | Arends, Leslie C. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 25 | Bishop, C. W. (R) | F | F | U | U | F | F | F | U | U | F | F | F |
| 3 | Busbey, Fred E. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 15 | Chiperfield, Robt. B. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | Church, Ralph E. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 24 | Clippinger, Roy (R) | N | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Dawson, William L. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 16 | Dirksen, Everett M. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Gordon, Thomas S. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 4 | Gorski, Martin (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 21 | Howell, Evan (R) | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 18 | Jenison, Edw. H. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 14 | Johnson, Anton J. (R) | U | U | N | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 19 | McMillen, Rolla C. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 12 | Mason, Noah M. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | O'Brien, Thoms J. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 22 | Price, Melvin (D) | N | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Reed, Chauncey W. (R) | F | U | U | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Sabath. Adolph J. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 20 | Simpson, Sid (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| AL | Stratton, Wm. G. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Twyman, Robt. J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
| 2 | Vail, Richard B. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 23 | Vursell, Charles W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| | **INDIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gillie, Geo. W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Grant, Robt. A. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Halleck, Charles A. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Harness, Forest A. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | N | U |
| 6 | Johnson, Noble J. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | N | N | F | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Landis, Gerald K. (R) | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Madden, Ray J. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 8 | Mitchell, E. A. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Wilson, Earl (R) | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| | **IOWA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Cunningham, Paul (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Dolliver, James I. (R) | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Gwynne, John W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Hoeven, Charles B. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Jensen, Ben F. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | LeCompte, Karl M. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Martin, Thomas E. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Talle, Henry O. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| | **KANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Cole, Albert M. (R) | N | U | N | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Hope, Clifford R. (R) | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Meyer, Herbert A. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Rees, Edw. H. (R) | U | N | U | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Scrivener, Errett P. (R) | N | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Smith, Wint (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | N | U |
| | **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Bates, Joe B. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 6 | Chapman, Virgil (D) | U | U | N | N | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Chelf, Frank L. (D) | N | U | F | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Gregory, Noble J. (D) | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Meade, W. Howes (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | U | U |
| 3 | Morton, Thurston B. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Spence, Brent (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| | **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Allen, A. Leonard (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Boggs, Hale (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | U | U |
| 4 | Brooks, Overton (D) | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Domengeaux, James (D) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | N | U | U | U |
| 1 | Hebert, F. Edward (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Larcade, Henry D. Jr. (D) | U | F | N | N | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Morrison, James H. (D) | U | U | F | N | F | N | N | N | N | N | N | F |
| 5 | Passman, Otto E. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **MAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Fellows, Frank (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Hale, Robert (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Smith, Margaret Chase (R) | F | U | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | U | U | U |
| | **MARYLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Beall, J. Glenn (R) | N | U | U | N | F | U | F | F | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Fallon, George H. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Meade, Hugh A. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Miller, Edward T. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Sasscer, Landsdale C. (D) | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| | **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Bates, George J. (R) | N | U | N | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Clason, Charles R. (R) | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Donohue, Harold D. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | F | F |
| 8 | Goodwin, Angier L. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | Herter, Christian A. (R) | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Heselton, John W. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 11 | Kennedy, John F. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| 7 | Lane, Thomas J. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 12 | McCormack, John W. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 14 | Martin, Joseph W. Jr. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | N | N | N |
| 3 | Philbin, Phillip J. (D) | N | F | U | U | F | N | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 5 | Rogers, Edith Nourse (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | Wigglesworth, Richard (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| | **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Bennett, John B. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | N |
| 6 | Blackney, Wm. W. (R) | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | Coffin, Howard A. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Crawford, Fred L. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 15 | Dingell, John D. (D) | F | F | N | N | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 17 | Dondero, George A. (R) | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Engel, Albert J. (R) | F | U | N | N | F | U | F | F | U | F | U | U |
| 4 | Hoffman, Clare E. (R) | U | U | U | U | F | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Jonkman, Bartel J. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 16 | Lesinski, John (D) | F | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 2 | Michener, Earl C. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Sadowski, George G. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 3 | Shafer, Paul W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Wolcott, Jesse P. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | Woodruff, Roy O. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 14 | Youngblood, Harold F. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Andersen, H. Carl (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Andresen, August H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Blatnik, John A. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| 4 | Devitt, Edw. J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |

| District | REPRESENTATIVES | Smith-Connally | Hobbs Bill | Dirksen Amendment | USES Bill | Case Bill | Pres. Labor Bill | Federal Med. Act | R. R. Ret. Act Amend. | Gwynne Bill | Hartley Bill | Taft-Hartley Bill | Overide T H Veto |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Hagen, Harold C. (D) | F | U | U | U | F | U | N | F | N | U | U | U |
| 5 | Judd, Walter H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Knutson, Harold (R) | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | U |
| 3 | MacKinnon, George (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | O'Hara, Joseph P. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
|  | **MISSISSIPPI** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Abernethy, Thomas G. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Colmer, Wm. M. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Rankin, John E. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Whitten, Jamie L. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Whittington, Wm. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Williams, John Bell (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Winstead, Arthur (D) | U | N | U | U | U | N | N | N | U | U | U | F |
|  | **MISSOURI** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Arnold, Wat (R) | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 11 | Bakewell, Claude L. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Banta, Parke M. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Bell, C. Jasper (D) | U | U | U | U | F | U | F | N | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Bennett, Marion T. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Cannon, Clarence (D) | U | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 3 | Cole, Wm. C. (R) | F | F | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | Karsten, Frank M. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| 12 | Ploeser, Walter C. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Reeves, Albert L. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Schwabe, Max (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Short, Dewey (R) | U | U | U | N | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
|  | **MONTANA** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | D'Ewart, Wesley A. (R) | N | U | U | U | F | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Mansfield, Mike (R) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | N | N | F | F | F |
|  | **NEBRASKA** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Buffett, Howard H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Curtis, Carl T. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Miller, A. L. (4) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Stefan, Karl (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
|  | **NEVADA** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AL | Russell, Chas. H. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
|  | **NEW HAMPSHIRE** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Cotton, Norris, (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Merrow, Chester E. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
|  | **NEW JERSEY** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Auchincloss, J. C. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Canfield, Gordon (R) | F | U | N | N | F | U | F | F | U | F | U | U |
| 6 | Case, Clifford P. (R) | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Eaton, Chas. A. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Hand, T. Millet (R) | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 14 | Hart, Edw. J. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 10 | Hartley, F. A. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 12 | Kean, Robt. W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Mathews, F. A. Jr. (R) | N | U | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | Norton, Mary T. (D) | F | N | F | N | N | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 11 | Sundstrom, Frank L. (R) | U | U | N | N | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Thomas, J. Parnell (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Towe, Harry L. (R) | U | U | U | N | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Wolverton, Chas. A. (R) | F | N | U | U | F | U | F | U | U | U | U | U |

### NEW MEXICO

| District | REPRESENTATIVES | Smith-Connally | Hobbs Bill | Dirksen Amendment | USES Bill | Case Bill | Pres. Labor Bill | Federal Med. Act | R. R. Ret. Act Amend. | Gwynne Bill | Hartley Bill | Taft-Hartley Bill | Overide T H Veto |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AL | Fernandez, A. M. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| AL | Lusk, Georgia L. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | N |

### NEW YORK

| District | REPRESENTATIVES | Smith-Connally | Hobbs Bill | Dirksen Amendment | USES Bill | Case Bill | Pres. Labor Bill | Federal Med. Act | R. R. Ret. Act Amend. | Gwynne Bill | Hartley Bill | Taft-Hartley Bill | Overide T H Veto |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | Andrews, Walter G. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 20 | Bloom, Sol (D) | F | F | N | N | N | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 16 | Ellsworth B. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 25 | Buckley, Chas. A. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 44 | Butler, John C. (R) | F | F | U | U | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 32 | Byrne, Wm. T. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 15 | Celler, Emmanuel (D) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 39 | Cole, W. Sterling (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 17 | Coudert, Fred R. Jr. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Delaney, John J. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 43 | Elsaesser, Edw. J. (R) | N | N | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | F | U | U |
| 35 | Fuller, Hadwen C. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | N | N |
| 28 | Gamble, Ralph A. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 27 | Gwinn, Ralph W. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 37 | Hall, Edwin Arthur (R) | U | U | U | U | F | U | F | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Hall, Leonard W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 11 | Heffernan, James J. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | N | N | F | F | F |
| 21 | Javits, Jacob K. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| 31 | Kearney, Bernard W. (R) | N | N | U | U | F | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 40 | Keating, Kenneth B. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Keogh, Eugene J. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 34 | Kilburn, Clarence E. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 19 | Klein, Arthur G. (G) | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 3 | Latham, Henry J. (R) | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 30 | Lefevre, Jay (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 23 | Lynch, Walter A. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | U | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 1 | Macy, W. Kingsland (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| 18 | Marcantonio, Vito (ALP) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 4 | McMahon, Gregory (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Nodar, Robert, Jr. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | O'Toole, Daniel L. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 8 | Pfeifer, Joseph L. (D) | N | N | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 26 | Potts, David (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 22 | Powell, Adams C. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | N |
| 45 | Reed, Daniel A. (R) | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 36 | Riehlman, R. Walter (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 12 | Rooney, John J. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | U | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 5 | Ross, Robt. Tripp (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 29 | St. George, Katharine (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | Somers, Andrew L. (D) | F | N | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | Taber, John (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 33 | Taylor, Dean P. (R) | U | N | N | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 41 | Wadsworth, James W. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | N | U |
| | **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Barden, Graham A. (D) | U | U | N | N | U | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Bonner, Herbert C. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | N | U | U | U |
| 11 | Bulwinkle, Alfred L. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Clark, J. Bayard (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Cooley, Harold D. (D) | U | U | N | N | U | N | F | U | U | F | U | U |
| 8 | Deane, C. B. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Doughton, Robert L. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Durham, Carl T. (D) | U | N | U | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Folger, John H. (D) | F | U | F | F | U | N | N | U | U | F | U | F |
| 10 | Jones, Hamilton C. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Kerr, John H. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 12 | Redden, Monroe M. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL | Lemke, William (R) | F | N | U | U | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| AL | Robertson, Chas. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| | **OHIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL | Bender, George H. (R) | N | N | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 22 | Bolton, Frances P. (R) | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 11 | Brehm, Walter E. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | F | U |
| 7 | Brown, Clarence J. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Burke, Raymond H. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 16 | Carson, Henderson H. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Clevenger, Cliff (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 21 | Crosser, Robert (D) | F | F | N | N | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 1 | Elston, Chas. H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U |
| 20 | Feighan, Michael A. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 15 | Griffiths, P. W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Hess, Wm. E. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U |
| 14 | Huber, Walter B. (D) | N | F | U | U | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 10 | Jenkins, Thomas A. (R) | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Jones, Robert F. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 19 | Kirwan, Michael J. (D) | N | F | U | U | F | N | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 18 | Lewis, Earl R. (R) | F | N | U | U | F | U | N | U | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | McCowen, Edward O. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 17 | McGregor, J. Harry (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Ramey, Homer A. (R) | F | F | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Smith, Frederick C. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | N | U | F | N | N |
| 12 | Vorys, John M. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | Weichel, Alvin F. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| | **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Albert, Carl (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
| 4 | Johnson, Glen D. (D) | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | N | F | F | F | F |
| 5 | Monroney, A. S. (D) | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | F | U | F | U | U |
| 6 | Morris, Tobey (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | F | F |
| 7 | Peden, Preston, E. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Rizley, Ross (R) | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Schwabe, George B. (R) | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Stigler, William G. (D) | N | U | F | F | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **OREGON** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Angell, Homer D. (R) | F | U | U | U | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 4 | Ellsworth, Harris (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Norblad, Walter (R) | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Stockman, Lowell (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U |
| | **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Buchanan, Frank (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F | F |
| 7 | Chadwick, E. Wallace (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 30 | Corbett, Robt. J. (R) | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 23 | Crow, Wm. J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 9 | Dague, Paul B. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 32 | Eberharter, Herman (D) | N | U | F | F | F | U | F | N | F | F | F | F |
| 12 | Fenton, Ivor D. (R) | F | U | U | U | F | U | N | F | U | F | U | U |
| 31 | Fulton, James G. (R) | N | F | U | U | N | U | F | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Gallagher, James (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | N | U |
| 19 | Gavin, Leon H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 14 | Gillette, Wilson D. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 25 | Graham,Louis E. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 21 | Gross, Chester H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 11 | Jenkins, Mitchell (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
| 28 | Kearns, Carroll D. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 27 | Kelley, Augustine B. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | N |
| 18 | Kunkel, John C. (R) | F | U | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Maloney, Franklin J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 16 | McConnell, S. K. Jr. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 29 | McDowell, John (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | McGarvey, Robt. N. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 24 | Morgan, Thomas B. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 13 | Muhlenberg, Frederick (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 15 | Rich, Robt. F. (R) | N | U | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Sarbacher, Geo. W. Jr. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | Scoblick, James P. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
| 3 | Scott, Hardie (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Scott, Hugh D. Jr. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| 17 | Simpson, Richard M. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 26 | Tibbott, Harve (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 22 | Van Zandt, James E. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 20 | Walter, Francis E. (D) | N | U | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| | **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Fogarty, John E. (D) | F | F | N | N | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 1 | Forand, Aime J. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| | **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Bryson, Joseph R. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Dorn, W. J. Bryan (D) | N | N | N | N | N | U | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | McMillan, John L. (D) | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Richards, James P. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Riley, John J. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Rivers, L. Mendel (D) | N | U | N | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| | **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Case, Francis (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| | Mundt, Karl E. (R) | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |

*(Continued on page 28)*

# Editorial

## Example Of How The Rich Get Richer

The smart boys in big business who do the buying and selling, the locating and consolidating of plants, have been enjoying the most prosperous period in corporation history in buying well-conditioned, wartime-built plants from the War Assets Adminstration.

Little criticism has been offered by the newspapers since the War Assets Administration in 1946 and 1947 ranked up among the top newspaper and magazine advertisers in the country, giving soap and cigaret manufacturers a good run for first place. As Al Smith said, "Nobody ever heard of anyone shooting Santa Claus," which may explain why the newspapers have closed their weather-eye to War Assets Administration transactions.

A recent news item announced the sale of a $2,500,000 steel forging plant at Cicero, Ill., by the War Assets Adminstration to the Kropp Forge Company for $775,000. The Kropp Company operated the plant during the war making forgings. There has been a shortage of forgings in all industries for the past two years and, as we understand it, a scramble for forging products, Yet this plant has remained in idleness. Guess what the Kropp Company is going to manufacture now—forgings. The chief customer will be the U. S. Government. It seems as though the Kropp Company waited until the Government was back in the market for war materials before it would offer to pay 33 1/3 cents on the dollar for the plant built by the Government and which the company had operated.

This is just another one of those deals the Government has engaged in from time to time through the War Assets Administration, as a government agency, in the sale and leasing of plants in which favoritism has played an important roll, which makes one wonder how the taxpayers bear the cost of the load without violent protest.—***U. M. Journal.***

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## We Can Lick The Lobbies

Last month two widely known columnists focused their attention on the horde of lobbyists and public relations "experts" who infest Washington like a swarm of locusts. What these two gentlemen disclosed is not pleasant, nor does it hold forth very much hope for the future of democracy or the American way of life.

The two columnists in question, Bob Ruark and Lowell Mellett, pulled no punches in expressing their disapproval of the hacks who like the Hessians of old earn their living by fighting for whoever offers the biggest pay. Ruark is a Scripps-Howard columnist. In a blistering column he wrote:

"The public relations man is a fellow of many faces.

"I know a press agent who used to furnish bobby-soxers at so much a head and so much a shriek—extra if they tore your clothes—to visiting celebrities.

"I once saw a uniformed press agent falsify the evidence in an investigation of a three-star general and then graduate to fronting for 'Lucky' Luciano (readers will recognize 'Lucky' as one of America's most notorious gangsters).

"And it might give you a little pause to reflect that the rise of the Nazi party, as well as the present dangerous eminence of Russia, was part and package of an excellent publicity pitch."

Mellett is a free lance columnist of national repute. Last month he also blistered the mercenaries of the typewriter and microphone who sell their talents to the highest bidder. "Lobbying," said Mellett, "in a big league is not a part time occupation. The organization operates on an annual basis, and so do the members of its staff. Neither the organization nor the staff can be taken apart and put together again just to meet emergencies. The business is too intricate for that."

"The lobbyists whose hard work paid off so handsomely in the Eightieth Congress, will be engaged in the effort to insure an Eighty-first Congress equally receptive to their pressure." Mellett went on to point out a few of the best organized and financed lobbies in the nation's capital. Among them he mentioned the National Association of Manufacturers, the Real Estate Lobby, Dairy Interests' Lobby, the Home Builders' Lobby and the Doctors' Lobby. These lobbies pour out hundreds of thousands of dollars annually wining and dining important people and seeking to convert them to the kind of thinking which most benefits their clients.

As Mellett points out, these lobbies were tremendously successful with the 80th Congress. Big Business interests got practically everything they asked for; labor-shackling legislation, no decent housing bill, tax relief for the wealthy, and a host of other measures designed to benefit those on the inside. In view of this success, the lobbies will be working even harder on the new Congress.

To people who believe in democracy, the amount of pressure lobbyists have come to wield in Washington is frightening. The lobbies all have tremendous amounts of cash at their disposal and they spend it with a lavish hand in spots where it will do the most good. Against this sort of thing, the interests of the common people too often get sidetracked while the interests of the special privilege group get priority.

For labor to hope for the abolition of lobbies and pressure groups is a little too much to expect in the near future. They are too firmly entrenched and they control too much money. However, there is one way in which labor can counter the pressure groups; that is by votes. At election time it is votes, not dollars, that pay off. If we do not have the the money, we certainly do have the votes. We must use them to elect men to office who know our problems and are sympathetic to them; men who are above corruption. November 2nd is a good time to make a start in this direction.

## Ballots Provide The Only Real Answer

Off and on for the last two years, this publication has predicted that the Department of Labor was headed for the scrap heap. Last month this prediction received substantiation from "Labor", the fine weekly newspaper published by the Railroad Brotherhoods. From a usually reliable source, Labor learned that the Hoover Commission has been working on a proposal for the outright abolition of the Department of Labor. According to Labor's information, Commission experts are preparing a plan for wiping the Department off the books entirely and dividing up its functions among other government agencies.

To all who work for a living, this is an alarming development. The Department of Labor was instituted in 1914 after a long and bitter struggle by the labor movement. With the establishment of the Department, organized labor officially became a recognized part of the American economic system. Through the years the Department has served the working people of the nation—sometimes efficiently, sometimes badly, according to the administration in charge—but the need for the Department has never diminished.

When the 80th Congress went into office, the Department became an immediate target of the anti-labor forces. In the last two years the appropriations of the Department have been slashed to the bone. One by one the functions of the Department have been transferred to other agencies until adjournment of Congress this year found the Department merely a shell of its former self.

Back in June, 1947, the 80th Congress set up the "Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government". Its function is to make a study of all Federal agencies and recommend changes that might increase efficiency. The Commission is composed of twelve members; four named by the president, four named by the speaker of the House, and four named by the president of the Senate. Chairman of the Commission is ex-president Herbert Hoover, a House Speaker Martin nominee. The other members include two top Federal officials, two Senators, two Congressmen, an industrialist, and a university professor. The Commission started out with a $750,000 appropriation which was later upped to $2,000,000. An army of "experts" has been hired. Various "study projects" have been organized, each with a chairman, an advisory committee, and a staff. Recently the Congressional Record carried a list of these appointees. Although there were many corporation vice presidents, Wall Street financiers, and industrial engineers on the list, not a single name of a labor official was included therein. According to Labor, the various sub-committees are due to report to the main committee sometime this month.

If the Commission intends to recommend abolition of the Department of Labor as Labor predicts, the backers of the idea will find all organized labor solidly aligned against them. It is no secret why the Big Business interests want the Department of Labor knocked in the head. In recent years the Department has developed some very interesting information which unions have been able to use to good effect. Take, for example, the budget studies prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a branch of the Department of Labor. These budget studies show that even last year a worker had to earn from $3,100 to $3,500 to support a family of four on a very modest living standard. Since the study was made prices have increased by some twelve to fifteen per cent. The Big Business interests were very unhappy about these figures. Naturally they want no more of them. Consequently it is not difficult t imagine why abolition of the Department of Labor is one of their priority projects. By appropriations slashes, by personnel juggling schemes and various other subterfuges, the 80th Congress has harrassed and crippled the Department of Labor ever since it went into office. If the Big Business bloc in Congress is now plotting the complete destruction of the Department, it should not be surprising.

When the matter of the Department comes out in the open, organized labor will be ready to put up a fight. But the real solution lies in the ballot box. In 1946, labor neglected to go to the polls. As a result a reactionary and business-dominated majority got in. Labor has been paying the price ever since. Until a decent, fair-minded group which knows and understands the problems of working people is sent to Washington, not only the Department of Labor but also all other agencies and laws that are of benefit to organized workers will be in jeopardy.

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## The Opinion Is Not Exclusively Ours

This journal has long contended that the full effects of the Taft-Hartley Act will not be felt until economic conditions take a turn for the worse. With an election in the immediate offing and skilled labor still comparatively scarce, anti-labor employers are loathe to bear down too hard on organized labor. However, once the election is out of the way and jobs become scarcer, the vested interests will crack down, and crack down hard.

That we are not alone in this opinion was last month demonstrated by Maurice J. Tobin, recently-appointed Secretary of Labor. In a blistering statement, Tobin warned that the law bodes no good for organized workers. He bluntly stated that employers are holding off until an economic slump occurs before they apply the "full force" of the law.

"Let there come a depression and this law will be an entering wedge to break down the gains made by labor in the last sixteen years," Tobin declared.

Tobin further charged the law with handcuffing labor and bringing on endless litigation. Also he declared that the law was almost entirely responsbile for the major strikes now in effect.

"The law has given protection—but not to the workers," Tobin pointed out. "The protection has been given to the rugged individualists of the National Association of Manufacturers."

*(Continued from page 23)*

| District | REPRESENTATIVES | Smith-Connally | Hobbs Bill | Dirksen Amendment | USES Bill | Case Bill | Pres. Labor Bill | Federal Med. Act | R. R. Ret. Act Amend. | Gwynne Bill | Hartley Bill | Taft-Hartley Bill | Overide T. H Veto |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Cooper, Jere (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Courtney, Wirt (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | Davis, Clifford (D) | U | U | U | U | F | U | F | F | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Evins, Joe L. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Gore, Albert (D) | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U |
| 2 | Jennings, John Jr. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Kefauver, Estes (D) | U | N | F | F | F | U | F | N | U | F | F | F |
| 8 | Murray, Tom (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Phillips, Dayton (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | F | F |
| 6 | Priest, J. Percy (D) | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| | **TEXAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Beckworth, Lindley (D) | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 17 | Burleson, Omar (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Combs, J. M. (D) | N | N | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | N |
| 21 | Fisher, O. C. (D) | U | U | N | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 13 | Gossett, Ed. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | Johnson, Lyndon B. (D) | U | U | F | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 20 | Kilday, Paul J. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 12 | Lucas, Wingate (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 14 | Lyle, John E. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | U |
| 19 | Mahon, George H. (D) | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Patman, Wright (D) | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | N |
| 7 | Pickett, Tom (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | F | U | U |
| 11 | Poage, W. R. (D) | U | U | N | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 4 | Rayburn, Sam (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | F | F |
| 6 | Teague, Olin E. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Thomas, Albert (D) | U | U | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 15 | West, Milton H. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Wilson, J. Frank (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 18 | Worley, Eugene (D) | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | N | U | N | U | U |
| | **UTAH** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Dawson, Wm. A. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Granger, Walter K. | F | F | F | U | F | U | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| | **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL | Plumley, Chas. A. | N | U | U | N | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bland, Schuyler Otis (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | U |
| 9 | Flanagan, John W. (D) | F | U | F | F | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 3 | Gary, J. Vaughan (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Hardy, Porter, Jr. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Harrison, Burr P. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 8 | Smith, Howard W. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U |
| 5 | Stanley, Thomas B. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| | **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Holmes, Hal (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Horan, Walt (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | N | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Jackson, Henry M. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |

| District | REPRESENTATIVES | Smith-Connally | Hobbs Bill | Dirksen Amendment | USES Bill | Case Bill | Pres. Labor Bill | Federal Med. Act | R. R. Ret. Act Amend. | Gwynne Bill | Hartley Bill | Taft-Hartley Bill | Overide T H Veto |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jones, Homer R. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F |
| 6 | Tollefson, Thor C. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | F | F |
| | **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Ellis, Hubert S. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 6 | Hedrick, E. H. (D) | N | F | U | U | F | N | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| 5 | Kee, John (D) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 1 | Love, Francis J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Rohrbough, Edward G. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Snyder, Melvin C. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | U | U |
| | **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Brophy, John C. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| 8 | Byrnes, John W. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 2 | Davis, Glen R. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U |
| 9 | Hull, Merlin (R) | F | F | U | U | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 6 | Keefe, Frank B. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| 5 | Kersten, Chas. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U | U |
| 7 | Murray,Reid F. (R) | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| 10 | O'Konski, Alvin E. (R) | U | F | U | U | F | U | N | F | U | U | U | U |
| 1 | Smith, Lawrence H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| 3 | Stevenson, Wm. H. (R) | F | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| | **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL | Barrett, Frank A. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |

| SENATOR | Smith Connally | Lucas Amendment | Federal Med. Act. | Ball Amd't. to Case Bill | Pepper Amd't. to Case Bill | Revercomb Amd't. Case B. | Temp. Ind. Dsp. Settlement Act | Smith Amd't. USES Bill | Hoey Amd't. R. R. Ret. Act. | Taft Amd't. T. H. Act | Taft Bill Senate Ver. | Veto of T. H. Act |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hill, Lister (D) | U | F | F | F | U | U | U | F | U | F | F | F |
| Sparkman, John J. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | U | F |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hayden, Carl (D) | U | F | F | U | U | U | U | F | F | F | F | F |
| McFarland, Ernest W. (D) | F | F | F | F | U | U | U | N | F | F | F | F |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulbright, J. Wm. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| McClellan, John L. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Downey, Sheridan (D) | N | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | N | F | F | F |
| Knowland, Wm. F. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnson, Edwin C. (D) | N | F | F | F | U | U | U | F | F | U | F | F |
| Millikin, Eugene D. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | U | U |

| SENATOR | Smith Connally | Lucas Amendment | Federal Med. Act. | Ball Amd't. to Case Bill | Pepper Amd't. to Case Bill | Revercomb Amd't. Case B. | Temp. Ind. Dsp. Settlement Act | Smith Amd't. USES Bill | Hoey Amd't. R. R. Ret. Act. | Taft Amd't. T. H. Act. | Taft Bill Senate Ver. | Veto of T. H. Act. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baldwin, Raymond E. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| McMahon,, Brien (D) | N | F | F | F | U | U | U | F | F | F | F | F |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buck, C. Douglas (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | N | U | U | U |
| Williams, John J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland, Spessard L. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Pepper, Claude (D) | U | N | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| George, Walter F. (D) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| Russell, Richard B. (D) | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dworshak, Henry C. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Taylor, Glen H. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brooks, C. Wayland (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Lucas, Scott W. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | F |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capehart, Homer E. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | U | U |
| Jenner, Wm. E. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **IOWA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | U | U |
| Wilson, George A. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **KANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capper, Arthur (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Reed, Clyde M. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barkley, Alben W. (D) | N | F | F | F | U | U | U | F | F | F | F | F |
| Cooper, Jno. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellender, Allen J. (D) | N | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | F | U | U |
| **MAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brewster, Owen (R) | U | N | U | U | U | F | U | N | U | U | U | U |
| White, Wallace H. Jr. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **MARYLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O'Connor, Herbert R. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Tydings, Millard E. (D) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | N | U | U | U |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Saltonstall, Leverett (R) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | U | U |

| SENATOR | Smith Connally | Lucas Amendment | Federal Med. Act. | Ball Amd't. to Case Bill | Pepper Amd't. to Case Bill | Revercomb Amd't. Case B. | Temp. Ind. Dsp. Settlement Act | Smith Amd't. USES Bill | Hoey Amd't. R. R. Ret. Act. | Taft Amd't. T. H. Act. | Taft Bill Senate Ver. | Veto of T. H. Act. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferguson, Homer (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | F | U | U | U |
| Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | F | U | U | U |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ball, Joseph H. (R) | F | U | U | U | U | F | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| Thye, Edward J. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastland, James O. (D) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Donnell, Forrest C. (R) | N | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Kem, James P. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **MONTANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecton, Zales N. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Murray, James R. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butler, Hugh (R) | N | U | U | U | N | N | U | N | N | U | U | U |
| Wherry, Kenneth S. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **NEVADA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malone, Geo. W. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | F | F |
| McCarran, Pat (D) | F | U | F | F | U | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridges, Styles (R) | U | U | U | U | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Tobey, Charles W. (R) | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | N | N | U | U | U |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawkes, Albert W. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Smith, H. Alexander (R) | N | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chavez, Dennis (D) | U | F | N | N | N | N | N | U | N | F | F | F |
| Hatch, Carl A. (D) | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | F | U | U |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ives, Irving M. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Wagner, Robert F. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoey, Clyde R. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| Umstead, Wm. B. (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Langer, William (R) | F | U | F | F | N | N | N | N | F | F | F | F |
| Young, Milton R. (R) | N | U | U | U | N | N | N | N | F | U | U | U |
| **OHIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bricker, John W. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Taft, Robert A. (R) | U | U | U | U | F | F | F | U | U | U | U | U |

| SENATOR | Smith Connally | Lucas Amendment | Federal Med. Act. | Ball Amd't. to Case Bill | Pepper Amd't. to Case Bill | Revercomb Amd't. Case B. | Temp. Ind. Dsp. Settlement Act | Smith Amd't. USES Bill | Hoey Amd't. R. R. Ret. Act. | Taft Amd't. T. H. Act. | Taft Bill Senate Ver. | Veto of T. H. Act. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moore, E. H. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Thomas, Elmer (D) | U | U | F | N | U | U | U | F | U | F | F | F |
| **OREGON** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cordon, Guy (R) | N | U | U | U | U | F | F | N | F | U | U | U |
| Morse, Wayne (R) | N | U | U | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Martin, Edward (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Myers, Francis, J. (D) | N | F | F | F | U | F | U | F | F | F | F | F |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green, Theodore F. (D) | F | F | F | F | U | U | U | F | U | F | F | F |
| McGrath, J. Howard (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | F | F | F |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnston, Olin D. (D) | N | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | F | F | F |
| Maybank, Burnet R. (D) | U | N | U | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bushfield, Harlan J. (R) | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | N | N | U | U | U |
| Gurney, Chan (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McKellar, Kenneth (D) | U | U | U | N | U | U | U | F | F | U | U | U |
| Stewart, Tom (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | F | F | U | U | U |
| **TEXAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connally, Tom (D) | U | N | U | U | U | U | U | N | U | F | U | U |
| O'Daniel. W. Lee (D) | U | U | U | U | U | F | F | U | U | U | U | U |
| **UTAH** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas, Elbert D. (D) | F | U | F | F | N | N | N | F | F | F | F | F |
| Watkins, Arthur V. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aiken, George D. (R) | U | U | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | U | U |
| Flanders, Ralph E. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byrd, Harry F. (D) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | N | N | U | U | U |
| Robertson. A. Willis (D) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cain, Harry P. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Magnuson, Warren G. (D) | N | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | U | F | F | F |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kilgore, Harley M. (D) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| Revercomb, Chapman. (R) | U | N | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McCarthy, Joseph R. (R) | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | U | U | U |
| Wiley, Alexander (R) | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D) | U | N | F | U | U | U | U | F | F | F | F | F |
| Robertson, Edward V. (R) | U | U | U | U | U | F | U | U | U | U | U | U |

# Official Information

General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

## *Notice to Recording Secretaries*

*The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1948, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

◆

## *CONVENTION CALL*

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in Parlors A, B and C, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 a.m., Friday, November 12, 1948, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

◆

## *CONVENTION CALL*

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Forty-first Annual Convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Wednesday, November 10, 1948, at 10 a.m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall be completed.

# MINUTES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
August 21, 1948

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

May 21, 1948

Mt. Olive, Ill., L. U. 280.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1,75 per hour, effective May 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Concord, N. H., L. U. 538—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Davenport, Iowa., L. U. 726—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.35 per hour, effective May 19, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Berea, Ky., L. U. 1270.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio., L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.10 per hour, effective June 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Denton, Texas., L. U. 1526.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Watertown, S. D., L. U. 1690.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Duncan, Okla., L. U. 2221.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Dumas, Texas., L. U. 2369.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

June 8, 1948

Charleston, S. C., L. U. 159.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (Carpenters) $1.75 to $2.00 (Millwrights) per hour, effective August 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lockport, N. Y., L. U. 289.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Prestonburg, Ky., L. U. 723.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 10, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.12½ per hour, effective August 21, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Carlyle, Ill., L. U. 1851.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.25 per hour, effective June 8, 1948. Official sanction granted.

June 18, 1948

Crossett, Ark., L. U. 497.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 18, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid

Petersburg, Va., L. U. 1534.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.90 per hour, effective July 19, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Prineville, Ore., L. U. 1625.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Stevens Point, Wis., L. U. 1919.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

June 21, 1948

Claremore, Okla., L. U. 1933.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 21, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ruston, La., L. U. 2192.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective June 21, 1948. Official sanction granted.

July 8, 1948

Blackwell, Okla., L. U. 686.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective September 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Manhattan, Kans., L. U. 918.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Miss., L. U. 984.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 9, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Emporia, Kans., L. U. 1224.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Childress, Texas., L. U. 1727.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective September 8, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Winfield, Mo., L. U. 1875.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Fulton, Mo., L. U. 2137.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective August 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Newark, N. J., L. U. 2212.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective September 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Jena, La., L. U. 2371.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Winfield, Kans., L. U. 2383.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

July 21, 1948

Sherman, Texas, L. U. 197.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 21, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per hour, effective September 13, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Danbury, Conn., L. U. 927.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 18, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Thompson Falls, Mont., L. U. 1639.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 2, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Breese, Ill., L. U. 1675.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.86 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Liberal, Kans., L. U. 1724.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.00 per hour, effective September 21, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Temple, Texas, L. U. 1971.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 21, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Booneville, Ark., L. U. 1985.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1,12½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective July 21, 1948. Official sanction granted.

August 2, 1948

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective August 22, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kalispell, Mont., L. U. 911.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 2, 1948. Official sanction granted.

De Land, Fla., L. U. 1328. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 20, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Monticello, Ark., L. U. 1412. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Kilgore, Texas., L. U. 1671.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective September, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Huntingburg, Ind., L. U. 1814.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 30, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Natchez, Miss., L. U. 1994.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective August 2, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Ponca City, Okla., L. U. 2008.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective September 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Arkansas City, Kans.. L. U. 2179.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

August 9, 1948

Collinsville, Ill.. L. U. 295.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.10 per hour, effective September 17, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Pampa, Texas, L. U. 1141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective August 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Deer Lodge, Mont., L. U. 1229.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective August 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Owensboro, Ky., L. U. 1341.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.80 per hour, effective October 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

El Dorado, Ark., L. U. 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.75 (Carpenters) and $1.75 to $1.87½ (Millwrights) per hour, effective August 9, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Farmington, Mo., L. U. 1795. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective September 30, 1948. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois on August 21, 1948.

The General President reported to the General Executive Board that he had received. and accepted the resignation of General Secretary Frank Duffy, to become effective July 31, 1948.

In submitting his resignation General Secretary Duffy explained that he had served forty-seven years as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and he felt due to his advanced age that he should take things easier in his declining days, but that his services would be available whenever needed.

It was moved and seconded that General Secretary Duffy be designated as Secretary Emeritus, he to receive the same salary that he was receiving at the time of his resignation as General Secretary.

Carried unanimously.

Acknowledgment from the office of Robert N. Dedaker and Company, certified Public Accountants, in response to our letter of May 25, 1948 wherein the General Executive Board decided to continue the contract with this firm for quarterly audit of our books and accounts was accepted.

Renewal of Workmens' Compensation Insurance for the Dominion of Canada for one year begining May 5, 1948, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our legal department.

Renewal of Public Liability Insurance on property owned by the Brotherhood located at 517-519 N. Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending August 10. 1949, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our legal department.

Renewal of Bond for the General Secretary's Office in the sum of $20,000.00 for one year begining August 15, 1948, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our legal department.

General President brought to the attention of the Board several communications received wherein inquiry was made concerning our members who may be affected by the Selective Service Act of 1948.

After carefully discussing the matter it was moved and seconded that we arrange to take care of members who enter Military Service under the requirements of the Act. Carried unanimously.

A communication from the American Federation of Labor regarding a proposed Public Relations Program was called to the attention of the Board by the General President, and after discussion it was moved and seconded that the matter be left in the hands of the General President. Carried unanimously.

After discussing a communication from I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor regarding the 1949 Union Industries Show which will open in Cleveland, Ohio, May 18, 1949, a motion prevailed, that the question of preparing an exhibit be referred to the First General Vice-President.

August 22, 1948

A protest from the Tri-Counties Illinois District Council of Carpenters, (East St. Louis, Illinois), regarding jurisdictional line between the Tri-Counties and the Alton, Wood River District Councils as established between the two District Councils was given consideration, after which it was decided that the line of jurisdiction of the two Councils as set by the General President be confirmed.

Telegram from the Westchester County District Council on behalf of local Union 1087, Tarrytown, New York, requesting financial assistance was given consideration, after which it was decided that the request be referred to the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland, from the decision of the General President in the case of Emory S. Miller and William Jung versus Local Union 101, wherein the General President sustained the appellants. After giving careful consideration to this case the decision of the General President was sustained, and the appeal was dismissed.

The General President called to the attention of the Board the situation in Los Angeles, California in reference to Local 634, and correspondence with the District Council regarding the matter.

It was decided that the General President appoint a committee of the General Executive Board to visit Los Angeles to investigate the existing conditions.

The following committee was appointed:

M. A. Hutcheson—First General Vice-President
Charles Johnson, Jr.—Board Member, First District
Harry Schwarzer—Board Member, Third District
R. E. Roberts—Board Member, Fifth District
A. W. Muir—Board Member, Sixth District

Appeal of Local Union 1038, Ellenville, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Lide Geilard Goldsmith, wife of Charles Goldsmith, a member of said Local Union was considered. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1457, Toledo, Ohio, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of John F. Rutschow for funeral donations was considered. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

August 23, 1948.

The General Executive Board went into session as Board of Trustees.

The General President submitted to the Board a report on the action taken by the Court in Indianapolis on the case filed by Gotthard Hanson. A lengthy discussion of the matter took place during which it was brought out that inasmuch as the non-resident Board Members were not served in the litigation, and further, that the General Officers, including all Board Members are recognized as the governing body of the Brotherhood between conventions, that the Board cannot accept and comply with the findings of the court.

Motion made that the above be made an official action of the General executive Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a roll call of the members of the Board be taken. Carried.

A vote of the Board shows the following results:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Johnson, Jr. | First District | Yes |
| O. Wm. Blaier | Second District | Yes |
| Harry Schwarzer | Third District | Yes |
| Roland Adams | Fourth District | Yes |
| R. E. Roberts | Fifth District | Yes |
| A. W. Muir | Sixth District | Yes |
| Arthur Martel | Seventh District | Yes |
| Wm. L. Hutcheson | General President | Not voting because of being directly involved in the action of the court. |
| M. A. Hutcheson | First G. V. P. | Not voting because of being directly involved in the action of the court. |
| S. P. Meadows | General Treasurer | Not voting because of being directly involved in the action of the court. |

The General President appointed Albert E. Fischer, now Assistant to the General Secretary, as Acting Secretary.

The appointment was concurred in unanimously by the General Executive Board.

August 24, 1948

Lamar, Colo., L. U. 2426.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective October 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

La Crosse, Wisc., L. U. 1143.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.85 per hour. effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Corsicana, Texas, L. U. 731.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective October 2, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Warrensburg, Mo., L. U. 1953.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective August 24, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Bastrop, La., L. U. 2032.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (Carpenters) $1.62½ to $2.00 (Millwrights) per hour, effective July 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

August 25, 1948

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective September 25, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Conneaut, Ohio, L. U. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.12½ per hour, effective October 25, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Nevada, Mo., L. U. 1271.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 (Commercial) $1.25 to $1.50 (Residential) per hour, effective August 24, 1948. Official sanction granted .

Plainview, Texas, L. U. 2272.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.87½ per hour, effective October 7, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Rolla, Mo., L. U. 2298.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.65 per hour, effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER
Acting Secretary.

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother WILLIAM AGAN, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother V. A. BAKER, Local No. 696, Tampa Fla.
Brother JOHN P. BENT, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother WILLIAM T. BRADLEY, Local No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
Brother J. D. BROOKES, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother WALTER CAMERON, Local No. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
Brother JOHN DeBORD, Local No. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
Brother PATRICK DUFFY, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother JAMES FULLERTON, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother FRANK FUXA, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Brother JOSEPH GAGE, Local No. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Brother GEORGE R. GARDEN, Local No. 51, Boston, Mass.
Brother WM. GASKINS, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother FESTOS HALE, Local No. 29, Cincinnati, O.
Brother J. R. HALL, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Brother WILLIAM HERINGTON, Local No. 29, Cincinnati, O.
Brother L. T. HILL, Local No. 696, Tampa, Fla.
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# Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## DAYTONA BEACH LOCAL SPONSORS ANOTHER BANG-UP BARBECUE

Saturday, July 31st, Holly Hill City Park, Daytona Beach, Florida, swarmed with carpenters, relatives and friends as Local Union 1725 sponsored another of its outstanding annual barbecues. Under the direction of L. F. McDonald, widely known for his ability in barbecuing meats, enough beef and pork to feed 800 people was prepared beforehand. At 12:30 p.m. the carpenters and their friends began the grand march toward the barbecue pits. If the following hour proved anything, it is that carpenters are as handy with the knife and fork as they are with the hammer and saw. When all had eaten their fill of the inimitable southern barbecue, a full afternoon of sports and games got under way. There were all kinds of contests for the kiddies and quite a few mirth-provoking ones for both the men and women.

Daytona Beach Local No. 1725 has been in existence forty-five years. In all that time there has never been any serious trouble in the Daytona Beach area; consequently the union enjoys considerable prestige with all the citizens thereof. Many friends of the union attended the barbecue. John Whiting, president of the union, was general chairman. However, many members helped with the arrangements; among them: Elmer and Eldridge McDonald, Frank C. White, Raymond Hoffet, Lester Oldaker, Joseph Bidwell, Lawrence Carpenter, Obed Inglett, and a host of others.

## LOCAL UNION No. 80 OLD TIME GET-TO-GETHER

The Editor:

Tuesday, July 13, 1948, Local Union No. 80, Chicago, held a special called meeting for the purpose of installing officers for the ensuing term. Our former president, John R. Stevenson, now second General Vice President, was present on this occasion as he has been in previous years and installed the officers for the ensuing term.

Brother Stevenson spoke on conditions of the trade throughout the country and related in detail the viciousness of the Taft-Hartley Act and admonished our members to take a more active part to help repeal and defeat all anti-labor legislation. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

He reminded the members of the Local that next year in May the Local will be celebrating its 60th anniversary and recommended that the Local have a celebration and invite all the members and their wives. A motion prevailed that the recommendation of Brother Stevenson be concurred in and that the officers of the Local be appointed as a committee and that Brother Stevenson be appointed honorary chairman.

About five hundred members attended this meeting. Officers from other Locals attending were Stanley Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Asgar Andrup, Vice President and Apprentice Co-ordinator, and Dan Butler, Business Agent of the Chicago District Council, also Frank Romano, Business Agent of Local Union 643.

After the meeting adjourned the members enjoyed a treat in the showing of two motion pictures from the General Office entitled "This is our Brotherhood" and "Carpenters' Home." The showing of these films was very well received by the members. Refreshments were served and the members all enjoyed an old time get-to-gether.

Alex W. Robertson, Recording Secretary.

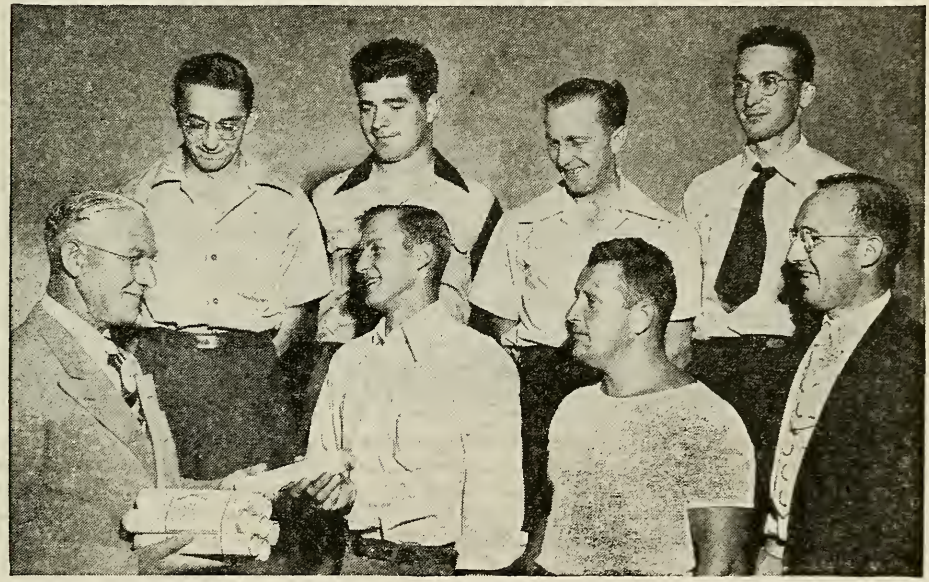
## LOCAL UNION No. 492 HONORS 8 APPRENTICE GRADUATES

Eight apprentice carpenters received their graduation certificates at a fitting ceremony at Dreamland Park on Saturday July 17th, highlighting the annual picnic of Local Union 492, Reading, Pa.

Maurice M. Hansen of Madison, Wis., Assistant Director of District Three, Federal Apprentice-Training Service, addressed the apprentices and explained in a most interesting and informative manner the history of apprentice training and the hopes and aspirations for the future.

The certificates were presented by Edward A. Reider, Sr., President of the Joint Committee.

Guests in attendance were, all the contractors who have agreements with Local 492; J. Herbert Kissinger, Director of Industrial Education of the Reading School District and Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction; Horace N. Heist, Field Representative of the Federal Apprentice-Training Service; Albert W. Boldt, Regional Supervisor of Apprentice Training for the Veterans Administration; David P. Schoener, Acting Chief of Training Facilities and the Manual Arts Staff of the Reading High School.



**Seven of the eight carpenter apprentices who received graduation certificates at Dreamland Park on Saturday July 17th are pictured here. Front row: left to right, are: Edward A. Reider, Sr., President of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee; William E. Stump, Stuart B. Keller, Walter B. Ruth. Second row, in the usual order, are: Wilbert P. Nowak, Donald J. Hill, Robert W. Becker and Theodore O. Nowak. Earl L. Renninger, the eighth graduate being ill, is not shown.**

In addition to President Reider, other members of the Joint Committee are L. E. Ross, Secretary; Charles W. Bowers and William Hostetter, of the union, and Harry Potteiger and Edward Anewalt, for the contractors.

This ceremony was the first of its kind in this locality. Members of the Committee are of the opinion that apprentices deserve a fitting ceremony upon attaining their status as journeymen. Over one hundred apprentices are still in training.

# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## SAN DIEGO LADIES ARE BUILDING FINE AUXILIARY

The charming group of ladies pictured above is responsible for the organization of Ladies Auxiliary No. 506 of San Diego, Cal. The picture was taken at the time of their application for their charter which was recently installed. From left to right, they are: (standing) Mrs. Elsie McCann, Mrs. Pauline Hall, Mrs. Corinne Johnson, Mrs. Zola Edwards, Mrs. Marie Hiatt, Mrs. Mae Hoover, Mrs. Janet McKellar, Mrs. Kathryn Sanders, Mrs. Lena Trochmann, Mrs. Grace Rigg, Mrs. Edna Palmer, Mrs. Rose Southern; (seated) Mrs. Olga Norem, Mrs. Bertha Parker.

Officers of Auxiliary No. 506 at the present time are: Mrs. Marie Hiatt, president; Mrs. Janet MacKellar, vice-president; Mrs. Bertha Parker, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Olga Norem, recording secretary; Mrs. Lena Trochmann, conductor; Mrs. Corinne Johnson, warden, and Mesdames Zola Edwards, Kathryn Sanders, and Elsie McCann, trustees.

◆

## COFFEYVILLE LADIES ARE POLITICALLY ACTIVE

Ladies Auxiliary No. 507, of Carpenters Local No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kansas was organized on May 27, 1948. We have twenty-seven members. We meet the second Monday of each month at Carpenter's Hall. Our first project was Political Education. We called all the Carpenters' wives to urge them to register and vote. The day of election, we ladies furnished free transportation to the polls for the public. A program and political speeches for all carpenters and wives featured our September meeting. We have planned to raise money to help our carpenters furnish a room for our new city hospital.

We are interested in other Auxiliaries and their projects. We enjoy their letters in The Carpenter. They have been of great benefit to us as we are newly organized. With best wishes to other Auxiliaries. Let us hear from you.

Yours sincerely, Mrs. Ida V. Adcock, Recording Secretary.

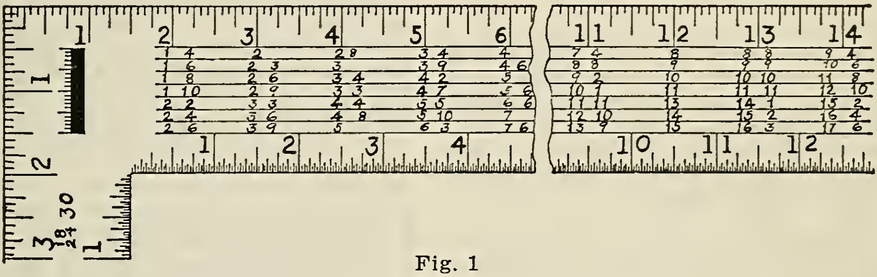
# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

### LESSON 241

By H. H. Siegele

Lumber Table.—The lumber table (Essex Board Measure) is found on the back of the blade of the square. If possible, the student should obtain a square that has this table on it and lay it before him, so that he will have the whole rule to study. Fig. 1 gives two parts of the square, showing enough of the lumber table to serve the purpose here. The figure 12 is the base figure of the lumber rule. Now turn to the illustration and on the first line directly under the base figure you will find the figure 8. This means that a board 12 feet long and 8 inches wide will have 8 board feet of lumber in it. If the board were 13 feet long, it would have 8 feet, 8 inches of lumber in it, as shown under the figure 13 on the first line. If the board were 14 feet long, as shown under the figure 14, it would have 9 feet, 4 inches of lumber in it. A board 12 feet long and 9 inches wide, as shown on the second line under the base figure, would have 9 feet of lumber in it, and so on down to the seventh line.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2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6
2 4 | 3 6 | 4 8 | 5 10 | 7
2 6 | 3 9 | 5 | 6 3 | 7 6
7 4 | 8 | 8 8 | 9 4
8 8 | 9 | 9 9 | 10 6
9 2 | 10 | 10 10 | 11 8
10 1 | 11 | 11 11 | 12 10
11 11 | 13 | 14 1 | 15 2
12 10 | 14 | 15 2 | 16 4
13 9 | 15 | 16 3 | 17 6
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Fig. 1

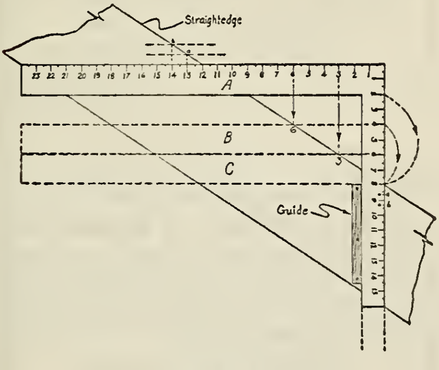
Straightedge
23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
A
B
C
6
5
Guide

Fig. 2

Now turn to the edge figure 3, shown toward the left of the illustration. Here we find that a board 3 feet long and 8 inches wide would have 2 feet of lumber in it—if it were 6 feet long it would have 4 feet of lumber in it. In the same way you can find the number of board feet in boards running from 2 to 24 feet long, as shown directly under each edge figure on the back of the blade, and from 8 to 15 inches wide. The results will be the same by letting the edge figures represent the widths of the boards and the figures under the base figure 12 the lengths. For example, a

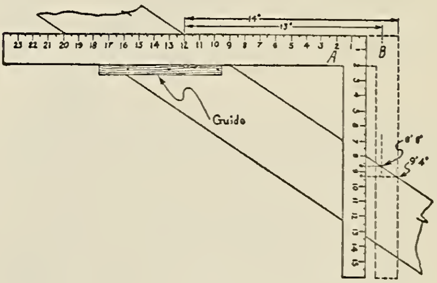
14"
13"
23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
A
B
Guide
8'8"
9'4"

Fig. 3

board 8 feet long, 13 inches wide has, as we find under figure 13, 8 feet, 8 inches of lumber in it. If it were 8 feet long and only 3 inches wide, it would have, as shown under the edge figure 3, 2 feet of lumber in it. The student should practice with different lengths and different widths of boards, until he thoroughly understands the table. For planks and heavy timbers, simply multiply the board feet of a board the length and width of the timber, by the thickness of the timber in inches, and you will have the number of board feet of lumber in the timber.

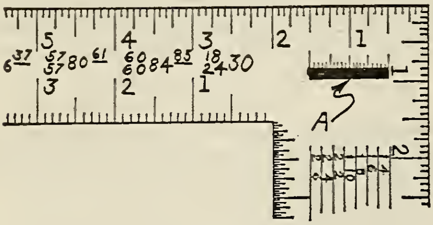

Fig. 4

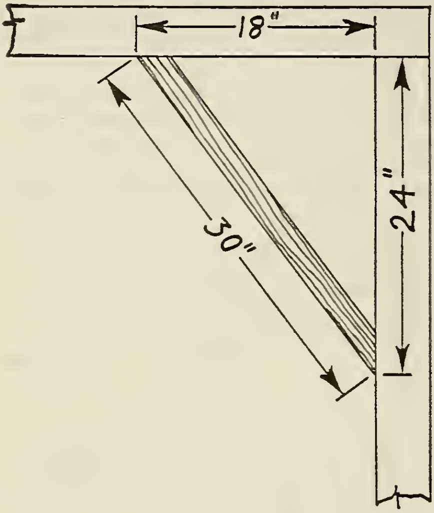

Fig. 5

Figuring Board Feet with the Square. —Fig. 2, A, shows the square applied to a straightedge, shown in part, in such a way that 12 on the blade and 8 on the tongue of the square intersect with the upper edge. That means that a board 12 feet long, 8 inches wide has 8 feet of lumber in it. The base figure 12 is always the starting point, and the figure used with it on the tongue always gives the width of the board. Now if we had a board 6 feet long and 8 inches wide, to find the amount of lumber in it, we would pull the square back until the blade would be in position B, shown by dotted lines. This would make the edge figure 4 on the tongue intersect with the edge of the board, indicating that there are 4 board feet of lumber in the board. Or if the board were only 3 feet long, then the blade would be brought to position C, shown by dotted lines, and the edge figure 2 would intersect with the edge of the board, indicating that the board has 2 feet of lumber in it. Directly above the edge figure 13 and 14 you will find dotted lines intersecting with the edge of the board, marked a and b —also to the right of the tongue you will find two small figures, 8 and 4, at a and b. This means that if the square were slipped up so that the edge of the blade would intersect the edge of the

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board at a, the tongue of the square, at point a, would show that a board 13 feet long and 8 inches wide has 8 feet, 8 inches of lumber in it. In the same way, if the edge of the blade were brought to point b, the tongue, at point b, would indicate that a board 14 feet long and 8 inches wide has 9 feet, 4 inches of lumber in it. The examples that are used here correspond with some that were used in explaining Fig. 1. Compare and check the two methods. The same results can be obtained by moving the square to the right, as shown by Fig. 3. The square as applied to the board shows that a board 12 long and 8 inches wide has 8 feet of lumber in it. But if the square is slipped from position A to position B, it will show that a board 14 feet long and 8 inches wide has 9 feet, 4 inches of lumber in it. If the board were 13 feet long and 8 inches wide the tongue would show that it has 8 feet, 8 inches of lumber in it. This is shown by short dotted lines, and pointed out with an indicator to the right. These figures are the same as found in both Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. Study and compare the methods used in the three illustrations. It was intentional that problems were taken that are easy to solve. But the results will be just as accurate when the problems are more difficult.

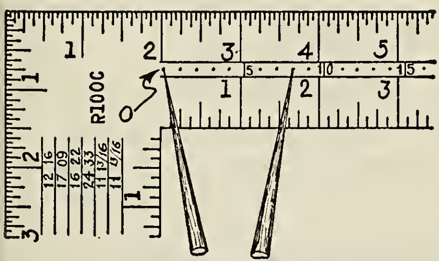

Fig. 6

Brace Table.—Fig. 4, at A, shows one inch divided into one-hundredth parts, which is necessary in getting the different lengths of braces. Now directly under the edge figure 3 will be found these figures: 18 over 24, and to the right, 30, which means that a brace joining the frame 18 inches one way from the angle, and 24 inches the other way, will have to be 30 inches long. This is illustrated by Fig. 5. In Fig. 4 under the edge figure 4, you will find 60 over 60, and to the right 84.85, which means that a

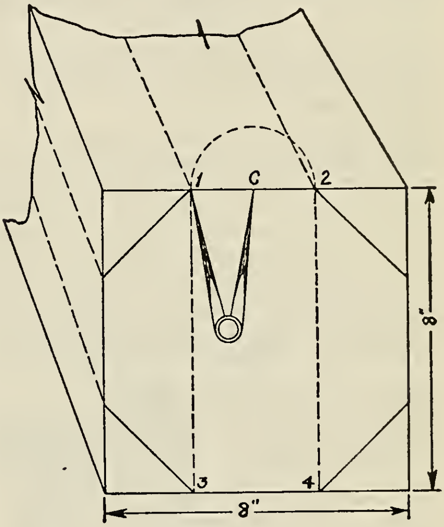

Fig. 7

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| 7" | 7/24 | 1.1577 | 7" 12" | 1.5279 | 7" 17" | 11 1/8" | 12" |
| 8" | 1/3 | 1.2017 | 8" 12" | 1.5634 | 8" 17" | 10 7/8" | 12" |
| 9" | 9/24 | 1.2500 | 9" 12" | 1.6007 | 9" 17" | 10 1/2" | 12" |
| 10" | 5/12 | 1.3017 | 10" 12" | 1.6414 | 10" 17" | 10 2/3" | 12" |
| 11" | 11/24 | 1.3565 | 11" 12" | 1.6852 | 11" 17" | 10 3/16" | 12" |
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brace joining the frame 60 inches each way from an angle will have to be 84.85 inches long.

Octagon Table.—Fig. 6 shows a part of the octagon table on the face side of the tongue. To describe an octagon, take as many spaces shown by dots in the table, as there are inches in one side of the square to be changed to an octagon. For example, if you want to make an octagon out of an 8x8, start at the dot pointed out at 0, count eight spaces to the right, and set the compass at the center of one side, as at C, Fig. 7, and mark points 1 and 2, as indicated by the dotted half-circle. Now drop the two dotted lines from 1 to 3 and from 2 to 4, and from these four points mark off the four corners on a 45-degree angle, as shown by the drawing. This completes the laying out of the octagon.

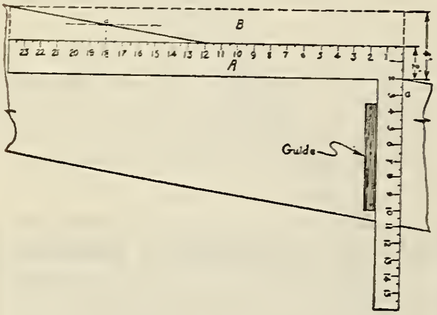

Fig. 8

Spacing Problem.—Fig. 8 shows a square placed on a board with 12 on the body and 2 on the tongue intersecting with the edge of the board. The figures to the right between the arrows are always read as feet and the figures on the edge of the tongue are always read as inches, while the figures on the body of the square give the answer to the problem. The problem with the square in position A, would read: A distance of 2 feet divided into 2-inch spaces will have 12 spaces. That is easy, and the next problem is just as easy, which would read: If a distance of 2 feet will have 12 2-inch spaces, how many 2-inch spaces will a distance of 4 feet have? The problem is solved by moving the square from position A to position B. Where the edge of the body intersects with the edge of the board you will find the answer, which in this case is 24. One more problem: If there are 12 2-inch spaces in a distance of 2 feet, how many 2-inch spaces will there be in a distance of 3 feet? To solve the problem the square is moved up one inch, which will bring both the edge figure 18 on the body, and the edge figure 3 on the tongue, to the edge of the board. These points are marked a and a. The answer is found where the blade intersects with the edge of the board, which is 18.

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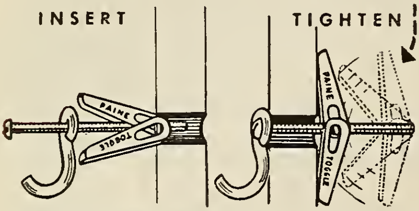

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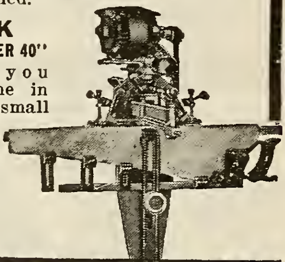

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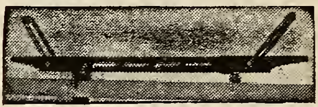

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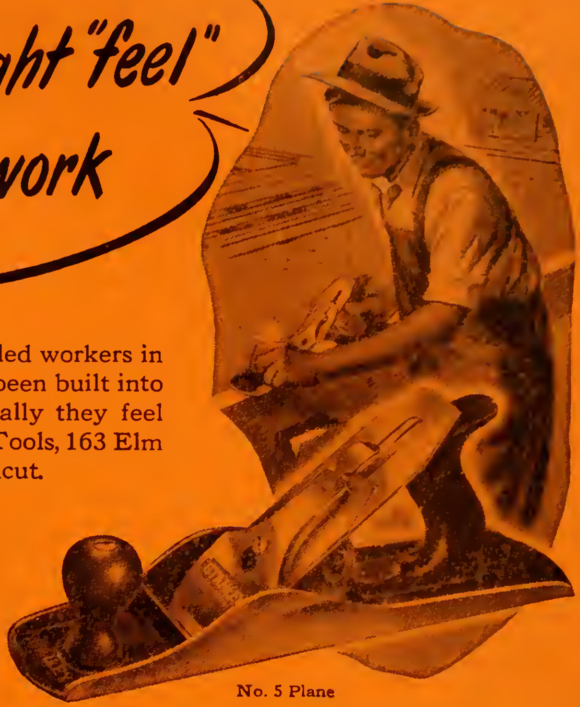

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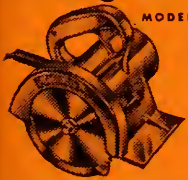
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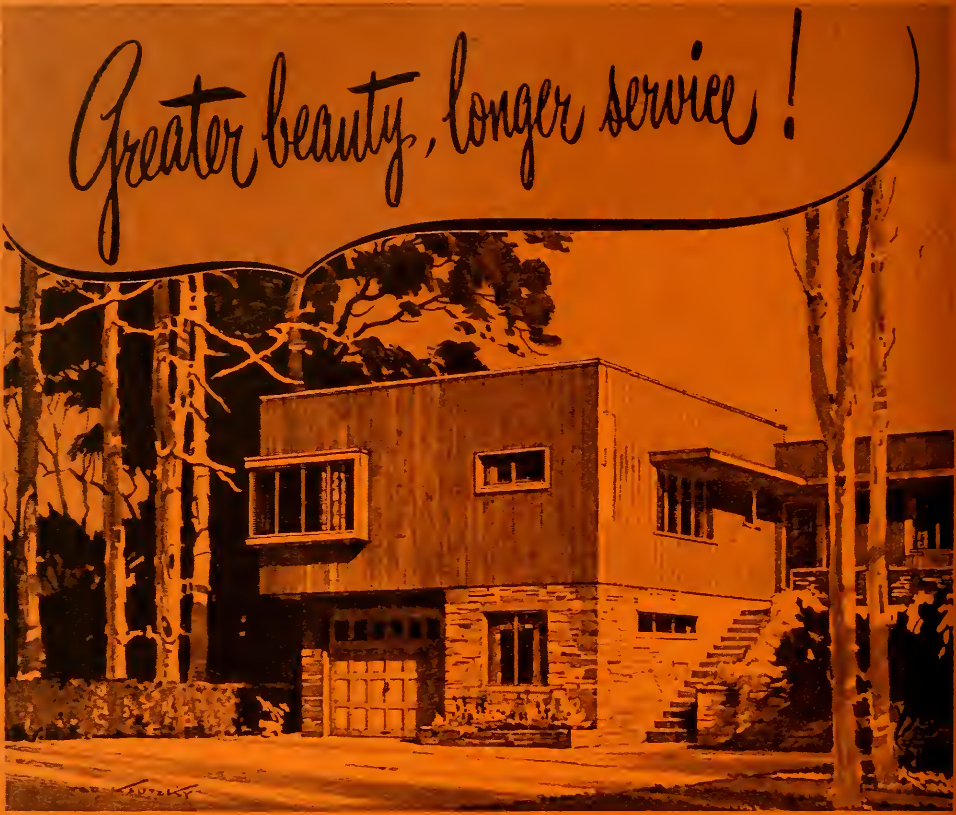

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NOVEMBER, 1948

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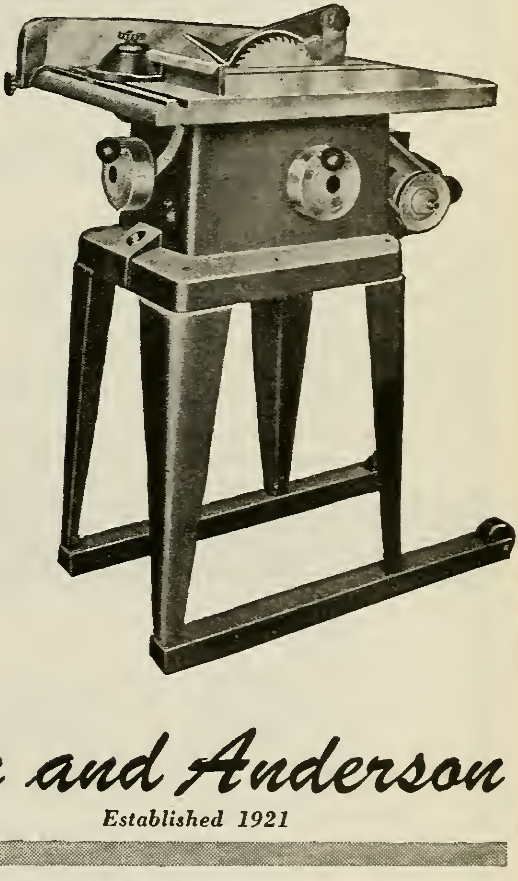

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
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Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 11
INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1948
One Dollar Per Year
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The time has come when the American people must choose between the destruction caused by government parternalism and the security guaranteed by individual freedom premised on the essential prerequisite, self-responsibility as expressed in the Bill of Rights.

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★ ★ ★

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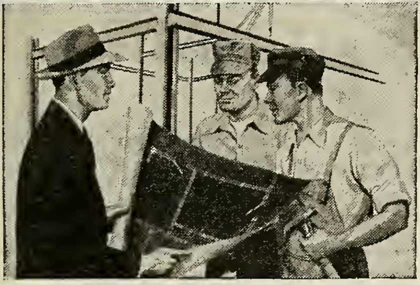

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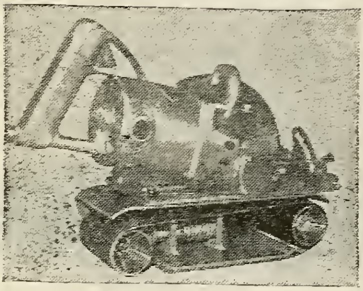

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# *We Dare Not Let Down*

By **M. A. HUTCHESON**
*First General Vice-President*

★ ★ ★

INASMUCH as this issue of The Carpenter will have gone to press several days prior to November 2nd, it is impossible at this writing to predict how organized labor will make out in the election. Crystal ball gazers and sample poll takers to the contrary, no one can tell on October 29th how the election will come out on November 2nd. Certainly I am not going to attempt to analyze the election before it is held. On the other hand, I do not think it is necessary to wait until the ballots are counted to arrive at some fairly obvious conclusions.

Even before the citizens of America go to the polls, it is safe to say that this election will not eliminate the need for aggressive political action on the part of organized labor. I sincerely hope that a substantial number of reactionary anti-labor Congressmen and State legislators will be voted out of office by your ballot and mine on November 2nd. However, it is too much to hope that all such law makers will be left home. Some are certain to get back into office because the vested interests are sparing neither time nor money in their efforts to re-elect their puppets. Added to these monopoly puppets will be the core of hold-over anti-labor Senators who are not up for re-election this year. Combined, these two groups will make a formidable anti-labor bloc in Washington.

That the aim of this bloc is complete annihilation of the labor movement becomes clearer every day. These anti-labor reactionaries passed the Taft-Hartley Act, but they consider that only a starter. Labor still has a few rights even under the Taft-Hartley Law and until these rights are completely wiped out the Tories will never be satisfied. In fact, Congressman Hartley, who helped father the Taft-Hartley Act, practically states so in a new book which he has just completed. In this book, Hartley hints at the legislative program now being set up by the anti-labor bloc. This program includes re-writing of both the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The Clayton Act, which was passed over thirty years ago, set forth that human labor is not a commodity in commerce and that therefore human labor cannot be subjected to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Norris-LaGuardia Act, passed in 1933, set forth that labor disputes cannot be considered as areas within which indiscriminate court injunctions can be justified. If these two acts are repealed, labor unions can once more be persecuted as illegal combinations as they were fifty years ago, and the injunction can again become the employers' big stick in labor disputes.

In the early days of this nation, any concerted action on the part of a group of employes to improve their wages and working conditions was considered a serious crime. Up until the time the Clayton Act was passed, this philosophy continued to plague workers who believed they might be entitled to more money or better working conditions. Time after time organizations of working people have been slapped down by the courts because they sought to improve the lot of their members. A return to those days is apparently the aim of the anti-labor bloc in Congress.

Similarly the injunction for generations strewed well nigh insurmountable obstacles in the pathway of working people seeking improvement in their wages and conditions. Right up until passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1933, the injunction was a favorite and powerful weapon in the hands of unscrupulous and tight-fisted employers. Thousands upon thousands of working men still active in the labor movement can remember the injunction era that followed World War I. Untold numbers of union officers and union members had fines and jail sentences slapped on them for no crime other than seeking economic justice for themselves and their fellow workers. Now the reactionaries in Congress want to bring that era back by repealing the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

Congressman Hartley, who is this year retiring from public life, puts the proposition this way:

"I have but one regret in leaving Congress. That regret is that the Taft-Hartley Act doesn't complete the job . . . set out to do in November, 1946. The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (T-H Act) was a great step forward but does not completely discharge this platform pledge."

"Inasmuch as this problem will be among the earlier legislative proposals of the 81st Congress, I believe a complete rewriting of the Sherman, Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts might be the proper approach."

* * *

From all this it should be clear to all of us that the anti-labor bloc in Congress is not satisfied with the Taft-Hartley Act alone. Their real aim is to hamstring and cripple the labor movement to the point where it is impotent, ineffective and nothing more than a debating society.

The Taft-Hartley Act has made a big step in this direction. In recent weeks NLRB decisions have given some indication of how vicious the Taft-Hartley Act can really be. The latest decisions, if generally accepted, have all but knocked the very props out from under unionism. I refer to the NLRB decision on the status of men on strike for economic reasons, and the Board's decision on picketing. In the former, the Board ruled that men who go on strike for reasons other than proved unfair labor practices lose their status as employes if the company replaces them during the strike. In other words, if men go on strike for better wages or working conditions, they cease being employes of the company as soon as the company replaces them with "permanent" strike-breakers. In the latter decision, the Board held that any mass picketing, regardless of how peaceful, is coercive and therefore taboo under the Taft-Hartley Law. Under the Board's findings, an employer is within his rights in firing on the spot any striking employe who participates in a mass picket line.

Thus the Taft-Hartley Act strikes at the very heart of unionism. Than the right to seek legitimate improvements in wages and working conditions, there is no more sacred right to organized labor. If that right is abridged or denied, then the warp and the woof of the labor movement is torn to shreds. The Taft-Hartley Act does not deny men the right to go on strike for better wages or conditions, but according to the interpretation placed on the Act by the Board, every scab and strike-breaker who replaces a striker during such a strike permanently assumes the rights and privileges of the man he replaces.

The second most sacred right to organized labor is the right to peacefully picket an establishment declared unfair. Now this right, too, stands in serious jeopardy by the Board's newest findings. The Board rules that an employer can legitimately discharge any striking employe who participates in a mass picket line even though there is no sign of violence or disorder on the picket line. Since the Board does not clearly define what constitutes a "mass" picket line, it could possibly mean three pickets, two pickets, or even one. In fact a Trial Examiner recently voiced the opinion that picketing of any kind is coercive. Thus the entire right of picketing hangs in the balance.

Still the National Association of Manufacturers and the Congressmen who wrote and passed the Act try to tell us that the Act is favorable to working people. If the Taft-Hartley Act is favorable to union members, then termites are favorable to wooden buildings and toredos are favorable to ocean piling because they all do the same thing —eat out the substance of the structures and leave merely the shell. The NLRB ruling does not hit at wildcat strikes or sympathy strikes, or even jurisdiction strikes. It hits at economic strikes where men are legitimately trying to elevate their lot. Similarly the picketing decision does not strike at violent picket lines or disorderly picket lines but it strikes at any kind of effective picket lines.

But as Congressman Hartley indicated, the Taft-Hartley Act is merely the beginning. Amendments to make the Taft-Hartley Act more vicious and new legislation to place further handcuffs on organized labor are in the offing so long as the many anti-labor reactionaries still in Congress remain there. And they will remain there until the workers of this nation really organize their political strength and vote them all out of office in favor of men who understand and are in sympathy with the working people of the nation rather than the vested interests.

I sincerely hope and pray that the labor vote does a good housecleaning job on November 2nd. Yet regardless of how good a job is done, an even bigger job will remain. Congress and many state legislatures will still be shot through and through with anti-labor elements which will have to be eliminated in future elections. The vested interests are spending millions of dollars a year in Washington and the various state legislatures on lobbying. These lobbyists exert a tremendous amount of pressure with their lavish spending and entertaining. Fancy parties, huge campaign donations, and even offers of public relations jobs at fabulous salaries are the bait lobbyists use on members of Congress. Congressmen being grossly underpaid, the bait is very luring—especially the job offers.

Against this sort of thing organized labor is powerless to compete.

We do not have the money to hire lobbyists at $50.000 and $75.000 a year. Neither can we offer Congressmen jobs at five or six times what they are making as representatives of the people. Neither can we promise tremendous campaign donations at election time. From the money angle we are licked from the very start.

However, we do have one thing in our favor—our voting strength. Wisely mobilized and judiciously used, that is enough to counteract all the money the vested interests can raise. When we send to Congress and our state legislatures men of unquestionable integrity who place the common good above their own self-interests, all the promises of campaign donations and lucrative job offers will mean nothing.

The day when organized labor could sit back and ignore politics is long since gone. The vested interests are too well organized politically and too strongly committed to a program of destroying legitimate unionism for us ever again to be able to sit on the sidelines during election time. Everything labor has built up through struggle and sacrifice during the last fifty years is now in jeopardy through anti-labor legislation. We must meet the challenge or go back to the days when wages and working conditions as well as prices were determined by corporation officers.

I can honestly say that our Local Unions, State and District Councils and Ladies' Auxiliaries have done a fine job during this campaign. On behalf of the General Officers and entire General Executive Board I want to sincerely thank all who worked so hard on our political program. Now that we have our non-partisan committees set up and functioning, I think it is imperative that we keep them going with an eye to the elections in 1950. It takes time to build up effective political action. This year we were able to give effective support to many men who had the welfare of the working people at heart. However, in some instances our choice had to be confined to the lesser of several evils. This was the case because no truly pro-labor men were running.

To make our political program a genuinely effective one, we must start from the grass roots and groom candidates on whom we can depend. This takes time. It also takes money. Therefore, I hope that all our non-partisan committees will continue functioning throughout the next two years.

The vested interests with their millions and their high-powered lobbies are not letting down and we certainly cannot afford to. It is their money against our votes. We can either put up a fight on the political front to save everything organized labor has built up in half a hundred years, or we can knuckle under to the vested interests. There is no middle ground. In view of the fine traditions of aggressiveness and determination achieved by our Brotherhood down the years, I know our answer will be to fight. That means keeping our non-partisan committee active, keeping voluntary donations rolling in, and, above all, keeping every member informed and alert as to dangers involved in new labor legislation. Doing these things is a big job, but it was even a bigger job to build our Brotherhood to its present prestige and strength. Our forefathers did their job; I am sure we can do ours if each of us meets his personal responsibility.

# The Bill of Rights

**By Dean Russell**

★

WHAT WAS THE REASON—the real reason—that caused those early American patriots to distrust a federal government which they were about to bring into existence? Why did the individual citizens within the various sovereign states demand a bill of rights before ratifying the Constitution? Why did statesmen of the caliber of Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Franklin wish to severely restrict the authority of the central government and to strictly limit the power of its leaders?

There was a reason, a vital reason. A reason that many present-day Americans have forgotten. A reason that, unless we relearn it will surely mean the loss of personal freedom and individual liberty for all mankind.

Here it is: The power of government is always a dangerous weapon in any hands.

The founders of our government were students of history as well as statesmen. They knew that without exception every government in recorded history had at one time or another turned its power—its coercive power as the police force—against its own citizens—confiscated their property, imprisoned them, enslaved them, and made a mockery of personal dignity.

That was true of every type of government known to mankind. That was true regardless of how the government leaders came to power. It was true then as now—that government leaders elected by the people frequently turn out to be the worst enemies of the people who elect them. Hitler was a recent example. He was not the first; he is not likely to be the last.

It was for this reason that the founders of the American Republic introduced into that government the only fundamental change that has been made since government was first formalized. It was a completely new idea.

What was this new idea? Was it the regular election of government leaders by the people? As wise a decision as that was, it was not new. The Greeks, among others, had used it.

Was it the wide dispersal of the powers of government among federal, state and local units? An excellent system, but not new. It had already proved of practical value in France and other countries.

Was the American method of government "checks and balances" a new idea? It was a well-conceived plan, but it was not original with us. The British system of King, Parliament and courts embodied the same principles.

Here is the new idea: For the first time in known history, certain institutions and human relations were to be outside the authority of government. The government was specifically forbidden to infringe them or to violate them.

This was a revolutionary concept of government. The idea of inalienable rights and individual freedom had never before been incorporated into any form of government. Never before in all history had the people said to the government, "Thou shalt not." Always the government had been able to say to the people, "You may, or you must." Heretofore, government had granted freedoms and privileges to the people. But the Bill of Rights said in effect, "We, the people are endowed by our Creator with natural rights and freedoms. The only reason for our having a government is to protect and defend these rights and freedoms that we already have as individuals. It is sheer folly to believe that government can give us something that already belongs to us."

These free people then listed in their Constitution those specific functions that they wanted government to handle. Then they forbade the government officials to do anything not commanded of them in the Constitution.

But even so the people were afraid that the elected leaders of the new government might misunderstand the ideals of human dignity, of individual freedom, of the proper functions of government. So, as specific examples of what they meant, the American people added the Bill of Rights to the Constitution. It might be better called a Bill of Prohibitions against government. It is filled with such phrases as "Congress shall make no law . . .". the right of the people . . . shall not be infringed . . ." The right of the people . . . shall not be violated . . ."

These inalienable and individual rights—these institutions and human relations that government was specifically forbidden to restrict or violate—include freedom of worship, free speech and a free press, the right to assemble together, the sanctity of person and home, trial by jury, the right to life, liberty and the private ownership of property.

Finally, to make absolutely sure that no government official could possibly misinterpret his position as servant rather than master, the people added two more blanket restrictions against the federal government. The Bill of Rights specifies that "The enumeration . . . of certain rights shall not be construed to deny . . others retained by the people." And, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution . . . are reserved to the States . . . or to the people."

It was this philosophy of individual freedom and individual responsibility—reflected in the Bill of Rights—that attracted to this country millions of persons from the government-oppressed peoples of Europe. They came here from every country in the world. They represented every color, every race, and every creed. They were in search of personal freedom, not government-guaranteed "security." And as a direct result of the individual freedom specified by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, they earned the greatest degree of security ever enjoyed by any people anywhere.

Those new Americans swelled the tide of immigrants by writing the praise of freedom in their letters to relatives and friends who still lived in the countries with strong central governments, with one-man rule, with government ownership of the means of production, with government-guaranteed "security," with public housing and state-controlled education.

The letters read, in effect, "Here the government guarantees you nothing except life, liberty and the right to own whatever you have honestly acquired. Here you have the personal responsibility that goes with individual freedom. There is no law or custom that prevents you from rising as high as you are able.

You can associate with anyone, who wishes to associate with you. Here in America you can do as you please as long as you do not violate the rights of other persons to do as they please. These rights are all recorded in the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The same documents specify that two-thirds of the people must be in agreement before these rights can be taken away. Of course, that means they will never be repealed. It is foolish to imagine that the people will ever voluntarily give up their freedom."

Such letters would not be completely true today, because that freedom is gradually being lost. But the "progressive" laws and "popular" court decisions of recent years are not primarily responsible for it. Freedom is seldom lost by a direct vote on the subject. In our case, it just seems to be seeping away. The Bill of Rights still exists on paper, but the spirit that caused it to be written is disappearing. When that spirit is completely gone, the written words will mean nothing.

Thus it behooves us to inquire why that spirit is now weak, and how it can be revived.

No one person is responsible for sapping that spirit of individualism. No one political party is to blame. The people are as responsible as the elected and appointed leaders. It is we the people who seem to have forgotten that freedom and responsibility are inseparable. It is we the people who are discarding the concept of government that brought forth the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

In short, few of us seem to want to keep government out of our personal affairs and responsibilities. Many of us seem to favor various types of government-guaranteed and compulsory "security." We say that we want personal freedom, but we demand government housing, government price controls, government-guaranteed jobs, and wages. We boast that we are responsible persons, but we vote for candidates who promise us special privileges, government pensions, government subsidies and government electricity.

Such schemes are directly contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights. Our heritage is being lost more through weakness than through deliberate design. The Bill of Rights still shines in all its splendor, but many of us are looking in another direction. Many of us are drifting back to that old concept of government for security. Many of us are no longer willing to accept individual responsibility. Yet personal freedom cannot exist without individual responsibility that is the responsibility for one's own welfare.

Thus the American people are on the verge of a final decision. The choice is between the destruction caused by government paternalism, and the security insured by individual freedom premised on its essential prerequisite, self responsibility, as expressed in the Bill of Rights. There is no other choice.

As it must, the choice rests with each of us as individual Americans. No one can tell us what to think or do. No one should. To do so would be a violation of both the spirit and the words of the Bill of Rights. As responsible persons, each of us has the privilege and the obligation to pursue what each considers to be the right course of action. But above all, before we act, let us understand the meaning of our actions.

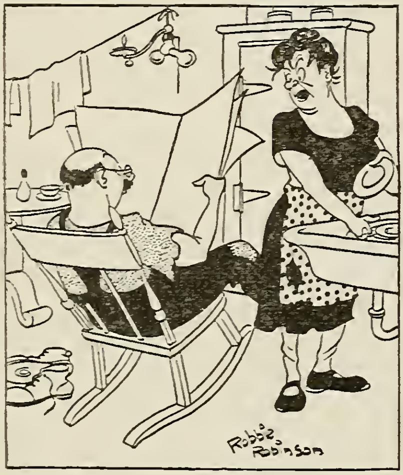
# PLANE GOSSIP

### ALL THE SAME

Some time ago considerable furore was created when an investigation disclosed that some Brass Hats in the Army and Navy were running what amounted to a "disability" racket. High ranking officers got themselves declared "disability" cases by service doctors and thereby made themselves eligible for higher pensions than they would get under regular retirement plan which is based on permanent rank and length of service. Reforms were supposed to be forthcoming at the time the situation was uncovered, but according to reliable sources, the practice is still going on; Brass Hats are getting themselves declared "disabled" and moving into the clover without much trouble.

Which somehow brings to mind the story about the English tavern in which a furious debate regarding the new closing hour regulations was going on. Most felt that 10 p.m. was too early to close pubs. Only one fellow kept supporting the new curfew regulations. His was a losing battle. Finally he blurted out:

"Well, wot I sez is this; if a bloke ain't drunk by 'alf past ten, 'e ain't tryin'."



*"For goodness sake, stop reading to me about the unhappy rich people!"*

### THE REAL MEANING OF MARRIAGE

The day before payday, Mrs. Paup was doing some shopping at the grocery. Prices being what they are, she soon found herself in a dilema; whether to buy butter or weiners with the money she had left. When telling her philosophical husband about it, he found it very amusing. When pressed for his unseemly mirth, he replied:

"Now I know what the minister talked about when he married us. What he really said was "for butter or for wurst."

★ ★ ★

### A LONG PROPOSITION

The special session of Congress passed a housing bill of sorts. About all it does is increase government guarantees for mortgage owners. The risk has been all but eliminated but the interest rate on mortages has been left unchanged; which makes the bill a fine thing for everyone except the veteran trying to buy a home. The veteran who longs to buy a home these days reminds us of the story Will Rogers used to tell about himself.

"When I was a kid," the great cowboy humorist used to say, "I yearned to wear long pants, and I've certainly got my wish. If there's anyone in this country who wears his pants longer than I do, I'd like to see him."

★ ★ ★

### IT SEEMS THAT WAY

In an oral examination in one of the Chicago grade schools last Spring, the examiner asked a third grader if the world was round.

"No," replied the lad.

"Is it flat?"

"No."

"If it isn't round and it isn't flat, then what is it?" continued the examiner.

"Please sir," replied the lad, "Daddy says it's crooked."

We never did learn whether or not the lad got a passing garde, but after reading the headlines for a few days one hardly questions the lad's answer.

## THE WAY IT SEEMS

The following item was sent in by a reader. At tax time and at various other times when the load becomes heavy, it almost seems as if the balance sheet is correct.

### CONFIDENTIAL

Democrats and Republicans—(Only)

**Take Notice**

Balance Sheet—(Certified)

Year ended November 29, 1948

| | |
|---|---|
| Population of the U. S. | 135,000,000 |
| People 65 years or Older | 37,000,000 |
| Balance left to do the work | 98,000,000 |
| People 18 years or younger | 54,000,000 |
| Balance left to do the work | 44,000,000 |
| People working for the Government | 21,000,000 |
| Balance left to do the work | 23,000,000 |
| People in Armed Services | 10,000,000 |
| Balance left to do the work | 13,000,000 |
| People in State and City offices | 12,800,000 |
| Balance left to do the work | 200,000 |
| People in hospitals and insane asylums | 126,000 |
| Balance left to do the work | 74,000 |
| Bums and others who won't work | 62,000 |
| Balance left to do the work | 12,000 |
| Persons in jail | 11,998 |
| Balance left to do the work | 2 |

**TWO**

You and I

And you'd better get a wiggle on . . . I'm getting awfully danged tired of running this country alone.

★ ★ ★

## THERE'S A CATCH TO IT

For many weeks now daily papers have been running fancy cartoons showing how beautifully the Taft-Hartley Act is working out for the wage earners of the nation. Under each cartoon there is a line of type telling how overwhelmingly American workers are in favor of the law. What the papers never tell is who is paying the bills for the cartoons and buying the space in the papers.

## SOUND ADVICE

At the recently held annual conference of the New York Library Association, some 500 delegates received some sound advice relative to advancing their economic welfare. Judge Hubert Delany of the New York City domestic relations court told the librarians:

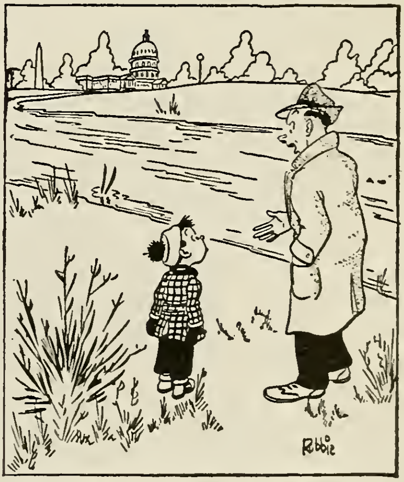
"You should stop being what we call 'respectable.' You have a professional job to do, but you are not paid enough. Until you get a union you will get nowhere."

Like school teachers and several other professional groups, librarians have long been overworked and underpaid. For too many years the emphasis has been on respectability rather than on decent pay. The advice of Judge Delaney to the New York librarians is something not only librarians but teachers and other underpaid professional workers as well ought to be considering seriously.

The most eloquent testimony regarding the plight of librarians that has yet come to our attention is a letter of resignation that a certain Philippine library received a few years back. It read:

"Dear Sir. I have the honor to resignate as my work are many and my salary are few. Besides which my supervising boss are making many loving to me to which I only reply, 'Oh not! Oh, not!'

"Very respectfully,
"Josephina."



*"No doubt George Washington did throw it across the Potomac, in those days a dollar went farther."*

# UNIONISM AGAIN A 'CRIME'?

## *Sinister Pre-Injunction Tendency Reappears*

By **J. ALBERT WOLL** and **HERBERT S. THATCHER**

★ ★

A GREAT deal has been written and said concerning the marked tendency in the field of labor legislation, both state and federal, to return to the era of "government by injunction."

In the forty or fifty years preceding the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act (an act greatly restricting the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes), the labor injunction was the employer's favorite weapon to break or defeat such concerted activities as striking, picketing or boycotting for the purpose of furthering or bettering working conditions. And it is true that, with the Taft-Hartley Act and the mass of anti-labor laws passed in over thirty states during the last year, the weapon of the labor injunction has to a large extent been restored to the employer.

Indeed, under the Taft-Hartley Act the federal government, acting through the National Labor Relations Board, serves gratuitously as agent for the employer.

But there is another and a greatly more sinister and dangerous tendency which has appeared in the labor laws recently passed by both federal and state legislatures, and that is the tendency to return to the more ancient period preceding even "government by injunction" when labor relations were governed by criminal statutes and when efforts by workers, acting concertedly through labor unions to protect and advance their economic interests, were defeated by making such activities crimes punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Thus, in the early labor laws effective in England—whence to a great extent this country drew its common law concepts of justice—it was a crime from medieval times until as late as 1824 for laborers or craftsmen, either individually or concertedly, to demand increases in wages or reduction in hours, and this even though no strike was threatened. Until 1871 it was a crime to threaten a strike in England, and until 1875 it was a crime peaceably to picket or boycott. Such "crimes" were punishable very drastically—in some instances by death.

In this country the early attitude of the law toward attempts by workers to better their conditions was best exemplified by the famous case of the Philadelphia Cordwainers, decided in 1806. There, the court, accepting fully the old English doctrines, held that a mere combination of employes to raise their wages was a criminal conspiracy punishable as a felony. This doctrine was followed by the courts of this country for the next twenty-five years; as late as 1835 the highest court of New York expressly stated that combinations to raise wages were criminal under the common law.

In 1842 this development was temporarily arrested by the important decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in Commonwealth versus Hunt, wherein that court, by a very technical construction of an indictment for combination to raise wages, held that such combination did not constitute a crime. At any rate, criminal prosecutions against workers' combinations languished considerably from 1842 until the Civil War, but after the Civil War the anti-labor elements again came boldly to the front with a wave of anti-strike and anti-union criminal legislation passed in the various states.

For instance, the so-called Black Law of Illinois prohibited preventing persons from working at any lawful business on any terms they saw fit and made criminal all combinations seeking to deprive owners of the lawful use or management of their property. Where states failed to pass such criminal statutes, the courts of the state once more held similar combinations criminal at common law.

This tendency was heightened by the Molly Maguire episodes of the 1870s and the railroad strike of 1877, at which time additional anti-labor criminal laws were passed in the states, and many prosecutions for criminal conspiracy took place. The same railroad strike of 1877, however, gave rise to the practice of breaking strikes through injunctive decrees, and thereafter employers relied primarily on this new remedy rather than the more ponderous and time-consuming means of indictment for criminal conspiracy.

From 1880 on, there was little use of criminal doctrines as a means of intimidating attempts to organize and of defeating attempts, through strikes and picketing, to obtain betterment in wages, hours and working conditions. Even the vicious anti-labor surge of the early 1920s did not give rise to any extended use of criminal sanctions against organized labor.

The federal and state laws passed in the last several years have, however, gone a long way toward turning the clock back to the days of the Cordwainers' case and earlier and to revive the ancient practice of intimidating organized labor and defeating its efforts through the use of criminal processes.

Even a summary survey of the labor laws recently passed by both the federal and various state legislatures compels the conclusion that there has been instituted a concerted attempt to revive the weapon of criminal prosecutions against organized labor as a means of preventing labor from achieving its legitimate objectives.

Thus, in the field of federal legislation the Lea Act (Anti-Petrillo Act) makes it a crime, punishable by a year in prison or a fine of $1000, or both, for any labor organization functioning in the broadcasting field to strike or picket in support of a request that an employer employ "any person or persons in excess of the number of employes needed by such licensee (employer) to perform actual services."

The implications of such a prohibition are obvious. Any demand to lighten a work-load deemed excessive by a labor organization chosen to represent employes, any attempt to combat installation of a Bedaux or speed-up system, any attempt to spread an existing work-load in times of unemployment, might very well be deemed criminal acts.

If Congress can apply such a restriction to the broadcasting industry, it can also do so to the trucking industry, the steel industry, the coal industry, the textile industry or any other industry functioning in interstate commerce.

Even if the prohibitions in the Lea Act were eventually to be narrowly limited by the courts, still, in the interim, organized labor in the broadcasting field must seek to function with the threat of criminal indictment constantly hanging over its head in respect to many of its traditional activities, and its effectiveness as a representative of employes is greatly diminished by the mere *existence* of the statute, regardless of how it may eventually be construed or narrowed.

Then there are the threats latent in the Hobbs Act, under which there is the constant possibility that any labor activity in the transportation field which is not conducted with silk gloves and a top hat may be construed as a threat of extortion punishable as a felony.

Finally, under the Taft-Hartley Act additional criminal sanctions against unions are involved. The payment of any money or thing of value by an employer to a union is made a felony. While the act exempts payments which represent compensation for services, there is no telling what customary payments other than wage payments may be considered unlawful under this prohibition. In any event, the check-off, in the absence of voluntary, individual assignments, is prohibited, as are health and welfare fund benefits except to the extent defined under the law, and the definition, while broad, does not and could not possibly embrace all traditional situations.

Further, the act prohibits, under penalty of $5,000 fine for the labor organization and $1000 fine or a year in jail, or both, for an officer thereof, the making of political contributions or expenditures, and this prohibition has been construed by one author of the act to include statements in union publications on behalf of or against a federal political candidate.

Turning now to the cirminal laws in the field of labor relations passed by the various states, we find as follows:

Delaware has made any striking or picketing activity by any minority group of employes a crime, and this regardless of the merits of the dispute between the minority group and the employer. Futher, it is made a crime for union members to refuse to handle or work on non-union goods. It is likewise made a crime to engage in any so-called secondary picketing or boycotting as against customers or suppliers of unfair employers. It is made a crime to engage in a so-called slow-down strike. Indeed, it is a crime "to engage in any concerted effort to interfere with production except by leaving the premises in an orderly manner for the purpose of going on strike."

Delaware has extended the provisions of the Lea Act so as to make it a crime for any labor organization, in any industry within the state, to demand that an employer hire any employes "not required by the employer or necessary for the work of the employer." It is made a crime in Delaware for union members, by "threats," to interfere with any person in his "right to work." It is a crime in Delaware to seek any check-off agreement, even though all the employes involved may have voluntarily consented to the check-off arrangement.

Delaware has even gone so far as to impose criminal prohibtions upon the internal operations of unions. It is a crime to charge an initiation fee in excess of $25.00. All agents and representatives, in addition to all officers of unions, must be elected annually; unions no longer have the power to hire business agents or other representatives as do corporations or, for that matter, any other group, business or otherwise. Unions are prohibited from requiring any work permit, even in apprenticeship situations. Unions are not to operate or conduct any unemployment or placement service. Violations of any of the foregoing prohibitions are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

While Delaware has not yet invoked the death penalty, it has certainly gone a long way toward restoring the conditions which confronted workers in the Middle Ages when seeking to improve their wages, hours and working conditions.

The State of Texas has gone almost as far. For instance, it is made a felony for any person to "interfere with" any public utility in Texas. That this prohibition might very well be deemed to include something other than willful damage or sabotage is seen from the fact that peaceful picketing of a utility is prohibited and made enjoinable if the picketing has the effect of disrupting the operation of the utility. Interference, as by picketing, is flatly prohibited without regard to whether the government may or may not have taken over the utility as a means of settling the dispute, or whether any arbitration proceedings, compulsory or otherwise, have been instituted.

Texas has also made it a crime to picket any business by more than two pickets within fifty feet of any other pickets. Texas has amended its anti-trust laws so as to bring labor organizations within them and make them guilty of various "conspiracies in restraint of trade," among which are "conspiracies" between two or more persons to refuse to work on non-union goods or to engage in so-called secondary boycotts and secondary picketing against customers and suppliers.

To make doubly certain that secondary activity directed against customers and suppliers, or any activity involving a refusal to handle or work on non-union or unfair goods or materials, is made criminal, the state passed another statute in addition to amending the penal provisions of the Texas anti-trust laws so as to make such so-called secondary activity a crime. Indeed, the statute supplementing the state anti-trust laws goes so far as to prohibit, under threat of criminal punishment, any striking or picketing, however peaceful, engaged in by any group of employes less than a majority of the employes of any particular employer. In other words, as in Delaware, all minority striking and picketing is made a crime.

Finally, in Texas as in Delaware, the issuance or use of work permits by labor organizations, no matter how traditional or necessary the practice may have been, is made a crime. Alabama has a similar criminal law against the use of work permits.

In addition to Delaware and Texas, both Florida and Colorado outlaw strikes and picketing unless agreed to by a majority vote, and thus attempts by minorities to protest against grievances, no matter how justified, are made criminal. Colorado, Missouri and South Dakota also prohibit, under threat of fine and imprisonment, all so-called secondary boycotts and picketing and refusal to handle or work on non-union goods or materials.

In addition to Texas, the following states forbid striking or picketing in connection with the operation of a public utility once that utility has either been taken over by the state following a labor dispute, or once the process of compulsory arbitration, as prescribed by state law, has commenced: Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey and Virginia. In some of these states the term "public utility" is so broadly defined as to include the operation of any business deemed vital to the public interest, including the transportation industry.

A number of states have passed criminal laws prohibiting any person from preventing anyone, by "threats" or "intimidation," from engaging in any vocation or calling, or from interfering with the employment of any person. In this category are Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas. The statutes are usually so broadly worded as to make possible an indictment because of a strike which interferes with any person's employment, or an indictment because of any organized activity deemed to be intimidatory even though no actual violence may be involved.

Finally, seven states have made it a crime for any labor organization to enter into a closed-shop, union-shop or any other type of union security agreement with an employer, and this even though the employer and all the employes involved might be perfectly willing and, indeed, anxious to enter into the agreement. These states are: Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota and Tennessee.

From the foregoing it is more than obvious that there has developed in this country in the last few years a decided trend toward intervening in labor-management disputes by means of criminal laws directed against labor organizations and their members. Such a trend is deplorable, not only because of its manifest injustice and inequity, but because it denotes a destructive rather than constructive concept of the function of government in the field of labor relations.

Certainly if the goal to be achieved in this field is constructive cooperation instead of defensive sparring as between management and labor, that goal has been rendered almost impossible of achievement by a philosophy which places one of the would-be cooperators in the category of a criminal.

Even aside from the direct effect of such criminal laws in weakening organized labor, the resentment engendered by the mere passage of such laws must inevitably operate to cause a deterioration rather than an improvement in employer-employe relationships.

Is organized labor to be expected to engage in collective bargaining under the policeman's club or in collective action under a sword of Damocles?

At the very least, the present trend of state and federal legislation in the criminal field offers a pervasive threat to all concerted labor activity, and, at the worst, it constitutes an astonishing reversion to the medieval days when attempts by workingmen to achieve a betterment in their conditions were regarded by the state as criminal.

In any view, the approach to solving the problems of our Twentieth Century industrial society by way of criminal legislation in the field of labor relations is indefensible.—***The Federationist.***

Maine State Federation
Educational and Political League
193 EXCHANGE STREET, BANGOR, MAINE
TELEPHONE 7438

September 30, 1948

William L. Hutcheson, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America
Carpenters Bldg.
222 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir and Brother:

Now that Labor's great battle in Maine is over and we have been victorious over the Barlow Bill and the Tabb Bill in the September general election, I want to convey to you and to the International our great sense of gratitude for the splendid support - both moral and financial - which you and your membership extended.

Throughout our campaign against these anti-labor proposals our great bulwark was the Carpenters. I would not minimize the splendid support that all of our affiliates gave, for there were some smaller locals that exhausted their treasuries to help us carry on, but throughout the fight, and when the opposition - apparently with unlimited funds with which to oppose us - attempted to overwhelm us, it was invariably the Carpenters who came through. To top it all, they made a magnificent contribution to the organization effort which was the "pay-off".

If we in Maine were able to point the way to other states which are faced with anti-labor laws, if we have become united and determined as we never have been before, if we convinced every organized worker of the tremendous strength he possesses in his organization, we can be grateful to you and to the International for making that possible.

There is no adequate way in which I can fully express the warm feeling of gratitude our membership feels toward the International. I can only say "thank you" and repeat that we shall always remember the splendid support you gave.

Fraternally yours,

B J Dorsky

B.J. Dorsky
Chairman

OEIU-6
AFL-W

# *Christ The Carpenter*

By Bernard Rose, K. C.

★ ★ ★

WHEN WE READ the Sermon on the Mount, which as literature breathes a nobility that enables us to appreciate the character of the Saviour, we begin to understand why His teachings still influence a goodly portion of mankind. If what the Sermon teaches and enjoins was part of our every day moral code, there would be little poverty, less crime, and a higher sense of human brotherhood.

Christ saw deep into the hearts of men. What He counselled was not only practical but necessary to man's economic and social salvation. Since He urged His apostles, belonging to the union of twelve of which He was the Head, to go forth into the world and preach the Gospel, He has every right to the claim and title of being the world's first and greatest labor leader. He believed and acted upon the principle, that unless men unite for their common good, there will be no peace on earth. Wars and other human tragedies bear witness to the truth of His precepts in all that relates to the welfare of mankind. In the carrying out of His mission, He was subjected to persecution, indignities and, finally, made the supreme sacrifice which, for two thousand years, stands out as the sublimest and most powerful example of a willingness to die in order that others be saved.

Christ was a trade unionist in the finest sense of the term, since His supreme desire was to benefit his fellowmen and women without compensation or the expectation of thanks.

The "Golden Rule" which he enunciated and affirmed on every occasion, where men and women are sincere, is not difficult of application. It is the real basis of not only Christianity, but every religion or creed that is practiced in order that men may conform to ideals that bring them nearer to the Deity.

The early labor leaders, during the present and previous centuries, inspired by His example and Gospel, suffered as He did in persecution and imprisonment. We have only to recall the brutal sentences inflicted on the Todpuddle martyrs to realize that because these courageous men sought to improve the economic and social lot of their fellow-workers, they were accused of a serious offense and condemned to transportation beyond the seas.

The pioneers of the labor movement had to fight against and overcome what at first appeared to be overwhelming odds. They persevered with a doggedness characteristic of the early missionaries to barbaric tribes. Because of their courage, unselfishness, and sacrifice, millions of workers today enjoy a higher standard of living and are no longer looked down upon as serfs or chattels, but human beings entitled to the best that an enlightened democracy can give them.

The first members of the union which Christ founded are venerated as saints: with one exception, they were true to the ideals of the Master. Their disciples and followers went forth into many lands and not only converted the heathen, but others practicising savage rites and creeds to the Christian conception of conduct and faith.

Christ, we are told, worked as a carpenter. He was undoubtedly a splendid craftsman. After He ceased occupying himself as an artisan He eloquently preached to the sick, fallen, and the lonely. He made no distinction because of class or wealth. To him, all men were brothers and all women sisters.

Every trade union becomes a temple of Christ since at its meetings and within the walls in which they are held, tribute, consciously or unconsciously is paid to Him, when those present rise to discuss grievances and the improvement of their economic lot. Christ was not afraid to denounce injustice; not even the powerful in the Holy City could influence Him against what He decided was right and should be said. He drove the money changers from the Temple since in His view, they were not engaged in honest labor. Even Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor of Jerusalem, could find no fault with him since He had committed no offense calling for punishment by the state. Those who revere His memory and heed His teachings can be called true Christians, regardless of whether they pay lip service to the rituals of the several churches.

Were He on earth today, Christ would battle as He then did against tyranny, exploitation and injustice. As a fighter for human rights, He would be entitled to membership in every labor organization throughout the American continent and in other lands. It is only when we discuss social justice that we appreciate the teachings of the Divine trade unionists making it possible to conclude agreements fair to both employer and employee.

Christ did not, because of His sense of justice, tolerate practices that justify the criticism of employers. He believed in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. He made no distinction between the sexes in the matter of recognition and wage payments. He believed with all the might of His noble soul in the brotherhood of men. He taught and exemplified this since He was commanded by His Father.

The trade union movement that regardless of affiliation, admits to its ranks men of all races and faiths, is essentially Christian since it endeavors to carry out the commands of its first Founder, Christ the Carpenter.

## 15,000 See Films Showing Brotherhood In Action

Up to October 1st, the two short movie films, "This is our Brotherhood" and "The Carpenters Home," produced under authorization of the General Executive Board, have been shown some eighty-seven times. Approximately 15,000 members have been present at these showings.

These films are available to Local Unions and Councils without charge. They show the General Office in action and the magnificent home for aged members at Lakeland, Florida. Various film magazines have praised them lavishly as being masterpieces of their kind.

Inquiries regarding the films should be addressed to: Maurice A. Hutcheson, First General Vice President, 222 E. Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind. Films are loaned out on a "first come—first served" basis. Interested unions should act promptly.

# The Pauper-Wage Plague

By MARTIN A. DILLMON

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ORGANIZED labor's long, hard, so far unsuccessful effort to have Congress increase the present shamefully inadequate minimum of forty cents an hour under the Federal Wage-Hour Act has received encouragement from one of the nation's outstanding industrialists. Despite all-out Labor backing, a bill to raise the minimum to $.65 an hour remains frozen in the Congressional refrigerator at Washington.

Robert Wood Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson, likely the largest manufacturer of surgical dressings in the world, has come out strong for a minimum of $.87½ an hour, or a floor of $35.00 a week. Last year, more than 9,000,000 urban workers received less than $35.00 a week, Mr. Johnson says. The inhuman tragedy of it all is readily apparent considering the fact that some of the nation's largest families of children are found in humble working men's homes.

Inadequate wage levels, at worst, Mr. Johnson asserts, mean "hardship verging on destructoin for 60 per cent of our people, in addition to the unemployed and their millions of dependents." He adds: "At best, which is seldom achieved, these figures mean privation for 27 per cent, plus the unemployed." Low wages, he vociferates, are no bargain! He backs his contention in a very convincing manner with the following logic:

"What is the sense of paying substandard wages, only to meet the rest of our bill by taxation and charity? There is colossal waste in channeling money to the poor through governmental bureaus; there is waste, though not as much, when we use private agencies. To pay that bill at the source would be far less costly. It also would turn millions of today's 'unfortunates' into free, self-reliant people, ready and able to fill their niches in society."

Every pauper-wage employer is an unfair competitor with employers and industries that pay decent wages, Mr. Johnson points out and adds the blunt statement: "The employer who willfully underpays his workers is a parasite upon his neighbors who meet their labor bills in full."

Opposition to the meager forty-cent hourly minimum when the Wage-Hour Law was enacted came largely from Southern manufacturers, who contend that workers' living costs in the South are less than their Northern fellow-wage earners. To that, Mr. Johnson replies: "Since it is better to be liberal than to chisel, why not decide that all financial advantages of location should accrue to the workers? If they are real, then business already is getting its share in reduced taxes, rents, service charges and community welfare costs."

Summing up his impressive case, Mr. Johnson takes three "realistic" views of the millions whose meager wages fall far short of financing decent homes and living for their families—

"We may regard them as a sector of our population which does not form its proper share of the consuming market, and so, contributes little to prosperity. We also may look upon the underpaid and their dependents as human beings, as people whom progress has by-passed and who deserve sympathy of a kind now generally denied them. Finally, we may regard them as the weakest segment of our social structure; a vast reservoir of poverty, ignorance, disease and unhappiness to which radicals may point with indignation. It is also a reservoir from which doctrinaires and demagogues may draw support whenever they want to use it."

For support for the latter assertions of this humanitarian, enlightened American industrialist, we need only to consider the Communists' present aggressive opposition to the Marshall Plan for relief of destitute peoples in Europe. The Reds, of course, realize that cold, hungry, suffering persons are more apt to give ear to revolutionary doctrines which promise to give them a better break in the game of life.

The late Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach asserted that he would carry on for the sixty-five cent hourly minimum until adopted. It would be only a minimum of social justice to armies of American workers who have no Unions to protect them from rampant, heartless exploitation, via pay check. Schwellenbach passed away before his dream could be realized.

But, with support such as Mr. Johnson has contributed, this reform campaign should arrive at eventual success. The very sweatshop industrialists who have spearheaded the opposition to the sixty-five-cent minimum were very vocal also against the forty-cent level which was adopted in the Wage-Hour Law. Moreover, when the wage law became effective, wages in some non-Union industries, especially in the South, were found to be as low as thirteen cents an hour.

Of course, the wage minimum here discussed means nothing to the pay envelopes of union workers, for their scales long ago passed well beyond those figures. But, besides the element of social injustice — paying workers enough to keep alive on—a legislative floor under wages and a ceiling over working hours relieves unionized, fair employers from the ruinous competition of long hours and short pay. The union employer faces a tough problem to maintain standard wage levels if some of his competitors in the same line are not required to keep their wage rates out of the cellar.

Mr. Johnson recently elaborated on his views in a book, "Or Forfeit Freedom", in which he calls upon industrialists, large and small, to serve themselves as well as the general welfare by meeting Labor in a spirit of fairness and justice rather than with sharp hatchets of hostility.

Unfortunately not many industrialists see eye to eye with Mr. Johnson, yet in his philosophies lie the seeds of real industrial peace and national prosperity.

# Editorial

## No Wonder They Are Suspect

Is the "Hoover Commission" planning to undercut the farm electrification program? A number of farm leaders seem to think so.

As explained in an editorial in last month's issue of The Carpenter, ex-President Hoover is head of the "Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government." This body, set up by Congress in June, 1947, is charged with the responsibility of studying all Federal agencies and recommending changes which can increase efficiency. As pointed out in last month's editorial, there are persistent rumors floating around Washington to the effect that the Commission will recommend abolition of the Department of Labor when it makes its report. If the rumors are true, a severe jolt is in store for organized labor. However, we do not believe in condemning anyone on rumor alone.

Now the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, an organization of farmers and others interested in farm electrification, charge that the Hoover Commission intends to "hamstring or eliminate" the Rural Electrification Administration, an agency which has been endeavoring to provide farmers with cheap power. However, these charges, too, are based on rumor.

Rumors are ugly things. Sometimes they are based on fact but often they are based on nothing more than vicious gossip individuals develop to help themselves or hurt others they do not like. When the Commission makes its report will be time enough to attack the report if it needs attacking.

On the other hand it is not surprising that rumors about the work of the Commission are floating about in growing numbers. The Commission is composed of two top Federal officials, two Senators, two Congressmen, an industrialist, and a college professor. There is neither a labor man nor a genuine farmer among them. Various "Study projects" have been organized by the Commission. Each of these groups has a chairman, an advisory committee and a large staff of "experts." Recently the Congressional Record carried a list of all these appointees. Although the list was shot through with corporation vice presidents, industrialists, industrial engineers, and Wall Street operators, not a single name of a labor official was included. The farmers, too, were virtually unrepresented. Is it any wonder, then, that the Commission is suspect?

The farm group points out that the "experts" on Hoover's Commission come from two Wall Street accounting firms which number more than a dozen private utility companies among their clients—utility firms which have opposed R.E.A. for many years. Under the circumstances, the farmers naturally feel that the rural electrification program will get little unbiased consideration from the Commission. Since industrialists and financiers monopolize the Commission's personnel to the exclusion of labor representation, it is not surprising that some labor people too feel that the Department of Labor will get little fair consideration.

Since agencies that deal with the welfare of farmers and organized labor are very definitely involved in the work of the Commission, it would seem that if only for its own protection the Commission would have included a few farm and labor people among its numerous hirelings. However, the Commission members did not see fit to do so. Now they are paying the penalty in unhappy rumors and advance criticism.

Other civic bodies which may spring up should take heed.

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## We Must Keep Political Action Alive

Elsewhere in this issue there is an article by First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson pointing out the need for a continuation of the political action program which has been developed this year. As Brother Hutcheson emphasizes, the Taft-Hartley Law is not the final goal which the anti-labor elements in Congress have set for themselves. Rather it is just a starter. Until organized labor is completely hogtied and its real effectiveness destroyed they will not be completely satisfied.

Recent Board decisions point up how far they have travelled along this road through passage of the Taft-Hartley Law. Strikers now face the threat of losing their employment rights if they are "permanently" replaced by strike breakers whom the employer hires. They also face the threat of discharge if they participate in "mass" picketing, a term the Board has never defined very clearly. Thus two of the most fundamental and necessary rights of labor are already in dire jeopardy. Amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law and new anti-labor legislation to limit these rights even more drastically can be expected as long as the anti-labor elements remain in control of Congress. In the state legislatures the picture is practically the same. The foes of labor know that the American people would never stand for outright abolition of organized labor by law so they are trying to accomplish the same results by legislating away all the rights of labor which make it effective and practical.

The foes of labor began laying out their anti-labor program ten or twelve years ago. Year in and year out they blasted away at labor. Year in and year out they groomed their own men for Congress and the various state legislatures. The anti-labor propaganda in the newspapers for years and years back was all part of the program. In the last two years the program has started to pay off.

However, it has paid off only because too many working people neglected to vote. Anti-labor candidates gained control of Congress and many state legislatures. The Taft-Hartley Law was one result. Even more vicious anti-labor laws will be another result unless organized workers mobilize their political strength and keep it mobilized.

It took years for the anti-labor forces to get their program into operation. It may take labor years to defeat that program and substitute in its stead a program designed to maintain avenues of self-betterment open to all segments of our population. However, it is a job that must be done. "Organize politically or die" may seem to be a somewhat harsh motto for labor to adopt but actually the situation is developing to the point where that sums up the matter.

We have our non-partisan committees set up and functioning. They have gained valuable experience. They have learned the political ropes. Day by day their effectiveness will incraese. By supporting and maintaining them we can make certain the voice of labor will speak more authoritatively on each succeeding election day. It is up to us all to see that they get the support they need.

## A Greater Voice in World Affairs

About the time the war was concluded in 1945, this journal pointed out editorially that the rebuilding of Europe on a democratic basis was going to be a tremendous task involving the re-education of millions upon millions upon millions of people as to democratic procedures and democratic institutions. At that time we insisted that the rebuilding of free and democratic European unions would have to be the Number One job involved in rehabilitating the democratic nations that were ground into the dust by almost a decade of war and ceaseless persecution by Hitler and his maniacs. We even suggested that a few of America's top flight labor leaders should be placed in strategic positions to direct some of the work of rehabilitating Europe since the experience they gained in labor leadership would enable them to grasp the problems of Europe's workers much more readily than politically trained diplomats ever could.

All these suggestions fell on deaf ears. Outside of a few sarcastic comments by several daily papers, there was no other reaction. Now, three years later, however, it is interesting to note how many prominent people are becoming of the same frame of mind. From places one would least expect such suggestions, ideas that correspond with what we said in 1945 are being put forth.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association, is putting the finishing touches on a book that is due to come out sometime this year. One of Mr. Johnston's suggestions is that Uncle Sam name a few top labor leaders to ambassadorial posts. He believes the old-fashioned, pretty-boy type of diplomat has outlived his usefulness. The struggle between democracy and communism will have to be fought out on the common man level, Johnston believes, and therefore the foreign service should be revised to meet the changed conditions. Leaders of democratic working people, he feels should best be able to win the confidence and trust of European workers.

Several months ago the Saturday Evening Post also carried an article on this subject. Written by the Post's top European correspondent, the article logically pointed out that the development of democracy in Europe will largely stand or fall on the progress that is made in fostering and building up a democratic European labor movement. Like Johnston, the writer felt that a few top American labor leaders placed in key spots in the rehabilitation program would be of considerable help in winning over European workers who are under constant pressure from communist propaganda and communist influence.

Perhaps now that other people have taken up the suggestion that labor be given a bigger part in international affairs the idea may bear fruit. Sometimes our foreign service has smacked too much of an exclusive country club. Diplomatic posts have too often been handed out as political plums—usually to wealthy glad-handers with the right connections and the right attitude toward campaign donations at the right time. This is not always the case. There are hundreds of sincere, capable, honest career men in our foreign service. There are also many able appointees doing a very good job in the field. But in view of the fact that the world struggle between democracy and communism will be decided on the working man level, there is a real need for a few labor men in our diplomatic corps.

Men like Bill Hutcheson and George Meany and John Lewis may not be able to wear striped pants with the proper air of elegance, and they may not be able to crook their little fingers at the proper angle while holding a teacup, but when it comes to negotiating, bargaining or working out agreements they can hold their own with the best any other nation can offer. Essentially international relations are negotiating and bargaining little different from those which go on around the table when labor and management meet. In such proceedings men like Hutcheson, Meany and Lewis are at their best.

However, the dead hand of medieval pomp and circumstance still surrounds international relations. Double talk, protocol and wheels within wheels complicate things considerably. Some straight from the shoulder talk might improve things considerably; and men like Bill and George and John are just the boys who could inject it into international relations. They are men who say what they mean and mean what they say. Furthermore they cannot be bullied, bluffed nor brow-beaten. Some of the Fancy Dans with plushy titles from other nations might be startled by their straightforwardness and direct approach but international relations would only be improved thereby.

In any event, it is encouraging to realize that others beside ourselves recognize the need for granting labor a greater role in world affairs. Perhaps something more than talk may come of it yet. We sincerely hope so.

# THE ECONOMISTS LOOK AT 1949

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A CONSENSUS of opinion among 112 leading economists polled by F. W. Dodge corporation indicates moderate adjustments and only mild changes in current economic trends during the coming year. The group polled includes economists in business corporations, financial institutions, universities and economic research organizations.

Reporting results of the corporation's survey on wholesale prices, industrial production, employment and construction, Thomas S. Holden, president of the fact-finding organization, revealed that sixty-four economists anticipate a business recession in 1949. Fifty-one of them characterized the expected setback as mild, ten as moderately serious; only three men expected a recession of serious proportions or extended duration. A quite considerable minority, numbering forty-seven, expects no recession at all in 1949. More than seventy per cent of those who do expect a recession think it will start before the middle of 1949; some think it has already started.

A number of those replying made reservations to the effect that all estimates would become invalid in case of war.

### *Commodity Prices and Cost of Living*

In the opinion of most of the economists the index of wholesale commodity prices, as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, will change very little, if at all, between now and the end of 1948. Seventy-five out of one hundred and three answering the question expect the wholesale price index to decline continuously throughout 1949, fifteen expect a continuous rise, twelve expect a fluctuating trend and one expects a stable index through the year. Compared with 168, the level of the index at the time the questions were asked, the median expectation for December 1948 is 167, for June 1949, 165; for December 1949, 160.

The economists expect somewhat mixed price trends among the several commodity groups. Large majorities indicated price trends for farm products, foods, hides and leather products, and textiles products. A considerable minority expects wholesale prices of metals and metal products to increase; forty-six replies indicated expectation of such rises, another forty-five indicated approximate stabilization, and only ten indicated declines. For building materials, forty-nine expected price stabilization, twenty-seven expected declines, twenty-four expected increases. For chemical and allied products, stabilization is expected by fifty-seven men, price declines by twenty-seven, rises by fourteen. For house-furnishing goods, a clear majority of sixty expect declines, thirty-two expect stable prices, nine expect increases.

For the miscellaneous group expectation is about evenly divided as between stable and declining prices.

Consistent with anticipated declining wholesale prices in major consumer goods groups, forty-six economists expect the cost of living index to decline continuously through next year, thirty-one expect it to remain approximately stable, twenty-one expect it to rise during part of the year followed by a drop; only nine expect a continuous rise in cost of living throughout the year.

### *Production, Employment, Wages*

Preponderant expectation for the physical volume of production is that it will decline moderately; median expectation is for the Federal Reserve Board's index to average next year about two per cent under the average for 1948. Fifty-nine men expect a production downtrend, fourteen expect approximately the same volume as this year, thirty-six expect increased volume. Three fourths of those answering expect production to average within 5 per cent, up or down, of this year's total.

Corresponding to the preponderant expectation of declining production volume is the expectation on the part of forty-five economists of a decline in volume of employment. However, fifty-three expect employment to remain approximately stable, and twelve expect an increase. A majority of those expecting an employment decline estimate the drop within the range of two to five per cent from 1948 levels.

Wage stability is expected by sixty-five respondents; wage increases by forty-three; wage decreases by only three. A number of those expecting wage increases commented that they expected increases to be 'moderate," "slight," or "less than the 1948 increases."

### *Construction*

With respect to residential building volume, sixty-seven expect a decrease next year, twenty-eight expect an increase, and thirteen expect approximately the same number of family units will be built as in 1948. Median expectation among all those expecting a drop is a decline of ten per cent in total new dwelling units; median of all expectations that were indicated in figures, including those expecting stable or increased volume, would be a five per cent decline.

A majority of seventy-six anticipate declining dollar volume of private nonresidential construction; twenty-five expect an increase, and six expect the same volume as 1948.

Public construction volume is expected to increase by seventy respondents, to decrease by twenty-four, and to hold steady at 1948 levels by eight.

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## *Predicts Home Building Slump*

Is home building about to take a nosedive? At least one authority in a position to know thinks so.

Raymond M. Foley, head of Housing and Home Finance, recently warned the building industry that there will be a "bust" in home construction shortly unless the industry starts producing homes that the average family can afford to rent or buy.

Speaking before a Seattle audience, Foley said that the limit of the demand for high-priced dwellings had just about been reached. He urged that the industry go to work on a program to produce "an adequte house at $6,000 or less."

# *Tributes Well-Earned*

## A Race Well Run

*A Tribute to Frank Duffy*

By

**Albert V. Horner**

**Local Union 2164, San Francisco, Calif.**

*Hail to the man who in triumphant glory*
*Rests on the laurels he so nobly won,*
*Loyal to labor, his is a worthwhile story,*
*Gallant in service, his was a race well run.*
*Hark the acclaim! 'Tis homage in its beauty*
*The nations pay, whose toilers seem akin,*
*Where honor crowns long faithful years of duty*
*Gratitude is a man's highest prize to win.*
*Ah! This he earned! Through printed word and spoken*
*Wood Workers o'er America's vast domain,*
*Proclaim to him affection, as their token*
*His valued labors have not been in vain.*

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## Resolution

Adopted by the Convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters at Evansville, Ind., September 17-18, 1948.

Greetings:

Whereas, the regretful news of our General Secretary's resignation, Brother Frank Duffy, was received by this body, while in Convention Assembled.

Whereas, we wish to recognize his long and faithful service to the Brotherhood in that capacity, and

Whereas, we have esteemed him as a fellow laborer and also the long and intimate relation with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in the United Brotherhood makes it eminently befitting that we record our sincere appreciation to Brother Frank Duffy. Therefore,

Be It Resolved, that the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by Service, Contributions, and Counsel, will be held in grateful remembrance, and,

Be It Further Resolved:—That the Indiana State Council of Carpenters go on record as instructing our Secretary to convey our sincere appreciation to our Brother Frank Duffy for his many years of faithful service, and wishing him continued good health and happiness.

# Official Information

General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

## NOTICE

*Under date of September 3, the General President advised the Local Unions of the action taken by the General Executive Board as to maintaining the membership of members who enter the service under the Selective Service Act of 1948.*

*Before sending the due book to this office great care must be taken to ascertain whether the member is entering service within the meaning of the Act, which provides for a certain period of enlistment or induction by draft for Active Service. If otherwise, the member will be required to pay his dues as provided in the Laws of the Brotherhood in order to maintain his continuity of membership.*

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### NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|---|---|
| 3060 | Shingletown, Calif. |
| 2490 | McMinnville, Tenn. |
| 2491 | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| 2492 | Beauharnois, Que., Can. |
| 2493 | Quesnel, B. C., Can. |
| 2488 | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 3064 | Darlington, S. C. |
| 2910 | Ontario, Ore. |
| 2495 | Ashland, Wis. |
| 2496 | Middlesboro, Ky. |
| 2497 | Bradford, Pa. |
| 2498 | Longview, Wash. |
| 2499 | Whitehorse, Y. T., Can. |
| 2000 | Elkins, W. Va. |
| 2350 | Scranton, Pa. |
| 2411 | Woodville, Texas |
| 2443 | Minto, N. B., Can. |
| 2456 | Washington, D. C. |
| 2494 | Barbourville, Ky. |
| 992 | Macon, Ga. |
| 969 | Penn Yan, N. Y. |
| 968 | Natchez, Miss. |
| 2911 | New Castle, N. B., Can. |

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

WILLIE A. ADOLTSOFF, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
ELIE AGAPIT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ROBERT S. BARKER, L. U. 1477, Middletown, Ohio.
W. L. BEARD, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.
ROBERT F. BECK, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
HERMAN BELL, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
HOWARD S. BINGHAM, L. U. 270, Tacoma, Wash.
F. E. BLANCHARD, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
HERMAN BORCHARDT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. D. BOYD, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
CONRAY BRYSON, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, ORE.
NATHAN BUCHOLTZ, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE BURGER, Sr., L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
A. F. BUTTERFIELD, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
A. D. CAMBRES, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. L. CARPENTER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. W. CLANCY, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.
CLIFFORD J. DAILEY, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.
JOHN W. DAVIS, L. U. 1257, Waynesburg, Pa.
ISRAEL DAY, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
EMILE DeBLOIS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOHN ECHMAN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN R. EKROL, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. FATALL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GEORGE M. FINCH, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
GEORGE FOREST, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ARMANDO GIGGIA, L. U. 246, New York, N.Y.
D. J. GLEN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
H. R. GRAHAM, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN GRINGO, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ERIC HAGSTROM, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOSEPH G. HALL, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
LAMBERT HEUTMAKER, L. U. 1252, St. Paul, Minn.
FRED HILL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
WM. HORESWOOD, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
LAWRENCE HOWARD, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
RICHARD HUNT, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O. SCOTT JEMTEGARD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
NELS JERGENSEN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
HERMAN KAEMERER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
CHARLES H. KELLER, L. U. 1477, Middletown, Ohio.
ROBERT KEMP, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ROY B. KEWAYOSH, L. U. 1154, Algonac, Mich.
J. L. KIESTEAD, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN O. KING, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
CHARLES KRUGER, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH W. LORENZ, L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
T. J. McLAIN, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
COLIN C. McLAREN, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. R. McCLATHCHEY, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
RUDOLPH MAAS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
VICTOR MADLENER, L. U. 1252, St. Paul, Minn.
E. A. MARTIKAINEN, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
ED. H. MAY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LOUIS MERCIER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
PETER MINEAU, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
DANIEL A. MOINES, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.
CHAS. E. MOORE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PAUL R. NIETZ, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ANDREW NORMAN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
DENNIS J. O'CALLAGHAN, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JOHN O'BRIEN, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
ALBERT PAYNE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN PFAU, L. U. 2425, Glendive, Mont.
FRANK PHOEDOVIUS, L. U. 162, San Mateo, CAL.
FRANK PORTER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
LUTHER H. PRITCHARD, L. U. 1565, Abilene, Tex.
CHESTER REED, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
JOHN ROTHMAN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ELMER SCHEFSICK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOSEPH A. SELLICK, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal.
RADWIN R. SHUBIN, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
RUSSELL S. SMITH, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
L. O. STANLEY, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
FRED THOMAS, L. U. 1257, Waynesburg, Pa.
FRANK W. TOWER, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
L. J. TRYGSTAD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GERRIT VANDENBURG, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE VanDOREN, L. U. 1252, St. Paul, Minn.
ALBERT T. VanDYKE, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
JOHN VanKALSBECK, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
HENRY WARD, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK WEINTRITT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
STANLEY WENTZEL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
MARION WISE, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill.
J. WOPOTISCH, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
MAX WUERKER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
HEARMAN YOUNG, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANDREW ZIEL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

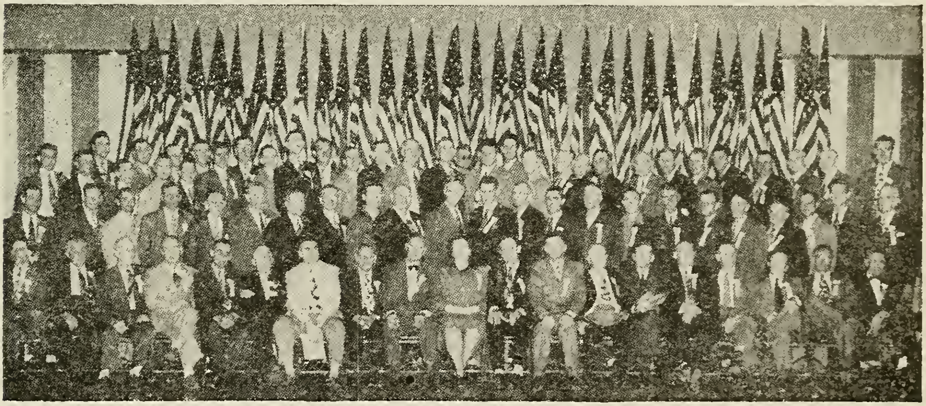
# Correspondence

**This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.**

## MISSOURI STATE COUNCIL HOLDS FINE CONVENTION

With one of the largest delegations ever to attend such a conference present, the Missouri State Council of Carpenters held its Tenth Annual Convention in the Governor Hotel, Jefferson City, May 14, 15, and 16. After an invocation by Reverend Daum, the Honorable James T. Blair, Mayor of the City, officially welcomed the delegates to Jefferson City and extended them the hospitality of the community.

With a full agenda of business before them, the convention got down to business immediately. As reported by the delegates, business is comparatively good throughout the State. However, various vexing problems were reported to the convention for remedial action. Year in and year out the Missouri State Council has endeavored to build up a spirit of cooperation with the farmers and other groups so that a community of interest can be achieved to advance the material progress of the State. This cooperation is now beginning to show results.



Special guests to the Convention included Reuben T. Wood and Frank Murphy, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the State Federation; W. E. Andrews of the Nebraska State Council; General Representative Driscoll; George Rice of the Kansas State Council; and a number of others prominent in midwest labor.

The need for political action on the part of organized labor received special attention from the Convention. From the report of the delegates it was clear that the Missouri Carpenters would be heard from on November 2nd. A number of resolutions designed to improve the lot of the man working with tools were adopted and the convention closed on a high note of unity and determination to advance the welfare of the carpentry trade.

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## BUFFALO LOCAL CELEBRATES 60th BIRTHDAY

On Saturday night, April 10, 1948, Local Union No. 355 of Buffalo, New York, observed its Sixtieth (60th) Anniversary,—60 years of continuous and loyal membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,—in Harugari Temple, with a turkey dinner, dancing and singing, which followed the invocation by the Rev. J. H. Stender.

Nearly 400 members, visiting members and friends along with prominent guests of the Brotherhood attended. All had a good time with plenty of song restorer and turkey.

Local Union No. 355 was organized January 12, 1888, with 56 members, and with Local Union No. 9, the oldest local, organized the Buffalo District Council in 1890. Local 355 was one of the pioneers in instituting the eight-hour day and the overtime rate.

On this, the 60th Anniversary, the Local wishes to express its thanks to the Locals of the Buffalo District Council, Ladies' Auxiliary Local 128, and to the General Office, and also to its forefathers and to all who have helped to elevate this Local to its present-day status.

Its officers are a fine group of seasoned pioneers who have labored through good and bad years of the past sixty, and today are proud of their record and achievements. As of January 1, 1948, twenty-two members are pensioned, and at present two are in Lakeland Carpenters Home in Florida.

President Nicholas Lux, chief pilot for twenty years was presented with a wallet bulging in contour. He expressed his amazement at the large attendance and the wonderful set-up for the occasion.

Business Representative Richard Divingston presided as toastmaster, assisted by Secretary John McMahon of the Buffalo District Council, both of whom gave a good accounting of themselves in running off the fine program of events.

Business Representatives Herman Bodewes and Martin McDonald addressed the crowd in a capable manner and drew great applause.

Telegrams were read expressing the good wishes and congratulations of Harold C. Hanover, former Secrteary-Treasurer of the Buffalo District Council, and now Secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor; from Mrs. Emma Cameron. President of Ladies Auxiliary Local No. 128, Buffalo; and letters from General President William L. Hutcheson and General Secretary Frank Duffy, offering their sincere congratulations. The audience reciprocated with great applause.

Secretary of the Buffalo Federation of Labor George Sturges, who hurried from another banquet elsewhere, arrived in time to present a fine speech to the crowd. George has made great strides in Buffalo and few labor conferences can afford to be without him. We thank you, George.

General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, of New York, representing the General President, brought the house down with his inspiring remarks, covering at great length the conditions confronting the union worker today, who must be on his toes this coming election, to defeat our enemies and elect our friends in Congress.

Brother Johnson has also created a host of friends in Buffalo by his business relations with the Buffalo District Council in the past year, and we all are deeply grateful to him for his past cooperation and welcome every visit he makes to Buffalo.

Rev. Hubert Reiman closed the ceremonies with prayer. Dancing followed until the wee small hours of the morning.

William L. Klausman, Chairman
William Angenendt and Paul Fage,
Co-Chairmen.

## BATAVIA LOCAL HONORS GREAT OLD TIMER

At its July 28th meeting, Local Union No. 1248, Batavia, Ill., witnessed two significant events. The first was the installation of officers for the forthcoming year. Installed into office were: Carl Harleen, president; Carl Feldman, vice president; J. E. Swanberg, recording secretary; Ernest Lundin, financial secretary; Carl Magnuson, conductor; Walter Evert, warden; Elmer Carlson, W. Barber, and J. Schultz, trustees; and Dave Kraft, Ernest Lundin, and J. Schultz, delegates to the Carpenters District Council and Building Trades Council.

The second event was the presentation of an Elgin DeLuxe wrist watch to Brother George A. Worth who stepped down after forty years of faithful service as recording secretary. Brother Worth came to this country from abroad. In 1907 he joined Local Union No. 1248. The following year he was elected recording secretary by the Union—a position he held continuously until ill health forced him to retire this year. During his long years of service, Brother Worth proved himself to be a man of fine ability and unquestionable integrity. It was only with sincere regret the Union accepted his resignation. The very best wishes of the officers and members of Local Union 1248 go with Brother Worth.

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## CLEVELAND LOCAL HONORS GEB MEMBER SCHWARZER

The Carpenters' meetings hall on Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was crowded to capacity the evening of June 21 to celebrate both the birthday and the 37th anniversary of Executive Board Member Harry Schwarzer's membership in Local No. 1108.

After a short business meeting, Brother Schwarzer was invited to the platform, and following a few well chosen remarks made by Brother Jay Roth, the master of ceremonies for the evening, who explained the purpose of the occasion, he was presented with a huge birthday cake. It was then that the old familiar birthday song was rendered in perfect harmony.

**Pictured above are officers of Local Union No. 1108, Cleveland, paying special tribute to General Executive Board Member Harry Schwarzer. Reading from left to right, they are: Frank Walfe, Emil Larkins, Ed. Berwald, trustees; Jay Roth, financial secretary; Carl Schwarzer, president; Harry Schwarzer, honored guest; William Tanke, conductor; Elmer Mader, warden; Paul Paskert, recording secretary; Albert Brigger, vice president; Art Noder, treasurer.**

Brother Schwarzer graciously accepted the gift, admitted his surprise, inspected the cake and attempted to return to his seat. This the master of ceremonies would not permit until he had presented Brother Schwarzer with a United States government bond.

Brother Roth explained that the bond was not only an expression of gratitude and appreciation from all of the members for the vastly improved working conditions that the union is now enjoying as a result of Brother Schwarzer's untiring efforts but was also given as a token to commemorate the occasion.

Having recovered from his surprise by this time, Brother Schwarzer expressed his thanks to the Local for its honors and generosity and concluded by delivering a very interesting and inspiring talk concerning past, present and future conditions relative to our trade.

After he was congratulated by visiting officers from many other Carpenter's locals and warmly applauded, the party was really on. Lunch and refreshments were served, and when the curtain was finally rung down, it was the unanimous opinion of all that the party committee's arrangements had been perfect and that Local No. 1108 had indeed added another successful party to its long list of delightful affairs.

### SANDUSKY OBSERVES 46th BIRTHDAY WITH BANQUET

On Wednesday evening, September 8th, Local Union No. 940, Sandusky, Ohio, one of the veteran unions in the middle west, celebrated the forty-sixth anniversary of its founding with a banquet and social evening at the Plumb Brook Country Club. A splendid turnout was on hand to make the evening an affair long to be remembered. Snowy-headed old timers with thirty and forty years of continuous membership to their credit rubbed shoulders with youngsters who are just starting out in carpentry, their chosen life's work. But youth or oldster they had one thing in common—a deep pride in their Local Union and their Brotherhood.

There was plenty of wonderful food for all; fried chicken, country style, with all the traditional trimmings. William Everett, Business Agent and Financial Secretary, gave a short talk on conditions in bygone days and the struggles which the Local underwent. A short sketch of the union was read.

The evening came to a close with a dance for young and old. It was the unanimous opinion of all who attended that the evening was a complete success and everyone is looking forward to the forty-seventh banquet next year.

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### WHITBY ANNUAL PICNIC BEST EVER

The members and families of Local Union No. 397, Whitby, Ontario, on Saturday, July 1, motored to Greenwood Park for the annual picnic which the Union sponsors each summer. The weatherman supplied ideal weather and by 1 p.m. cars were converging on the Park in great style. The committee was on hand to arrange matters. Brother Loyal Pogue, director of ceremonies, had his loud speaker set up and throughout the day he supplied the picnickers with music.

After friends and families got together, a full program of sports for young and old got under way. There were plenty of prizes for all events and the various contests were enjoyed by all. E. R. Elliott was crowned horseshoe champion. Little Hareen Dolmidge carried off the prize for being the youngest child on the grounds while Treasurer P. G. Howard received the prize for being the oldest Carpenter on hand. Free ice cream was served to all.

Around 5:30 the ladies served a nicely arranged picnic supper which all enjoyed thoroughly after several hours in the fresh air. Following supper a fine old time songfest came over the loud speaker. The affair closed with the president of the Union expressing delight at seeing so many old timers present and extending a vote of thanks to all who made the picnic such a success.

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When did you last attend a meeting of your Local Union? These are perilous times for organized labor. Every Union needs all the wisdom and loyalty it can command from its membership. Are you doing your part? Attend meetings regularly.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

### INDIANAPOLIS LADIES KEEP ACTIVE

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 463 of Indianapolis, Indiana reporting. Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. Our Auxiliary is small but we are quite active. We will celebrate our second anniversary in October.

We meet the second Thursday night of each month in the Carpenters' Hall. We also have one social get-together each month during the fall and winter schedule. Our social gatherings include members of the families usually with pot luck suppers, followed with cards or other entertainment.

We have pieced and quilted two lovely quilts. We sent one quilt to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, and sold chances on the other one. A Carpenter's daughter won it.

We are planning a membership drive in the near future.

Our officers for the ensuing year as as follows: President, Mrs. Pauline Longest; Vice-President, Mrs. Mabel Detamore; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Hallet; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Grace M. Freeman; Conductor, Mrs. Catherine Stafford; Warden, Mrs. Delilah Kinnamon; Trustees, Mrs. Bertha Disbrow, Mrs. Mary Beek and Mrs. Juanita Steele.

Our Auxiliary would be pleased to hear from any of the Sister Auxiliaries, and we would especially appreciate suggestions for activities.

Fraternally yours,

Grace M. Freeman, Recording Secretary.

### KLICKITAT SPONSORS JOINT INSTALLATION

The Editor:

Greetings to all Ladies Auxiliaries of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, from the officers and members of Auxiliary No. 453, Klickitat, Washington.

In July of this year we had our installation of officers. Instead of having our installation at one of our meetings, we had a joint installation of officers with our Brother Local, on their installation night, July 28.

Brother Larry Carroll, International Representative, who is stationed in this area, and Business Agent Brother Clarence Briggs of the Central Oregon District Council, attended the installation.

The President of the Local Union opened the meeting and took care of the Local's business. When the business was over, the President of the Local Union called on Brother Carroll to act as the installing officer and turned the meeting over to him. Brother Briggs acted as installing conductor and presented the officers elect for installation. Brother Larry Carroll gave the installation oath to the Auxiliary officers and Union officers. After the oath had been taken the Sister and Brother officers took their positions at the rostrum.

The newly elected officers were presented with a lovely corsage each as they entered the meeting hall.

When the union meeting and the installation of officers were over the Ladies served a lovely lunch of sandwiches, salad, and coffee.

Fraternally,

Dorothy M. Scott, Recording Secretary.

## COOS BAY CHARTER INSTALLED JUNE 29th

The Editor:

Being one of the newest groups to join the official family, we want to take this opportunity to extend greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries. Our Auxiliary No. 502, Coos Bay, Oregon.—was instituted June 29, 1948. Installation ceremonies were held at the Labor Temple with a fine turnout present. Brother Charles Berger presented us with our charter and made a fine installation speech. Brother Gross, Union president, read the ritual and gave us the obligation. Afterwards we were invited to attend the Carpenters' meeting during the part in which the delegates to the State Convention made their reports. We found it very educational and thought-provoking.

From left to right: Mrs. J. D. Painter, financial secretary; Mrs. H. E. Finell, recording secretary; Mrs. R. F. Rolman, Mr. Charles Berger; and Mrs. Walter Glass.

After the joint meeting adjourned, our Auxiliary members served refreshments to all. It was a grand evening and gave us all a chance to get better acquainted with each other.

Our charter is framed in what I am sure is one of the most beautiful frames in the world. Made by Brother Finell, the frame is of Oregon Myrtlewood, that rare wood which grows only in this part of Oregon and in the Holy Land. The picture gives some idea of its beauty.

We are looking forward to years of good fellowship and good service to our Union and our community.

Fraternally yours,

Ruby N. Finell, Secretary.

## McKEESPORT AUXILIARY USES NOVEL FUND RAISING IDEAS

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 478 of McKeesport, Pa., would like to send greetings to all of our Sister Auxiliaries.

We organized our Auxiliary on May 21, 1947, and at present we have twenty-one members. We are hoping to gain more in the near future. Our officers are Sister Mabel Glancy, President; Sister LaVerne Stevenson, Vice-President; Sister Gertrude Sutton, Recording Secretary; and Sister Dora Johnson, Treasurer.

We hold our meetings the second and fourth Thursdays of every month at the homes of our Sister members. After our meetings we have a light lunch and sometimes we play cards or bingo. The money from these games goes into our flower fund. We also have a penny drill and this money goes into our flower fund too. If some of our members become ill and are under the Doctor's care we send them a card and a plant valued at 1.00. We have also a pig in the poke. The member that wins the pig, furnishes the pig for the next meeting. The money from the pig goes into our treasury.

If one of our members has a birthday, each of the other members gives this Sister a card and hankie on the meeting night nearest her birthday. We think this is a good idea.

Last year we sold fifty boxes of Christmas cards and made a profit of $25.00. This year we sold three cases of jello and puddings and made a profit of $22.50.

About once every month we invite the men for a luncheon after our meeting. The Carpenters hold their annual Christmas party and invite all Carpenters and their families and then our Auxiliary helps with the serving and entertaining. All children up to eighteen years of age receive presents. The Carpenters also had a corn roast, August 28, at Rainbow Gardens. There were races, swimming and refreshments and everyone had a wonderful time.

Our Auxiliary would appreciate being mentioned in the CARPENTER real soon.

Fraternally yours,

Gertrude Sutton, Recording Secretary.

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## AUXILIARY No. 464 STARTS 3rd SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The members of Auxiliary No. 464, Auburn, California, wish to extend greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We organized our Auxiliary in August, 1946, and have just started our third year of success. Our new officers who have been installed for the coming year are: President, Bernice Rassmussen; Vice-President, Esther Bean; Treasurer, Nellie Freeby; Recording Secretary, Elva Zick; Conductor, Pearl Lindsey; Warden, Louise Kington; Trustees, Mae Prouty, Elsie Liyingston and Thelma John.

Our group has been pretty busy and our meetings are getting more interesting as time goes by.

We have pot luck suppers occasionally and picnics in the summer for the carpenters and their families. In November we hold our annual party with lots of turkey and trimmings, after which the evening is spent dancing. We have a large crowd and everybody has a grand time. Every year we have a Christmas party and exchange gifts.

Several baby showers have been given the past year. After a short meeting the evening is turned over to the party. For this special occasion a decorating committee is appointed to decorate the tables. Each time they have been trimmed differently and very attractively.

We held a food sale in April and cleared $33.80 to help build our funds. At the present time we are making a quilt which will be raffled off later.

We hold our Auxiliary meetings in the Union Hall the first and third Wednesdays of the month at 8:00 P.M. We would enjoy a visit from other Sister Auxiliary members.

Fraternally yours,

Elva Zick, Recording Secretary.

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## PORTLAND, ORE., LADIES ARE GETTING RESULTS

Friendly greetings to Sister Organizations from Ladies Auxiliary No. 504, of Portland, Oregon.

On May 25, 1948, we installed our charter, and now have a membership of sixty. We hold one social and one business meeting each month. The social meeting is the second Tuesday, and business meeting is the fourth Tuesday of the month. At present the social meetings are being devoted to sewing for a bazaar which we plan to hold in November.

We held election of officers in June with results as follows: Opal Miller, President; Mary Ommen, Vice-President; Vera Evans, Recording Secretary; Elizabeth La Salle, Financial Secretary; Sadie Benson, Warden; Peggy Sears, Conductor; Florence Hahn, Myda Tompkins, and Florence Bowman, Trustees.

Sunday, August 29 Carpenter's Local 226 held their annual picnic, and our ladies assisted with serving the refreshments, took charge of games and contests, and held a cake-walk which realized $45.00.

There was an attendance of approximately 2000. Everyone had a very enjoyable time.

We are planning a card party, to be held in December (the 22nd), and also expect to have a Christmas party for our members and their families.

We are all trying to make our organization a success, and are all enjoying ourselves very much doing so.

I remain fraternally yours,

Vera Evans, Recording Secretary.

## AUXILIARY SUPPORTS MANY WORTHY CAUSES

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 400 of Carpenter's Local 1052, Los Angeles, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month, first Wednesday being a business meeting and third a social meeting.

We have helped several needy families. We contribute to the Community Chest of Los Angeles, Red Cross, Salvation Army and also send Christmas gifts to the needy.

We had a joint installation of officers with Local 1052 in July. After installation the ladies and their families put on a program consisting of several solos, duets, skits, and a community sing.

After the program Local 1052 engaged a six piece orchestra for dancing. Refreshments were served to all members and families. Home baked cakes were donated by the Auxiliary which were auctioned at a nice profit.

Members and visitors are welcomed.

Fraternally yours,

Aileen Dorn, Recording Secretary.

## GLASGOW AUXILIARY ROLLING IN HIGH

The Editor:

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 474 of Glasgow, Mont. was organized in May, 1947. We meet once a month and after our meeting we join the carpenters for a social hour and lunch. In winter we also have card parties.

In June we had a picnic at Fort Peck Lake, together with the carpenters and their families. After a very good dinner we had sport and fishing; prizes going to winners of races, also to the one having the biggest fish and the one having the most fish.

We have given donations to Red Cross, March of Dimes, Cancer Control and made a cash donation to a family who lost their belonging in a fire.

We would like to have more new members; anyone attending 6 consecutive meetings will receive an Auxiliary pin.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Anna Trang, Rec. Sec.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

LESSON 242

By H. H. Siegele

In this lesson practical steel square problems, that relate to circles, squares, and right angle triangles, are taken up.

Finding Center of Circle.—Fig. 1, the upper part, shows three heavy dots, numbered 1, 2, 3. Now if you had to build a round tank, silo or some other circular structure, and the owner would give you three points that the structure would have to contact, somewhat as shown by the illustrations, how would you solve the problem? The solution can be found with the steel square. If the structure is large or small, stretch a line from both points 1 and 2 to point 3, as shown by dotted lines in the bottom part of Fig. 1. Mark each of these lines at the center, as shown at a and b. Then set a square at each of those points, as shown by Fig. 2. The point where the outside edges of the blades cross is the center of a circle that will cross the three points. What is shown in Fig. 2, is really a diagram drawn to a reduced scale. In cases of silos or tanks, a large square of wood is practical, which can be made by employing the 6-8-10 method of squaring. Otherwise a diagram should be made, using a reduced scale.

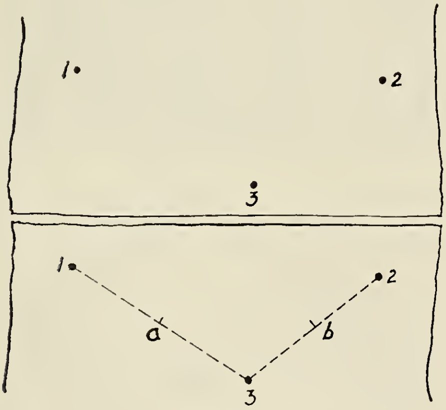

Fig. 1

The problem just explained is the same as finding the center of a circle, in which case you would mark off two segments anywhere on the circumference of a circle, and mark a perpendicular line from the center of each of the two chords. Where these two lines cross is the center of the circle. Fig. 2 of the previous problem shows how to apply the steel square to mark the perpendicular lines.

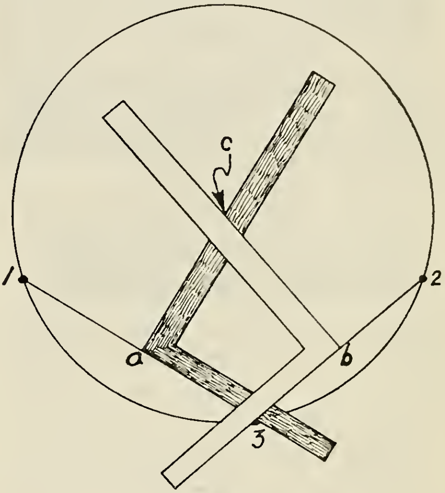

Fig. 2

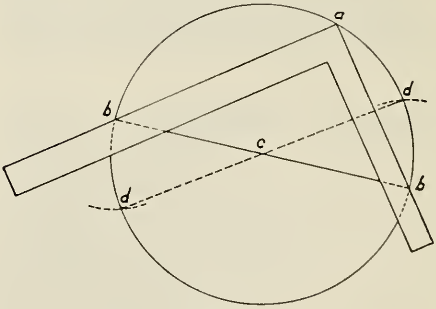

Fig. 3

Another Way of Finding Center.—Fig. 3 gives another way of finding the center of a circle. Place the square on the circle in such a manner that the heel will contact the circumference, as at a. Then strike a line as from b to b. With a compass mark d. d from b. b and strike a line from d to d. Where this line crosses the other line (point c) is the center of the circle. The second line can be made with the steel square by shifting the square around a little to another position, with the heel contacting the circumference.

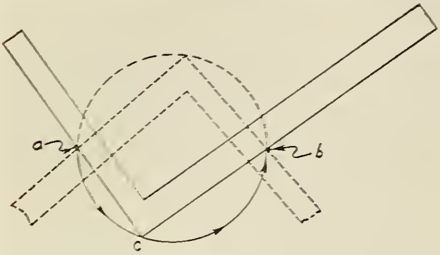

Fig. 4

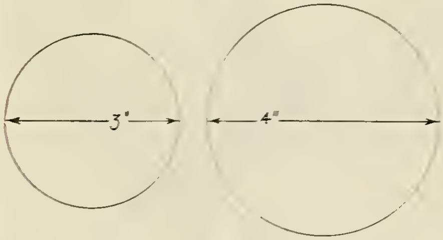

Fig. 5

Describing a Circle.—Fig 4 shows how to mark a circle with a steel square. Set two nails as far apart as the diameter of the circle you want, as at a and b. Then with a pencil held at the heel (point c) of the square, move the square from a to b, as shown by the arrows, keeping the edges of the tongue and the blade against the nails constantly. This wil describe a perfect half circle. if it is carefully done. The other half is described in the same way, as indicated by the dotted lines.

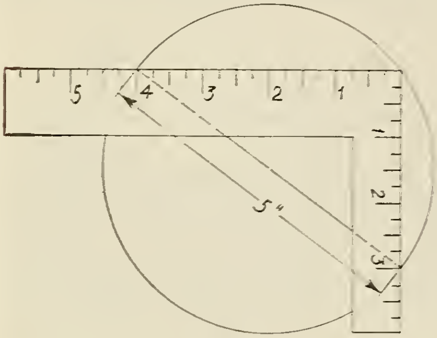

Fig. 6

Finding Diameter.—Fig. 5 shows two circles. One has a diameter of 3 inches and the other has a diameter of 4 inches. Inches are used for convenience—in practice it could be any units of measurement. inches. feet, yards, rods. or even miles. The reader can make his own scale with the inches shown on the diagrams, as for instance, one inch equals one foot, one-half inch equals one foot, one-quarter inch equals one foot, and so forth. With this in mind, if you were asked to build a tank that would have as much floor space as two tanks, say, with diameters like those shown in Fig. 5—how would you find the diameter of such a circular tank? Fig. 6 shows a simple way to do it with the steel square. Take the diameter of one tank on one arm of the square and the diameter of the other tank on the other arm—the diagonal distance between these two points will give the exact diameter of a tank with as much floor space as the two other tanks have. A machinist's square is used in these

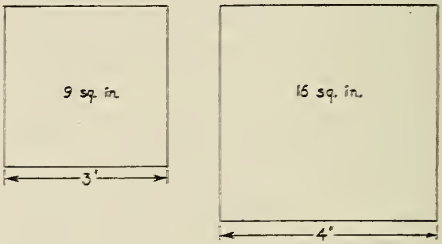

Fig. 7

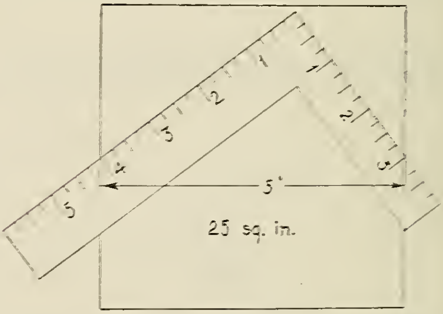

Fig. 8

illustrations to simplify the matter. In this and the next two problems numbers will be used that will make the diagonal distances in the problems come out in whole numbers, so that it will be easy for the student to prove the problems.

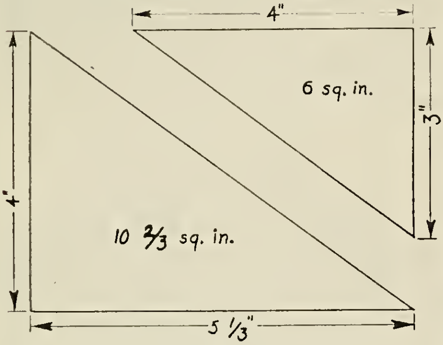

Fig. 9

But the results will be just as accurate in cases where all figures involve fractions.

Finding Area.—A similar problem is shown by Figs. 7 and 8. If you were asked to build one square bin that would have as much floor space as the two square bins have that are shown in Fig. 7—how would you do it? A simple way to solve the problem with the square is shown by Fig. 8. Take the distance of a side of one of the bins on

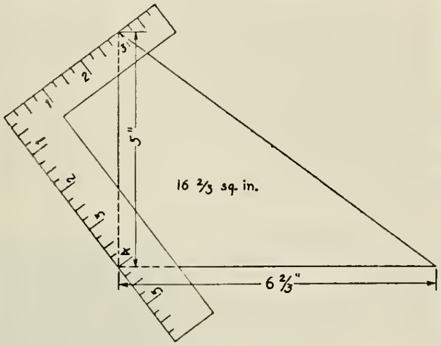

Fig. 10

one arm of the steel square, and the distance of a side of the other bin, on the other arm of the square. The diagonal distance between these two points will give the distance of a side of a bin that will have as much floor space as the two other bins have. The area of the different bins is shown with figures.

Concerning Triangles.—If you had to describe a right angle triangle that would have as much surface as two triangles proportionately the same; how would you do it? The problem is again solved by taking, say, the shortest side of one of the triangles (Fig. 9) on one arm of the square and the shortest side of the other triangle on the other arm of the square—the diagonal distance between these two point will be the

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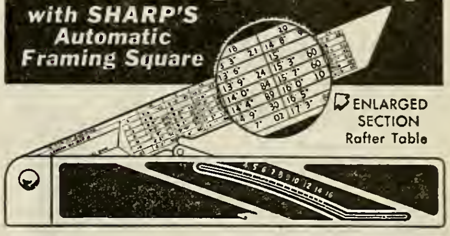

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shortest side of a triangle that will have as much surface as the two other triangles have. This is shown by Figs. 9 and 10, where the area of each triangle is given with figures.

It should be remembered that in the last three problems the shapes of the surfaces must be proportionately the same; however, the areas of the two first surfaces may or may not be the same.

◆

## WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader sent me a pencil sketch of a flattened sort of cove molding, wanting to know how to cope such a molding successfully without spending too much time on it. I am showing how I solve the problem by the following:

Fig. 1 top drawing, shows to the right a cross section of the cove molding in place. This is the first piece. The second piece is shown to the left, coped and ready to be pushed into place, as indicated by the dotted lines and arrows. The two X's show where the trouble in coping such moldings shows up. Even if you take plenty of time in making the coped joint fit, perhaps perfectly, when the wood warps in seasoning, the joint usually opens, and if in a conspicuous place, it will look bad.

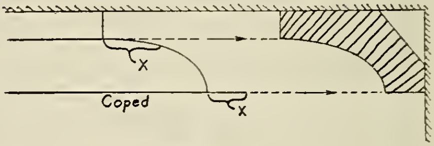

Fig. 1-A

The bottom drawing shows how I handle such joints. Instead of coping, I miter both pieces. The cross section to the right shows the first piece in place. To the left is shown the second

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piece, which was mitered and then roughly coped, as shown, leaving a little margin of wood—enough to hold the shape of the molding. This piece is then pushed into place, and if the joint shows open places, it is taken out and block planed. If you have a trained judgment, one or two trys in most cases should make the joint fit. If you are that good at judging, keep on trying until you can make good joints with a minimum expenditure of time. The reason for roughly coping and leaving a little margin, as shown to the left of the bottom drawing, is that by doing this there won't be much wood to plane off in making the joint. A mitered joint can be made without roughly coping, as I show, but when a lot of wood has to be planed off, it makes the job more difficult. This is especially true when the molding is made of rather hard wood.

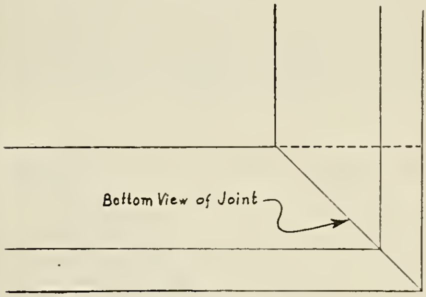

Fig. 1-B

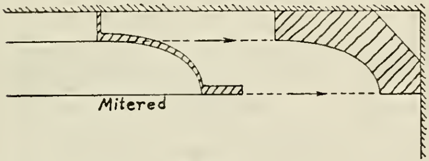

Fig. 2

Fig. 2. shows what such a joint should look like, when it is in place. The dotted line shows how the first piece runs through when the joint is coped. The drawing shows what you would see if you were looking straight up at the joint. Hold the drawing directly above you and you will see what I mean.

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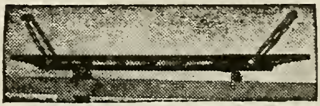

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## WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know how to get the edge bevel for dormer rafters that are nailed on the sheeting of the main roof. This rule applies to all regular pitches: "Take 12 and the length of the rafter per foot run on the square—the larger of the two figures gives the bevel." In this case we have a 12 and 9 pitch, as shown by Fig. 1. As given in figures, the rafter per foot run is 15 inches long. Then to obtain the edge bevel for the dormer rafter, we take 12 and 15 on the square—the latter giving the bevel. A detail of the application of the square is shown by Fig. 2—the tongue giving the bevel.

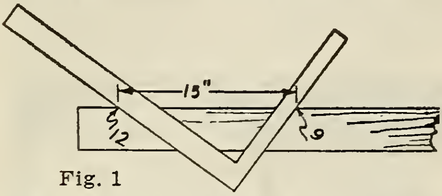

Fig. 1

I suggest, instead of nailing the rafters on the sheeting, that valley boards be used, such as are shown by Fig. 3, where a side of the main roof, looking straight at it, is shown with the valley boards for the dormer in place. The dormer in this case has a run at the gable of 6 feet. The distance from the base of the gable to where the point of the dormer dies into the main roof is 7 feet, 6 inches, as shown to the right. To the left six applications of the square, giving the six steps for stepping off the length of the valley boards, are shown. The figures used for stepping off are 12 and 15, or 12 and the length of the rafter for a foot run. Fig. 2 shows a detail of the application of the square for stepping off the valley boards. Here the blade gives the side bevel of the bottom cut of the valley boards, while the tongue gives the bevel of the top cut.

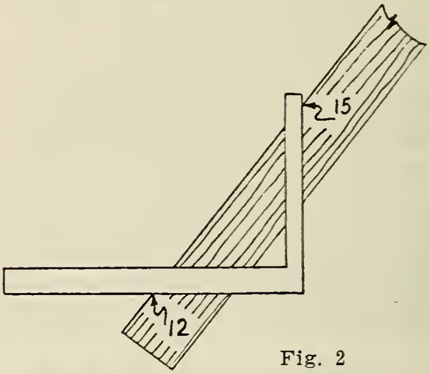

Fig. 2

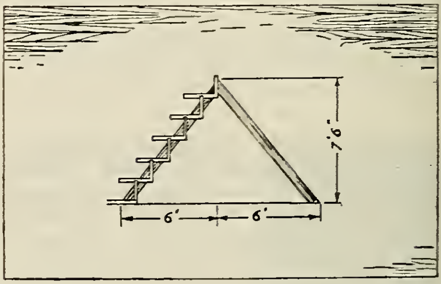

Fig. 3

The edge bevel for the bottom cut of the valley boards is obtained by taking 17 and the diagonal distance between 12 and 15, or 19.21. Dividing both 17 and 19.21 by 2 will make the figures more practical, or 8½ and 9⅝, minus. The arm on which 9⅝ is used will give the bevel.

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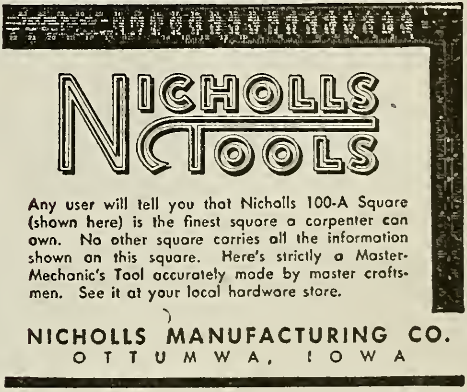

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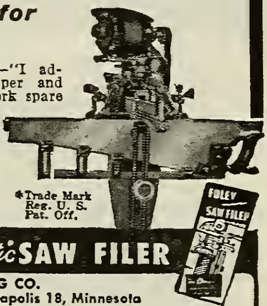

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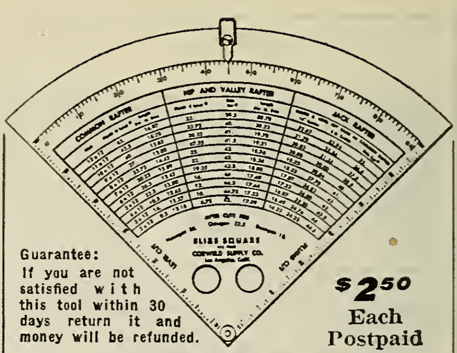

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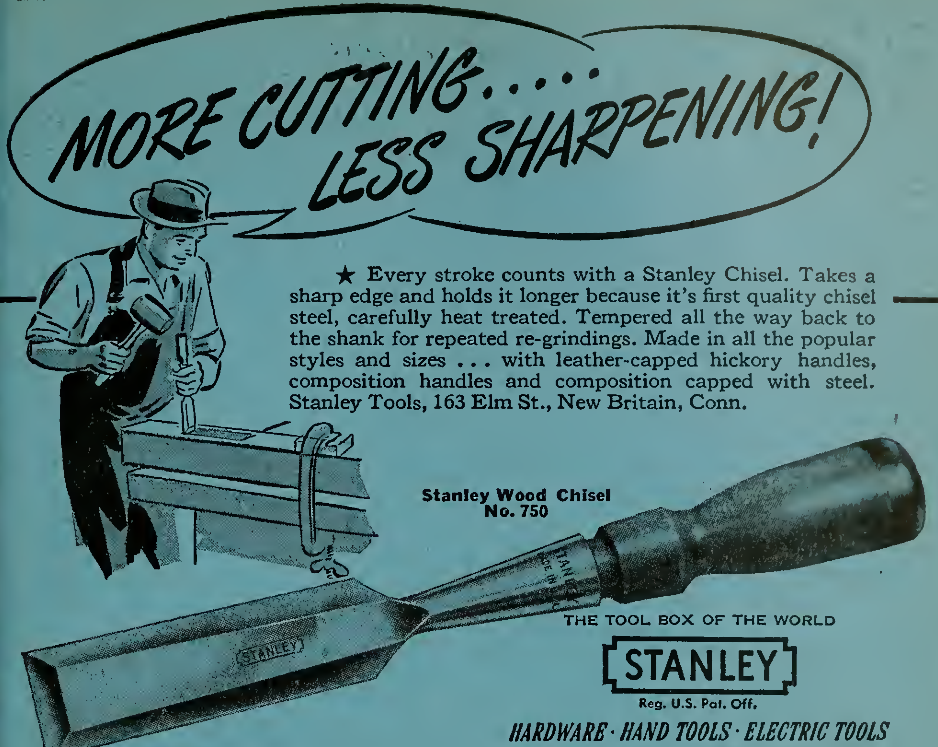
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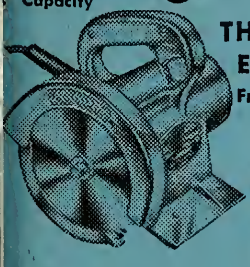

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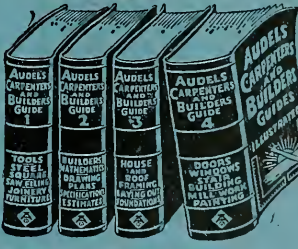
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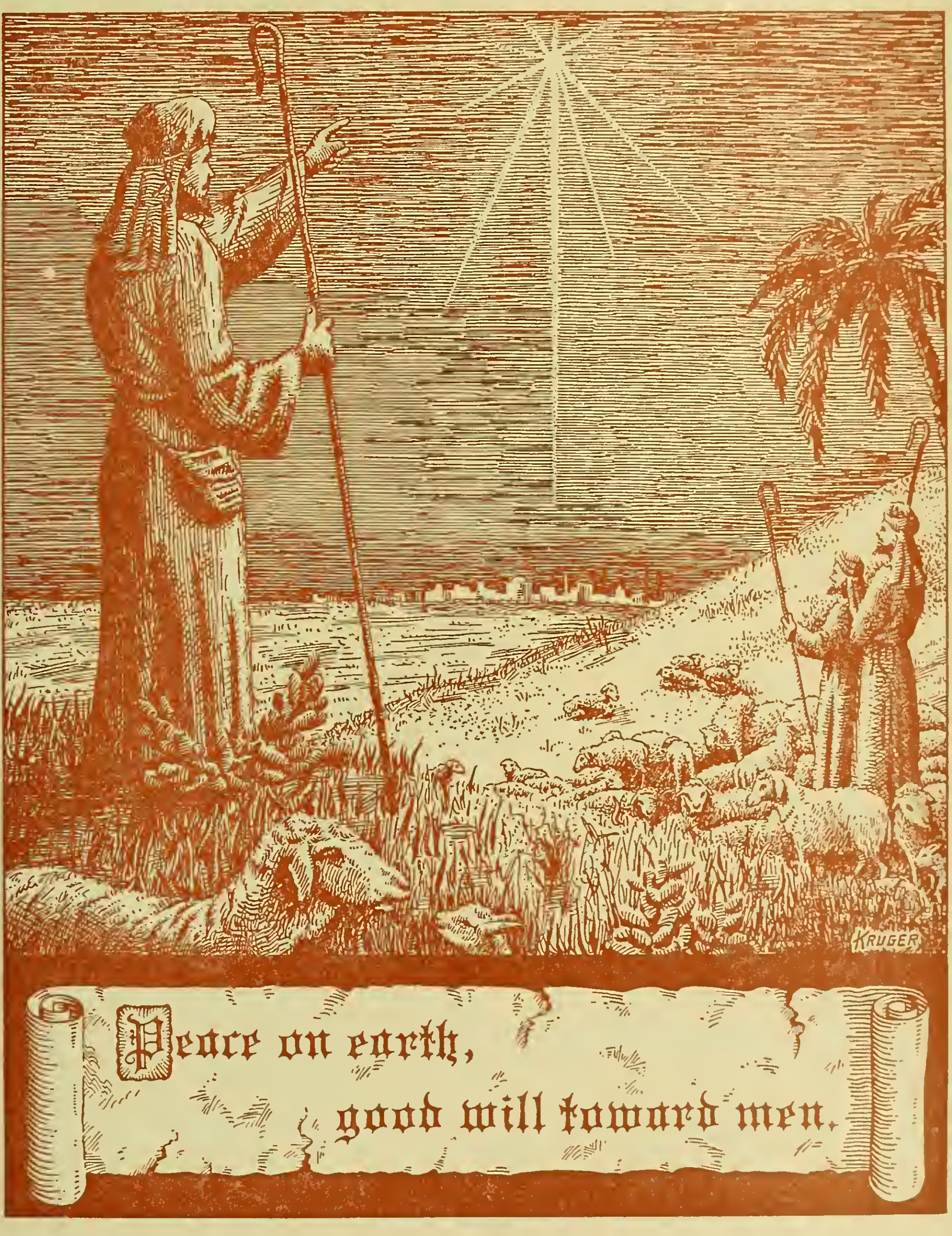
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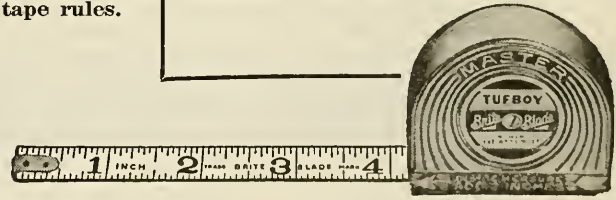

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXVIII—No. 12
INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1948
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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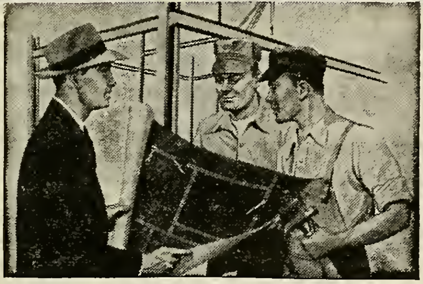

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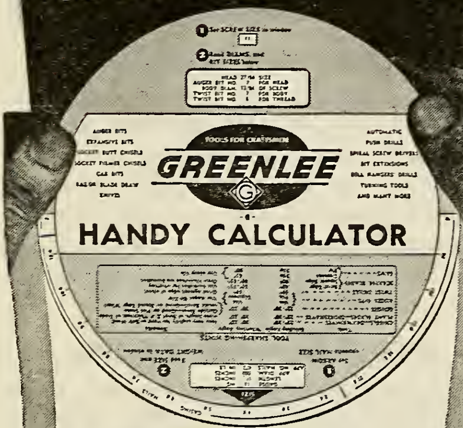

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# *A Worthwhile Proposition*

★ ★ ★

IN this inflation-mad age, the cost of everything we eat or drink or wear or use has increased tremendously. Food costs have tripled in the last ten years. Clothing costs have doubled and just about everything else has increased in proportion. From the angle of purchasing power, today's dollar is hardly worth a 1940 fifty cent piece.

While today's inflation creates a burden for all ordinary people, it places an especially heavy burden on those whose income decreases or disappears altogether. Although wages lag considerably behind today's sky-high prices, they have gone up nevertheless. Families with employed breadwinners can get by. It is those families that lose their breadwinners that really feel the pinch of inflation. What money they have at their command buys less than half as much as it would ten years ago. A rainy day bank account which seemed ample to meet an emergency in 1940 is hardly enough to take care of the barest essentials in 1948.

By the same token, the dollars paid out by our Brotherhood in death benefits have shrunk by at least fifty per cent because of inflation. A $300.00 death donation today is scarcely the equivalent of $150 donation in 1915, the year when the present benefit schedule was set. Consequently, hardships are accruing to beneficiaries of deceased members in many, many instances. Benefits that seemed reasonable in the depression year of 1930 have shrunk so much through the inflation of the last ten years that today they fail to meet simple essentials.

In view of these facts, the General Executive Board, meeting in Cincinnati a few weeks ago, in answer to the many requests, deemed it advisable to recommend a one hundred per cent (100%) increase in death benefit schedules, coupled with a twenty-five cent (25c) per month per member increase in the per capita tax paid to the International Union by Local Unions on individual members to cover cost of same.

This recommendation of the General Executive Board will go out to the membership in the form of a referendum as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. To every member who has the welfare of his family at heart, it should be of vital interest.

While the proposition put forth by the General Executive Board recommends only a twenty-five cent per month increase in per capita tax, at the same time it recommends a 100%

increase in death benefits. Instead of being $300.00, the maximum death benefit would thereby be increased to $600.00. Under the circumstances, the additional twenty-five cents per month constitutes one of the very few bargains available today. At twenty-five cents per month—which is three dollars per year—it would take 100 years to accumulate $300.00; yet a twenty-five cent per month increase in per capita tax could bring many Brotherhood members as much as $300.00 more in benefit protection. Added to this would be a 100% increase in wife's funeral donation—an additional $75.00 in most cases. Every Brotherhood member would get many dollars worth of protection for twenty-five cents per month additional.

On these grounds alone, every member should give serious consideration to the proposition put forth by the General Executive Board. In this day and age, when every worker gets less and less for his money, a proposition that offers considerably more for the money cannot be passed up lightly. Every member owes it to himself and his family to realize the advantages of the Executive Board's proposition and the necessity of voting for it. It takes no economist to figure out that at today's prices the present death benefit schedule is inadequate. And it takes no mathematician to figure out that the proposition voted by the Executive Board is more than worthwhile. At today's prices the twenty-five cent piece has become practically worthless. Yet in this instance a twenty-five cent piece per month will buy protection amounting to many, many dollars.

There is not a single business enterprise in the nation today trying to operate on the same basis on which it operated in 1930. Businessmen know it would be suicide to try to do so. The thinking worker also realizes that this is a new day and age; that today's dollars are not the dollars of 1930. He knows he cannot operate under the same conditions that prevailed in 1930.

The one thing for which a worker spends his money that inflation has not driven sky-high is unionism. By and large, union dues have increased far less than anything else in these inflationary times, despite the fact that union dollars like all other dollars buy only half what they did a few years ago.

From a straight dollars and cents angle, the proposition advanced by the General Executive Board offers members a rare bargain—something which is not often seen these days. Any member who analyzes it and realizes the advantages it offers cannot help but back it enthusiastically. By voting it in, members can make twenty-five cents a month mean something in a day and age when the twenty-five cent piece has all but lost its value as currency. The opportunity may be a long time in coming again.

# THE JOB IS NOT FINISHED

★

NOVEMBER 2nd will long stand out as a red letter day for organized labor, for it was on that day that the union members of the nation showed the world what intelligent political cooperation can do. Contrary to the unanimous predictions of all the political experts, labor went to the polls in a tremendous surge of protest against the anti-labor legislation passed by the 80th Congress. When the votes were counted virtually all the anti-labor candidates who had considered themselves as good as elected were left at home talking to themselves. It was a labor victory pure and simple.

The great showing made by labor was no accident. Rather it was the result of months of hard, gruelling work by untold thousands of union men from coast to coast. International unions, local unions, district councils, state federations and central bodies all came through magnificently. Thousands upon thousands of union members and officers sacrificed their evenings and weekends to political activities. Untold numbers dug deep into their pockets (despite today's tremendous living costs) to help finance registration and educational drives among their fellow workers. Many many more worked day and night mailing out literature, making radio speeches, contacting voters, and making themselves useful in general. But, most important of all, millions upon millions went to the polls on election day despite sickness, bad weather or personal difficulties. The time, work and money put forth were tremendous, but the results were worth it.

Our own Brotherhood played a stellar part in the campaign, and every member has a right to be proud of the contribution our union made. District Councils, State Councils, Ladies' Auxiliaries and Local Unions from coast to coast formed non-partisan committees, raised voluntary contributions and cooperated closely with the United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee. They worked hand-in-hand with local labor groups. They mailed out hundreds of thousands of pamphlets, posters, and campaign pieces prepared by the United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee. Added together, the cumulative effort put forth by subordinate bodies of the Brotherhood and the General Office accounted for a substantial part of the total labor effort. On November 8th the United Brotherhood Nonpartisan Committee mailed out a sincere letter of thanks to groups which did such effective work.

Extent of the labor victory chalked up on November 2nd can be gleaned from a study of election results. Seventeen pro-Taft-Hartley Senators will not be back. Two were defeated in the primaries;

eight were defeated in the general election; and seven were not candidates for re-election. In place of these, twelve new men friendly toward labor were sent to the Senate. In the House, the results were equally emphatic. Some 106 men with poor labor records were voted out of office. On the other hand, some 172 candidates backed by labor were elected. Added together, these results proved to the world that the labor vote is no myth.

Praise for the part played by the United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee has been received from many sections of the nation. From New Mexico, where a vicious anti-labor bill was voted down, the State Council of Carpenters wrote:

"We have already wired you about the great victory of organized labor in New Mexico in defeating the so-called "Right to Work" Bill. The score right now is 60,000 to 41,000—giving us a margin on 19,000. Inasmuch as there are not over 15,000 members of organized labor in the entire State, you will be able to appreciate how much our campaign influenced the general public and turned public opinion in our favor.

"This is why the assistance the Council received from you, as well as your assistance to the Albuquerque Carpenters, which was used on a statewide basis, has been so valuable."

From Peter A. Reilly, Secretary of the Boston District Council, a similar letter was received. In part, it said:

"It gives me great pleasure to tell you how much this Council and district appreciate the great work done by your office in its effort to help labor in the issues involved in the election which just gave us our greatest victory in its history. The many attractive circulars and posters that we used from this office and from Local Union 40 did a marvelous job of awakening our members and others in this district to the gravity of the situation and the importance of every citizen doing his bit for the workers of our district and the nation.

"It is the feeling of our members in general and those in Local Union 40 in particular, that your department did a grand job in circularizing the district in such a convincing manner through the literature that you distributed."

From Minnesota, where Joe Ball, one of the loudest of the anti-laborites in the 80th Congress went down to defeat under an avalanche of union votes, there also came a letter, or rather a copy of a letter. It was written to the Twin Cities District Council by Hubert H. Humphrey, the man who unseated Ball. Dated October 22nd, it said:

"Will you please express to your membership my grateful appreciation of the literature they have supplied to my campaign for the United States Senate.

"Will you please also express to your International Union my congratulations for having issued the liveliest piece of literature devoted to getting-out-the-vote that I have seen.

"Thank you also for your personal help in my behalf."

Other letters have been received from many other sections of the nation. They have come both from subordinate bodies of our Brotherhood and from other labor organizations and political groups. Commendation of the overall part played by our Brotherhood in the labor victory has been almost universal.

Gratifying as last month's victory was, labor cannot consider its responsibilities fulfilled thereby. The task is still far from finished. The anti-labor forces are not giving up; they are merely consolidating their forces and preparing for another fight another day. The political machinery which labor has set up must be maintained and kept ready for action in future elections. Our nonpartisan committees must be kept intact. They must meet occasionally to study the political picture. They must continue their educational programs for keeping members informed of political issues and developments. They must concentrate on keeping members registered. And lastly, they must keep sufficient voluntary contributions rolling in to finance their activities.

It must be realized that despite last month's election victory, labor will only have thirty-eight tried and true friends in the Senate out of ninety-six. In the House labor will have some 172 avowed friends—far less than the 218 needed for a majority. This means that the need for political action is as great as it ever was. Your United Brotherhood Non-partisan Committee is going to continue functioning. It is going to continue making studies of political problems. From time to time it is going to send out literature and pertinent material, looking forward to 1950. Labor last month showed what can be done when we all combine our efforts. If the same spirit of enthusiasm and cooperation is maintained all the way down the line, the working people of the nation can achieve a complete victory in 1950 and a better and happier nation for ourselves and our children and children's children. But to do so we must continue working and cooperating. We have another date on November 7, 1950.

## Housing Official Asks Greater Labor Leadership

Speaking before the 67th convention of the American Federation of Labor, Lee F. Johnson, executive vice-president of the National Public Housing Conference, congratulated that body on its magnificent victory on November 2 and predicted that it will eventually mean a substantial number of homes for those in the greatest need.

Johnson stressed the fact, however, that regardless of the kind of legislation that may go on the statute books in the 81st Congress, it will be only as effective as those who are charged with its administration.

"The plea of the National Public Housing Conference is that labor increase, not decrease its leadership on the housing front. Believe me," he stated, "the finest subsidiary of the real estate lobby has been the Federal Housing Administration."

"Throughout the recent life and death battle for a decent social economy in America did we hear a national housing official offer a penny's worth of leadership? The President carried on a great constructive fight," Johnson said, "but his housing lieutenants were tremendously evident by their vast quiet."

Johnson's plea to the convention was for a fighting labor leadership greater than ever evidenced before. He urged a program of public low-rent housing, slum clearance and re-development of our cities, decent rural housing, a better housing research program, greater federal, state and local aids to families of middle income—all coupled with a fighting leadership on the part of those charged with administering a new housing program for all of the people. "A leadership in the interest of the consumer of homes rather than merely in the interest of money lenders," he concluded.

# PLANE GOSSIP

### NOT MUCH OF A CURE

As this is being written, Nationalist forces of China are locked in mortal combat with the Reds. The outcome may well settle the fate of the country. Month in and month out the Red hordes have pushed their way across the nation sweeping everything before them, despite the aid sent to Nationalists by our government. More aid for China is proposed but somehow or other the situation reminds us of the hilbilly doctor treating the mountaineer for a terrible fever.

After an all-night vigil beside the patient, the doctor announced to the wife: "Well, his fever is broken."

"You mean he is going to get well?" asked the wife.

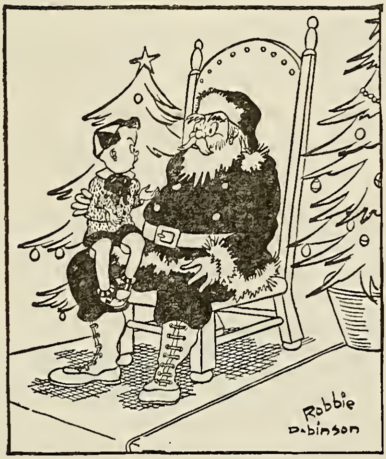
"No, he's agoner," replied the doctor, "but you will have the satisfaction of knowing he died cured."

★ ★ ★

### NO SURPRISE

A health lecturer reports that meat eaters are twice as active as vegetarians.

That is not a surprise to us. Considering the price of meat today, eaters thereof have to keep mighty active if they want to eat any.



*All I wnat to know is what gave you the idea I wanted a baby sister last Christmas?*

### BOTH HAVE AN OBLIGATION

The election is now over. The people have had their chance to speak and they did so. The results are final. For the next few years the men whom you and I sent to Washington and our State Capitals will bear the responsibility of leading the ship of state through troubled waters. If some of them are men we opposed, we as citizens nevertheless must remember that they represent the will of the people. We are free to criticize them and check up on them, but so long as they remain in office we must respect them as our chosen leaders.

On the other hand, the successful candidates owe us something too. They owe us honesty and integrity. They owe us forthrightness and open mindedness. Above all, they owe us a sacred debt to fulfill the promises they made in their pre-election pledges. Too often this has not been done. In fact an old time southern politician summed up the situation by saying:

"Campaign platforms are like the steps of a railroad car; made not to stand on but rather to get in on."

★ ★ ★

### BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Three managers of chicken farms in Russia, so the story goes, were being questioned by an investigator. "What you feed your chickens?" he asked the first.

"Corn."

"You're under arrest! We use corn to feed people."

The second overheard this conversation and tried to play it safe. When asked "What do you feed your chickens?" he answered, "Corn husks."

"You're under arrest! We make cloth out of husks."

Turning to the third, the investigator asked: "What do you feed your chickens?"

"Who, me?" countered the guy, "why I give my chickens the money and tell them to go and buy their own food."

### A FIRST CLASS TENANT

Speaking of elections, the late Chief Justice Hughes used to tell a good one on himself. Shortly after being elected Governor of New York for a second time he was entertaining a friend in the executive mansion. The friend looked the place over thoroughly and was very much impressed.

"You certainly have a handsome place here," remarked the visitor at the end of his tour of inspection.

Remembering the bitterness of the recently concluded campaign, Hughes retorted;

"Yes, John, it is. But you will never realize the hard time I had getting the landlord to renew the lease."

* * *

### DUBIOUS BARGAIN

Among the anti-labor candidates who bit the dust in last month's upset victory was Senator Joe Ball of Minnesota. In no uncertain terms the citizens of the great State of Minesota gave Ball a mandate to pick up his marbles and go home.

Prior to election time there were persistent rumors floating around the country that Ball would go to work for one of the Big Business lobbies at a fabulous salary if he failed to make the grade on November 2nd. Having failed to do so, we should soon know whether or not there was any truth in the rumors.

In view of the emphatic way in which the people turned thumbs down on Ball, any lobby that hires him to build good will will be placing itself in the position of the farmer who bought the horse at auction. The horse was old and sway-back and bowlegged and wheezy, but the farmer bought it anyway. After putting it in the barn, he gave it some feed and water. However, the horse refused to eat or drink. The farmer watched it awhile and soon there came a hopeful gleam in his eye.

"Boy," he said to himself excitedly, "if only this nag is a good worker, I sure got a bargain."

* * *

### IT COULD BE WORSE

In the last year, America has poured billions into Europe in the form of the Marshall Plan. Despite all this, tensions, mistrust, and animosities are as great as ever. It all sort of reminds us of the battalion that was on a thirty-mile hike in Texas. After marching three hours, the major halted a farmer and asked, "How far is it to Houston?"

"About ten miles," replied the farmer.

The battalion plodded on for several more hours. Finally the major spied another native. "How far is it to Houston,?" he asked.

"About ten miles," replied the native.

The major said nothing but started his men marching. After another two weary hours, they finally met another farmer.

"How far is it to Houston?" wearily inquired the major.

"About ten miles," was again the reply.

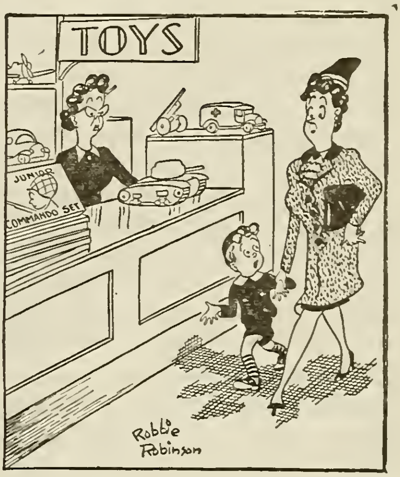
Sadly turning around to face his men, the major said: "Well, anyway, boys, we're holding our own."

* * *

### PAUP IS NEVER LICKED

Undaunted by his recent defeat as Thirteenth Party candidate for president, Joe Paup, pool room philosopher and eternal optimist, recently opined.

"A writer of health notes predicts that in fifty years kissing will have died out. But in fifty years I won't give a hang."



*How does she expect to sell that stuff, when Santa Claus just gives it away?*

*In view of the November 2nd bobble—*

# What About The Polls?

★ ★

OUTSIDE of the smashing upset scored by the labor vote on November 2nd, the most surprising aspect of the election was the complete discrediting of the numerous political commentators, editorial writers and poll takers. One and all they predicted a landslide for Dewey and a walkaway victory for the anti-labor forces which put over the Taft-Hartley Law. So emphatic were they in their predictions that many newspapers and magazines went to press headlining a great victory for Dewey. Ever since they have been trying to explain away their inexplicable mistake.

This naturally brings up the question, just how reliable are the public opinion polls? Certainly the election gave one emphatic answer to this question. The answer was that pre-election polls are very little better than the guesses you or I make. From beginning to end the polls were wrong. They were wrong in their predictions on the presidential race; they were wrong on their predictions on control of the House and Senate and they were wrong on their predictions in most races for state governorships. In fact they were as wrong as most guessers were.

The great boast of the public opinion researchers has always been that their methods are scientific; that they do not use guesswork; that their results are authentic and reliable. Despite the election results they are still singing the same old song. Today they are developing all sorts of fancy theories to explain their election failure. "This group did that" or "that group did this" is their story now. Supposedly these things threw their predictions out of kilter.

On the very face of it these excuses are invalid. What public opinion polls supposedly do is take a decent sample of public sentiment and base predictions on the sample. What various groups intend to do should show up in any honest sample. Saying that one group did this or another group did that after the ballots are counted does not change the picture any. If polls were valid they would really find out what various classes of voters intended to do on election day.

Outside of the fact the public opinion polls have proved to be none too reliable, there is another disquieting aspect to the whole situation. Heretofore at least, polls have had a considerable influence on public opinion. Wrongly used and manipulated, they could have constituted a powerful weapon in the hands of people interested in promoting certain candidates or a certain party. Were the public opinion polls used in such a manner during this election? At least one labor leader thinks so. Speaking in Pittsburgh over a week before election, George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, charged that the polltakers and newspapers were working hand in glove to keep workers home on election day. He charged there was a plot to sell workers on the idea that the election was in the bag for the Tories and that therefore there was no use in going to the polls.

He asserted that some of the men who conduct public opinion polls had been fixing up their predictions to produce that effect.

Harrison pointed out that Gallup's interviewers sample an average of 3,000 or 4,000 out of 90,000,000 eligible voters in the country. Voters who give their preferences are broken down into economic groups, and Gallup seeks to determine how many in each group will actually vote.

"Right there is the catch," the union leader said. "Mr. Gallup can estimate pretty closely how many wealthy people will vote, since nearly all of them do so in every election. He can do the same with lawyers and others. But when he tries to estimate how many working people will vote, Mr. Gallup just makes a wild guess. Then he multiplies the sample by the guess and announces what he calls 'a trend.'

"Now you know, and I know, that the working people in the United States this year will vote in greater numbers than ever before. We have generally smashed all registration records. Mr. Gallup's guess, based on other election years, isn't worth a cent this year.

"Why, then, does Mr. Gallup issue his predictions based on his guess? Well, he wants to sell his service to the newspapers. The newspapers want Mr. Dewey elected. They all want us to be discouraged, stay home, and let Dewey win by default.

"We know it won't work this time. Labor will lick that election day hookworm this year. We'll be there to vote. We'll have our relatives and friends with us. We'll show these newspapers, Mr. Gallup and Mr. Dewey that they can't take the American labor vote for granted."

If George Harrison is right; if it is possible for straw vote takers to rig their results so that elections can be influenced substantially, then something should be done about straw votes. On the other hand, however, straw votes are effective in a propaganda sense only so long as people have faith in them. Considering the enormity of the bobble the poll takers made last month, any confidence the public might have had in them is certainly weakened if not eliminated entirely. Never again will any thinking American place any great credence in what the polls predict. As a result the polls may wither on the vine and pass out of the picture of their own volition from a lack of public confidence.

To anyone who knows how public opinion researchers function, the findings of such groups have not carried much weight even before election. These groups do not spring up just before election time, although election years are their bonanzas. They operate year in and year out whether there is an election on or not. When they are not delving into political crystal ball gazing they are selling their services to private firms. You can hardly turn on your radio without hearing some oily-voiced announcer saying, "Surveys show that nine people out of ten prefer Gumboil Toothpaste." Well, some public opinion research organization made the survey on which the announcer based his statements.

By some strange coincidence, the product the research group is working for always comes out on top. It is always preferred by three people out of four or six people out of ten even if you personally know the product stinks. Isn't that a lovely arrangement? The polls never show that the product footing the bill is third or fifth choice of the people; it is always exactly first—and always by an overwhelming majority.

How the results can be so uniformly good for the product paying the bill remains a mystery; that is it remains a mystery until one learns how some of the public opinion research organizations operate in making commercial surveys. Suppose the makers of Stinko Cigarettes want a survey of the public acceptance of their product made among the nation's carpenters. They hire one of the less reliable public opinion research organizations. The organization arms its interviewers with wagonloads of Stinko Cigarettes and sends them out into the world to quiz the carpenters. An interviewer catches up with a carpenter. What happens? Shoving a carton of Stinkos under the carpenter's nose, the interviewer asks, "Do you smoke Stinkos?" Visualizing a carton of free cigarettes, the carpenter naturally says, "Sure," and another Stinko smoker is chalked up. This performance is repeated a few hundred or a few thousand times and pretty soon a molasses-voiced announcer is telling the world "Twenty-eight carpenters out of twenty-nine smoke Stinkos."

It is not fair to say that all public opinion researchers operate this way, but some have been known to do so. The better of them try to operate honestly. But even these better ones—such as the Gallup Poll—do not always operate fairly. Biased questions, leading questions and slanted answers are commonplace with them.

If you take a big city newspaper, the chances are that you have seen some of the cartoons that somebody has been running the last few months showing how much workers love the Taft-Hartley Law. One day there is a cartoon showing how much workers love union shop restrictions in the Law. Underneath there is a caption saying seventy-eight or eighty two or sixty-seven per cent of the workers are in favor of this change. A few days later the cartoon shows workers overwhelmingly voting in favor of the boycott restrictions of the Law. Underneath, the caption says sixty-six or eighty or umpty-four per cent of the workers favor this change. Where did these figures come from? Why from a public opinion research survey, of course.

On the other hand, a survey conducted by the labor press of the nation showed nine out of ten workers favoring repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Why the discrepancy? No one says the labor press vote was accurate. Some workers may have sent in a dozen votes one way or another. However, there is no denying that it was honest. The labor papers merely offered coupons for subscribers to cut out and mail in. What votes were sent in were honestly tabulated. On that basis, nine-tenths of the workers decried the Taft-Hartley Act. Yet the public opinion surveys showed results almost directly opposite. With the Taft-Hartley Law one of the major campaign issues, it would seem that the election results graphically proved whether the labor papers or the public opinion researchers were right as to what America's workers think of the Law. Workers want no more of the Taft-Hartley Act and they said so emphatically in the voting booth, thereby giving the lie to the phony figures published by the public opinion survey.

Who paid for this survey? Certainly not labor, for labor was making its own. Therefore it must have been some employers' group. And just the same as with Stinko Cigarettes and Gumboil Toothpaste, the results mysteriously came out just the way the people paying the freight wanted them to.

A little thought devoted to the subject inevitably leads to the conclusion that public opinion surveys are always going to have to operate that way. People—whether they sell cigarettes or toothpaste or political baloney—are always going to want something for their money. They are not going to fork over good money to find out that the product they are boosting is fifth or ninth. It has to be first. And by hook or crook the public opinion surveys will make it first regardless of how many corners have to be cut or how many trick questions have to be devised. If they do not do that they will be out of business in short order.

All in all, it no exaggeration to say that the public opinion surveys have been thoroughly discredited by the November 2nd election. If the surveys were used as political blackjacks in an effort to sway votes, as Brother Harrison charges, then the time has come to do something about political polls. On the other hand, however, as we said before, public opinion surveys are effective only so long as people have faith in them. After last month's fiasco, how can anyone have any real confidence in them? They could not have been more wrong if they had deliberately tried.

If corporations and political parties are gullible enough to keep spending huge sums for public opinion surveys that is their business. But when it comes to believing any results accumulated by such surveys, that is our business. Here and now we say that never again will we place even the slightest credence in anything such surveys find. Bearing that in mind, let the surveys do as they please.

# *New Technique For Artificial Boards*

A British firm has discovered a new technique in manufacturing continuous lengths of artificial board. Previously it has been impossible to do this and the "man-made wood" was only produced in certain limited sizes. Evidently this new technique is cheaper, too, for the manufacturers claim that their new machinery produces the artificial board at a cost of one-third less than the average price of other similar woods.

The process through which the board is made is almost completely automatic. Resin and sawdust are fed into one end on the machine, which mixes it in a hopper. The material is then heated by radio waves and placed under heavy pressure. A continuous length of hard board comes out the other end of the machine.

The British Government recently took samples of this new board and subjected it to rigid tests, which the man-made wood successfully passed with flying colors.

The board can be finished with paint, distemper, printed designs, wood veneers, sheet metal, laminates, resins or fabrics and can be put to a variety of uses including partitions, linings, ceilings, floors and bulkheads, etc.

# EXPERT EXPLODES REDWOOD MYTH

★ ★ ★

The Editor:

I have just finished reading the article on Redwood bark in the August issue of THE CARPENTER.

I have lived and worked in the Redwoods all my life, am 58, and have done most everything in the woods from falling the timber to getting it to the mill.

While Redwood makes fine lumber and split products and has unusual lasting qualities, there seems to be quite a myth built up about some of its virtues.

The article says there is no pitch in Redwood. Every old timer in the Redwoods knows better. I have made cuts in Redwood where the pitch was so thick and gummy that it would be almost impossible to run a saw without the use of kerosene to keep the blade clean.

And as for its fire-resisting qualities, I have seen lots of fires in the Redwoods and have done a lot of fire fighting. In 1945 the company I work for had millions of feet of cut logs and timber burn up by a fire accidently set during hunting season.

It used to be the custom of the logging companies to first fall the timber, then the peelers would go in and peel the bark from the trees. After that they set fire to burn up the bark and brush and rubbish so as to leave the ground clear for easy logging.

After the fire burned the bark and brush, which generally took about twenty-four hours, we would have to go over the strip and put out all the fire that still was burning in the good logs. This was done by packing water in five gallon cans and squirting it into the logs that were on fire. Some fires in the logs were so hot that it took sometimes a half day or more and several hundred gallons of water to put them out. That was the old method. They have up-to-date equipment in the woods now.

If a fire was left to burn after it got a start in a Redwood butt it would keep burning until the entire tree was destroyed. I have seen a Redwood stub burn for six months until the winter rains came to put it out.

Outside of pitchy Pine, Redwood that is dry makes one of the best kindlers for starting a fire. And the dry rotten wood and loose dry bark will ignite from a spark and smolder along like punk until a breeze hits it, then its bursts into flame and scatters more sparks and the fire spreads rapidly.

Today the logging operators try to keep the fire out of the timber and do the logging in the bark and brush which is a fire hazard even after the timber has been logged off.

The reason that the Redwood has survived on this coast is on account of the amount of fog we have here. In the natural Redwood forest the trees grow so thick that the sun cannot penetrate to the ground in places. The fog condenses on the tree tops and falls through the branches to the ground which keeps things green and moist so that it is not so easy to start a fire in the natural forest. But I have seen fires rage through the standing Redwood during the driest part of the season.

Redwood bark and rotten wood do make a good fertilizer and soil conditioner as I have tried them in my own garden.

In the forest, lots of seedlings get their start in rotten bark or rotten wood and grow faster than the ones that start in the soil.

Science is finding new uses for Redwood right along and maybe sometime it will find use for the waste material that is left in the woods or burned up.

W. E. Shore, P. O. Box 92,
Trinidad, Calif.

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## *Wife of General President Hutcheson Passes Away*

Mrs. Jessie Tufts Sharon Hutcheson, wife of General President William L. Hutcheson, passed away in her home in Indianapolis on Tuesday, October 26th, following a long illness. Sixty-eight years old at the time of her passing, Mrs. Hutcheson was widely known both in and out of labor circles. Although a native of California, she lived for many years in Indianapolis, Indiana. Her activities were many and varied but the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida, for many years occupied her main interest.

Funeral services were held at the Flanner and Buchanan Mortuary Saturday afternoon, October 30th, followed by interment at Washington Park Cemetery, Indianapolis. Hundreds of floral pieces from all over the nation attested to her wide acquaintanceship.

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## *Death Calls Former Vice President Cosgrove*

Another gap was created in the ranks of Brotherhood old timers when on November 3rd death called Brother John Cosgrove, former First General Vice-President. Brother Cosgrove was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1873. On August 14, 1893 he joined the Local Union No. 167, Elizabeth. In the fifty-five years he held continuous membership he was never once in arrears in his dues.

From the very beginning, Brother Cosgrove took an active interest in his union. He served in various official capacities in his own district and in 1913 he was appointed General Vice-President of the International Union. He served in that capacity until 1929 when blindness forced him to retire. He lived in Indianapolis for several years after his retirement, but in 1939 he returned to Elizabeth where he resided until his death.

Never losing interest in his Union, Brother Cosgrove was active until the very end. It was while casting his ballot in the November 2nd election that he was stricken by the ailment which caused his demise.

Funeral service and burial were held in Elizabeth Saturday, November 6th.

# Official Information

**General Officers of**
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**
**of AMERICA**

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
3560 St. Lawrence, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio,
November 7, 1948.

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following Trade Movements were acted upon:

September 3, 1948.

Cambridge, Ohio, L. U. 245.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective October 16, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Golconda, Ill., L. U. 605.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Elwood, Ind., L. U. 652.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.85 per hour, effective October 9, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.10 per hour, effective October 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Riverton, Wyo., L. U. 1763.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Milford, Ill., L. U. 1793.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Effingham, Ill., L. U. 2226.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

September 17, 1948.

Pittsburg, Kan., L. U. 561.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Pana, Ill., L. U. 648.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Tyler, Texas, L. U. 1104.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Coffeyville, Kan., L. U. 1212.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective September 26, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1295.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $1.87½ per hour, effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 1406.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.65 per hour, effective September 21, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Corpus Christi, Texas, L. U. 1423.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 1469.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective October 18, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Roundup, Mont., L. U. 1783.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective October 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Oberlin, Ohio, L. U. 1968.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective November 3, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Red Budd, Ill., L. U. 2165.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 (Private) $1.75 to $2.00 (Commercial) effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

October 7, 1948.

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Newport News, Va., L. U. 396.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.80 per hour, effective October 18, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Du Bois, Pa., L. U. 580.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective October 18, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Brunswick, Ga., L. U. 865.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 7, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective December 7, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Carmel & Kent, N. Y., L. U. 1704.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective October 7, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Henderson, Texas, L. U. 1740.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective October 13, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Kirksville, Mo., L. U. 2057.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.87½ per hour, effective November 15, 1948. Official sanction granted.

October 22, 1948.

Altus, Okla., L. U. 285.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective November 5, 1948. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Parsons, Kan., L. U. 1022.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Livingston, Mont., L. U. 1085.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

New Braunfels, Texas, L. U. 1887.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective December 22, 1948. Official sanction granted.

October 28, 1948.

Alamosa, Colo., L. U. 1958.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 12, 1948. Official sanction granted.

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The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio on November 7, 1948.

All members present.

The General President reported the death of former Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove, November 3, 1948, who served in that capacity from 1913 until 1929. At the time of his demise he was a member of Local 715, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Cancellation of General Secretary's bond as of August 23, 1948, and issuance to the Brotherhood by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) in the name of Albert E. Fischer, Acting Secretary, for one year, as of August 23, 1948, was noted.

The report of the delegate to the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, during the week of October 11, 1948, was ordered filed for future reference and to be published in our official journal "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

The General President reported on the manner in which the Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes had been operating, and recommended that our Brotherhood no longer participate in the Plan under its present status.

After careful consideration of the matter the Board unanimously concurred in the General President's recommendation and authorized sending to the Building and Construction Trades Department a communication to that effect.

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Skagit Valley D. C., Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.06½ to $2.20 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Winston-Salem, N. C., L. U. 1942.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Bedford, Ind., L. U. 1380.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.67½ to $1.97½ per hour, effective December 1. 1948. Official sanction granted.

La Junta, Colo., L. U. 1637.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Independence, Kan., L. U. 1198.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.75 per hour, effective December 5, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Port Royal, S. C., L. U. 2088.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.62½ per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Bowling Green, Ky., L. U. 2156.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective December 5, 1948. Official sanction granted.

November 8, 1948.

The General President submitted to the Board a communication from Local Union 452, Vancouver, British Columbia, wherein they objected to the action of the General Executive Board in allowing Secretary Emeritus, Frank Duffy, the salary he received as General Secretary.

The matter was referred to the General President, and Acting Secretary for reply.

Appeal of Abraham Bowers against the decision of the General President in the case of R. C. Cramer versus Los Angeles District Council was brought to the attention of the Board.

Inasmuch as this appeal was not filed within the time limit as specified in the General Constitution the appeal could not be considered.

Appeal of Local Union 2225, Libby, Montana, to the General Executive Board from the decision of the General President in the case of Arthur E. Brunette versus Local Union 2225 wherein the General President sustained the appellant, was brought to the attention of the Board.

Inasmuch as this appeal was not filed within the time limit as specified in the General Constitution the appeal could not be considered.

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Festus, Mo., L. U. 2214.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 (Commercial) per hour effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Jefferson City, Mo., L. U. 945.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.62½ to $2.00 per hour effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Fayetteville, Ark., L. U. 1249.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Prestonburg, Ky., L. U. 723.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

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November 9, 1948.

Appeal of Local Union 1328, Deland, Florida, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of E. B. Stevens, a member of said Local Union was considered, after which it was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1717, Aberdeen, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Loren R. Gage, a member of said Local Union, which claim was not filed within two years from date of accident.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Alfred E. Murcell, a member of Local Union 1473, Oakland, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Alice S. Murcell (wife) on the grounds that the claim was not filed within six months from date of death, and for the further reason that Alfred E. Murcell was not in benefit standing at time of her death.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed

Appeal of Local Union 490, Passaic, New Jersey, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Crine Baker, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death.

The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

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Gladewater, Texas, L. U. 1775.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 1941.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.45 to $1.60 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Guymon, Okla., L. U. 2439.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Dalhart, Texas, L. U. 2370.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

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November 10, 1948.

The General President called to the attention of the Board a communication from Local Union 488, New York City, dated September 14, 1948 wherein the Local Union advised that a Resolution had been adopted granting to Brother Frank Duffy Life Membership in Local Union 488 in recognition of his fifty-three years as a member, and forty-seven years faithful service as General Secretary.

Moved that the action of Local Union 488 be noted in the minutes the General Executive Board.

The General President requested that the General Executive Board give consideration to the matter of increasing the amount of funeral donations as now provided in the General Laws of the Brotherhood.

After carefully considering the matter the General Executive Board recommended that our present funeral donations be doubled, and in order to meet the increased obligations that the present per capita tax be increased 25c per member a month and the matter be sent to referendum vote.

* * * * *

Madisonville, Ky., L. U. 2310.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.80 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Tallahassee, Fla., L. U. 2139.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Red Wing, Minn., L. U. 2083.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

Leadville, Colo., L. U. 1351.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $1.92½ per hour, effective December 1, 1948. Official sanction granted.

Corning, N. Y., L. U. 700.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1949. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Report of sub-committee to the General Executive Board regarding their investigation of dispute between the Los Angeles District Council and Local Union 634 is as follows:

"The undersigned, constituting a sub-committee of the General Executive Board duly appointed at the August 22, 1948 meeting of the Board to investigate the dispute between the Los Angeles District Council and Local 634 herein submits its report.

"The sub-committee held conferences in Los Angeles with the officers and Executive Committee of the District Council on September 21, 1948; a similar conference was held with the officers of Local Union 634 on September 23rd.

"The chairman of the sub-committee, M. A. Hutcheson, announced at the beginning of both conferences that the purpose in coming to Los Angeles was to investigate the dispute between the District Council and the Local Union. The conferences were entirely informal and no minutes were taken.

"The consensus of opinion among the officers of the District Council seems to be (1), that the action and policies of the present leadership of Local Union 634 in conducting meetings and their policies is detrimental to the best interests of the members of Local 634, and the entire membership of the District Council, (2), that the Local is still dominated by expelled members Hill and Bowers.

"In discussing the matter with the officers of Local Union 634 present at this meeting the Special Committee found that all answers to questions asked by the Special Committee were evasive answers and that James Richardson, Senior Business representative of the Local was the appointed spokesman for the group and he in turn stated that there was only one way to get together, was for the General President or the Executive Board to remove all charges against the officers of the Local. The meeting with the officers of Local Union 634, did not produce any information that was not known by the members of the Special Committee.

"The sub-committee therefore recommends to the General Executive Board, on the basis of the investigation conducted in Los Angeles, and on the basis of the report prepared by the General Office on this dispute that the telegraphic instructions for the General President by Second General Vice-President Stevenson to the Executive Board Member Muir, dated June 30, 1948, be carried out."

M. A. HUTCHESON
CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
HARRY SCHWARZER
R. E. ROBERTS
A. W. MUIR

Dated, November 8, 1948.

It was moved and unanimously carried that the report of the sub-committee be adopted.

* * * * *

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of September 30, 1948 shows the following:

### GENERAL FUND

| Purchased | | | | Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1, 1942 | —$1,000,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 2½s | 1963-68 |
| April 15, 1943 | — 1,000,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 2½s | 1964-69 |
| Sept. 14, 1943 | — 500,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 2½s | 1964-69 |
| Nov. 20, 1945 | — 1,000,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 2½s | 1959-62 |
| Sept. 1941 | — 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1953 |
| Jan. 1942 | — 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1954 |
| Aug. 1942 | — 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1954 |
| May 1945 | — 100,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1957 |
| | — 20,000.00 | U. S. Series G | Project Fund | |
| Sept. 1946 | — 25,000.00 | U. S. Cert. of Indbt. (Held in New York) | ⅞s | 1949 |
| Dec. 1, 1946 | — 500,000.00 | U. S. Cert. of Indbt. (Held in New York) | ⅞s | 1949 (Dec.) |
| Dec. 1, 1946 | — 200,000.00 | U. S. Cert. of Indbt. (Held in New York) | ⅞s | 1949 (Dec.) |

### GENERAL FUND

| Purchased | | | | Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 2, 1947 | —$ 75,000.00 | | 4% | 1949 |
| Sept. 2, 1947 | — 100,000.00 | | 4% | 1950 |
| | $ 175,000.00 | | | |

### DEFENSE FUND

| Purchased | | | | Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1941 | —$ 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1953 |
| Aug. 1942 | — 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1954 |
| June 1946 | — 105,000.00 | U. S. Cert of Indbt. (Held in New York) | ⅞s | 1949 |

### HOME AND PENSION FUND

| Purchased | | | | Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1941 | —$ 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1953 |
| Jan. 1942 | — 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1954 |
| October 1942 | — 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1954 |
| Jan. 1943 | — 50,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1955 |
| May 1945 | — 100,000.00 | U. S. Series G | 2½s | 1957 |
| June 1943 | — 300,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 1s | 1948 |
| Dec. 1942 | — 500,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 2½s | 1963-68 |
| April 1943 | — 100,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 2½s | 1964-69 |
| Sept. 1943 | — 500,000.00 | U. S. Treasury | 2½s | 1964-69 |
| Dec. 1946 | — 500,000.00 | U. S. Treasury (Held in New York) | 1⅛s | 1949 (Dec.) |
| June 1946 | — 140,000.00 | U. S. Cert. of Indbt. (Held in New York) | ⅞s | 1949 |

### GENERAL FUND (CANADA)

| Purchased | | | | Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 31, 1944 | —$ 107,000.00 | Canadian Bonds | 3s | 1959 |
| Mar. 1933 | — 50,000.00 | Canadian Bonds | 4s | 1960 |
| Nov. 1944 | — 50,000.00 | Canadian Victory Bonds | 1¾s | 1948 |
| 1944 | — 50,000.00 | Canadian Victory Bonds | 3s | 1956 |
| Aug. 1946 | — 100,000.00 | Canadian Victory Bonds | 1¾ | 1950 |
| June 1948 | — 100,000.00 | Canadian Victory Bonds | 3s | 1958 |

*(Continued on page 28)*

# Editorial

## Congress Must Stay Close to the People

The nation has been "saved." From whom or from what it has been saved is not quite clear. However, the "saving" of the nation is a peculiar American tradition. After each presidential election it breaks out in a rash of propaganda. The victorious candidates assure us that their election forestalled dire calamities of all sorts. This election year is no exception.

Be that as it may, to the successful candidates we wish every success. On them the people bestowed a glorious honor—but it is an honor that is coupled with a tremendous responsibility. If they fail in the responsibility, the honor will go for naught. Than serving all the people well, there is no greater contribution a public official can render his country and his fellow citizens. Conversely, than forgetting the welfare of all the people for self-advantage or the advantage of a vested few, there is no blacker crime which an elected official can perpetrate on the people.

When the people's elected law makers convene next month they will face many difficult problems. At home and abroad tensions are high and difficulties are many. Patience, wisdom and forthright courage will be needed on the part of all law makers if inflation is to be beaten at home and misunderstanding is to be eliminated in the international scene. We, the people, have spoken. In free and fair elections we have chosen the men in whose hands we wanted to place the responsibility of leadership. Having made our choice, we owe it to the men we elected to give them the best of our cooperation and loyalty. In turn they owe us a debt of honor to carry out the campaign promises they made to the letter.

Among the more pertinent matters which will confront the new Congress will be the matter of the Taft-Hartley Act. If any mandate was given our lawmakers at the last election, it was a mandate to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. The election results cannot be interpreted any other way. If Congress tries to, it will be breaking faith with the people.

Somehow or other in the last decade, Congress seems to have lost touch with the realities of life. The Taft-Hartley Act and most of the other anti-labor legislation of recent years came about because Congress was unbelievably ignorant concerning organized labor and its problems. For years certain business interests carried on a propaganda campaign selling the idea that workers were in unions only because union shop contracts made membership mandatory; that union workers went on strike only because czaristic labor leaders forced them to; that individual members had no say in the running of their unions. Among those falling for this propaganda line were many Congressmen. The result was a number of the ill-fated anti-labor laws of recent years.

Take, for example, the Smith-Connally Act. The brilliant reasoning behind this Act was that workers were forced on strike against their will by union leaders. The Act prohibited strikes without a secret ballot by the membership (as if this were not a part of the constitution of nine unions out of ten). What was the result? Strikes increased several fold. The Act gave strikes more or less official status and workers with grievances were quick to take advantage of the fact. Had Congressmen known the basic, fundamental truth that men go on strike to eliminate economic injustices and not because someone tells them to, the law never would have been passed. In the end Congress had to dump the Act like a hot potato because it was based on a complete fallacy. The men who passed it were out of touch with reality.

The same thing goes for the Taft-Hartley Act. The men who promoted and passed the Act were sold on the idea that unionism is based on compulsion. They visualized millions of union men carrying union cards only because a union shop clause compelled them to. So the Taft-Hartley Act was written in such a way as to give these "captives" an opportunity to vote themselves out of their "predicament."

The Act became law and in election after election workers voted practically unanimously for union shop, conclusively proving that the backers of the Act were completely out of touch with reality. What the Tafts and Hartleys and Wherrys failed to realize is that working men belong to unions because experience has taught them that unionism offers them their only hope for economic justice and freedom from exploitation. In recent years, millions upon millions of workers have joined unions. They did so voluntarily and even eagerly because they knew that unionism offered them the only realistic vehicle for self-betterment. However, the Tafts and the Hartleys failed to realize this because they were out of touch with the people. They drew all their conclusions from the anti-labor propaganda which has long been financed by elements interested in destroying unions for their own selfish interests.

For the sake of the nation, it is sincerely to be hoped that the new Congress will be closer to the people and to reality. It is to be hoped that it will be able to distinguish propaganda from facts, for the tirades against labor will continue.

Nor is labor alone suffering from the failure of Congress to correctly appraise the basic facts of life. Just as there are anti-labor elements interested in painting organized labor as grasping, greedy, and undemocratic, so, too, are there anti-business elements interested in painting private enterprise as inefficient, rapacious, and parasitic. These are the boys who want the government to control everything. They are the boys who want Washington to dictate what products each company will make and how much profit it will make and how it will conduct its business. Like the anti-labor elements, they put out plenty of propaganda to make business look as bad as possible.

No one is more conscious of the shortcomings of private enterprise than we are. Whenever or wherever we find abuses we are not shy about exposing them and demanding reform. But, by and large, private enterprise has provided a better way of life for the American people than any other people have ever known. In the years ahead, private enterprise can do even better. The propaganda that the government can give us more is fallacious and downright treacherous. History has proved it so many times.

Free enterprise—that is free business and free unions—made America a comparative paradise. Congress should never lose sight of that fact. Whatever tends to abridge free enterprise must be looked at askance. The people know what they want and what is best. If the new Congress wants to do an effective job it must stay in close contact with the people.

## Monopoly in News Dissemination Is Dangerous

Some four or five years ago, General President William L. Hutcheson wrote a widely quoted article regarding the tremendous possibilities of television. That article foretold of hundreds of thousands of men being employed in the construction, maintenance and operation of television stations from coast to coast. That the predictions he made were well founded on fact is now being proved from day to day.

A lengthy article in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal bears out everything President Hutcheson predicted. The article pointed out that nearly 500 manufacturers of everything from heavy machinery to hair oil are now using television to advertise their wares. A year ago less than ninety hardy pioneers were spending their money for television advertising. By the same token, the television audience has increased manyfold in the period of a few months. Television sets have been selling like hotcakes in all sections of the nation where television broadcasts are now available.

Recently R. C. Cosgrove, a top official in the Avco Corporation, a leading firm in the television field, told a Boston audience of some of the possibilities of this new medium. "Television is growing faster than any other major industry in American history," he said. "Five years from now television will be giving employment to one million persons. By 1953, the total sets in use may be more than twelve million, with fifty million persons in television's daily audience."

Just as General President Hutcheson predicted, television is developing into a poor man's pride instead of a rich man's toy. A recent survey shows that more than eighty per cent of all television sets now in operation are owned by ordinary middle class working people or others in very moderate circumstances. So far television broadcasts are available only in the very largest population centers. However, most middle-sized cities are in the process of getting at least one television station. Within four or five years the vast bulk of the American population should be within range of a television station; which will mean a many million market for sets. Construction of the stations alone will mean millions of man-hours of work for construction workers.

The one dark spot in the otherwise bright television picture is the growth of monopoly control in the industry. Big city newspaper interests have obtained a virtual strangle hold on the radio industry. Now these same interests are moving into television. All new disseminating sources may thereby be placed under control of a single group; something that is neither democratic nor desirable. As the newspaper groups grow in financial stature, their prestige with the people diminishes. It is necessary to look no farther back than November 2nd for proof of this. Virtually every major newspaper in the nation backed Dewey for president. All their prestige and supposed power to mold public opinion they threw behind the New York Governor. Yet when the votes were counted, Dewey went down to defeat because the people had little faith in the newspapers.

Monopolies of all kinds are bad; but monopoly of the means of disseminating news is unthinkable in a democratic nation. The picture for television looks very bright indeed. We should keep it so by preventing monopoly growth and concentration.

## It's Time to Close the Loopholes

With the average worker struggling under a tax load that is little short of staggering, some interesting information has come to light regarding the way a few wealthy people have been able to wiggle out from under tax burdens. "Charitable trusts," which are anything but that, have been a favorite dodge of wealthy people interested in avoiding appropriate tax bills. Last month a Senate investigating committee uncovered a classical example when it began delving into the financial affairs of the Textron textile empire.

The Textron probe began when Royal Little, president of the company, announced he was closing down the firm's mills in New England. If carried through, the move would make "ghost towns" of several New England communities. Naturally everyone in the affected states was worried. Under the chairmanship of Senator Tobey, New Hampshire Republican, a Senate committee began looking into the situation.

The committee began by studying the peculiar financing methods employed by Mr. Little in running an eight million "shoestring" into the vast 125 million dollar Textron empire. Among other things, it found that Mr. Little relied on some six "charitable foundations" to help him build his empire. One of them was the "Rhode Island Charities Trust," which reputedly started with $500 and "grew" to $4,500,000 in a few years. According to Little, the earnings from this trust were supposedly to go to the community fund. However, the community fund received $85,000 from the foundation while three trustees appointed by Little received salaries totaling about $135,000, according to reports.

The newspaper "Labor" reports testimony at the hearings boiled down to this:

1. Whenever Little made some money, he put it into one of these "foundations." Thus, as a "donation to charity," the money was "exempted" from Federal income taxes—and also from state and local taxes—which Little would otherwise have to pay.

2. In the hands of "foundations" neither the money nor any further income on it was taxed, because "charitable" organizations are exempt from Federal, state and local taxes.

3. As the man who "gave" money to the "foundation," Little was their boss. He continued to use the money he had "given." The "foundations" invested the money in his financial ventures.

*(Continued from page 23)*

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary.

# Report of the Delegates to the Forty-first Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The Forty-first Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning November 10, 1948.

Eighty-nine Delegates were present from the nineteen International Unions affiliated.

The President said in his Report that the period since we met in Convention in San Francisco has been a critical one for labor. Politically, it has seen the continuation of the anti-labor legislation, on both Federal and state levels, which began in 1947. Economically it has been a period of gain, as well as of loss. On the whole the Building and Construction Trades Department can, however, consider it a time of growth. The building and construction industry again led the way to post-war development, as it did after World War I, and continues to be the single most important element in maintaining the present high level of economic activity. Employment has been ample and for the most part building and construction trades unions have been able to safeguard, if not advance, the standard of living of their members. Yet it cannot be denied that we come to the end of the third year after the end of World War II with many unsolved problems. Inflation threatens to destroy everything we have gained. At the same time the country is launched upon a great defense program, as well as upon the European Recovery Program, both of which will affect our industry profoundly in the coming year.

The building and construction industry continued to operate at a very high level during the year. In the first nine months of 1948 new construction put in place, amounted to $13 billions, a gain of 34 per cent over the first nine months of 1947.

Inflation is still the greatest threat to the continued prosperity of the industry, and since the building and construction industry is the very backbone of our economy, what happens to it will have profound and far-reaching effects upon the entire economy. There is an enormous demand for building and construction of all kinds, both private and public, but whether that demand will be effective depends in large part upon what happens to prices. If inflation can be controlled, and prices stabilized, there is no reason to doubt that the next decade will be one of sustained high employment for the industry.

At the time of the writing of this report the average wholesale price of building materials has risen by 122 per cent since August, 1939, while lumber prices have gone up by 251.5 per cent in that time. Such a situation, unless it is checked, will inevitably result in serious curtailment of activity in the near future.

### The Taft-Hartley Act

The first year of operation of the Taft-Hartley Act proves conclusively that its effects upon building and construction trades unions are extremely serious.

For the most part, United States District Judges have issued injunctions against local building and construction trades councils and local unions, upon request by the National Labor Relations Board.

The first and most obvious effect of the act was, of course, that we were not able to continue the closed-shop agreements which have been traditional in the industry for more than half a century.

The second most serious effect of the act is, in my opinion, that it makes possible the arbitrary assignment of work by employers. We have no legal right to interfere in or try to influence such assignments. The result has been a perfect rash of attempts to do construction work with maintenance and production employes. From all parts of the country complaints to this effect have poured into the Department. A significant amount of work which, before the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act would have been done by building and construction workers, under contract, is now being done by maintenance and production employes at lower wages and consequently at higher profits for the employers.

The Supreme Court, in decisions handed down on June 21, 1948, ruled on two provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Under one of the decisions, unions are now free to print in their regular publications statements with regard to candidates and issues in Federal elections. In the other decision, the Court found that the provisions of the act which require unions to register and file financial statements with the Secretary of Labor are constitutional.

Of the forty-four state legislatures which met in 1947, thirty passed some kind of anti-labor legislation regulating or restricting union activity in one way or another. Eleven states adopted laws which in effect prohibited union-security agreements. This brought to a total of sixteen the states which, either by legislation or by constitutional amendment, outlawed closed-shop or other kind of union security agreements.

It is not only union-security agreements which have come in for prohibition and regulation by state legislatures. Strikes, secondary boycotts, picketing, jurisdictional disputes have all been the subject of laws in a number of states.

He then dealt with: Plan for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, Housing, the Department of Labor, Apprenticeship Program, National Agreements, and Publications.

The Report of the President was adopted.

### Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows that quarterly audits were made during the year by certified public accountants and copy of same sent to the Presidents of the National and International Unions affiliated with the Department.

### New Charters, 1948

Danbury, Connecticut and Vicinity.
Center County, Pennsylvania, (Bellefonte).
Bluefield, West Virginia and Vicinity.
Albany, New York and Vicinity.
Fort Dodge, Iowa and Vicinity.
Hancock County, Ohio (Findlay).
Enid, Oklahoma (Garfield County).
Gibson County, Indiana (Princeton).
Wichita Falls, Texas and Vicinity.
Louisiana State.
Florida.
Cody, Wyoming and Vicinity.
Borger, Texas and Vicinity.
Iron Mountain, Michigan and Vicinity.
Nampa, Idaho and Vicinity.
Naugatuck Valley, Connecticut (Derby).

### Charters Re-Issued, 1948

Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas and Vicinity.
Vincennes, Indiana (Knox, Daviess and Pike Counties).
Bradford, Pennsylvania (McKean, Potter, Elk, Cameron Counties).
Fremont Tri-County, Ohio (Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca).
Walker County, Alabama (Dothan).

### Number of Delegates to Convention Based on Per Capita Tax Paid

| | Number of Delegates |
|---|---|
| International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers | 2 |
| International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers | 6 |
| Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union | 6 |
| United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America | 8 |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | 7 |
| International Union of Elevator Constructors | 3 |
| International Union of Operating Engineers | 5 |
| Granite Cutters International Association | 2 |
| International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers | 6 |
| International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union | 8 |
| Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union | 3 |
| International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazza Helpers | 2 |
| Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America | 7 |
| Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association | 4 |
| United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry | 7 |
| United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association | 3 |
| Sheet Metal Workers International Association | 5 |
| Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America | 1 |
| International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers | 5 |
| TOTAL DELEGATES | 90 |

### Total Affiliates

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Building and Construction Trades Councils | 551 |
| State Building and Construction Trade Councils | 16 |
| International Unions Affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department | 19 |
| Total | 586 |

The report was adopted.

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council reported that during the year twenty-eight cases came before that body for consideration and action. Each case was carefully considered and acted upon and so reported to the Convention.

The Convention approved the rulings of the Council in these cases.

### Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted:

### Resolution No. 1

Whereas, the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor authorized and directed the Executive Council of the Department to devise a plan for settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the industry, and

Whereas, after conferences with the National Labor Relations Board and its legal department, and representatives of the building trades employers' organizations, we found employers' representatives during our negotiations demanding provisions in the proposed plan which they had never requested or demanded before, and

Whereas, these demands were based on the support the employers felt they would have under the Taft-Hartley Act, and

Whereas, these conditions have led to employers submitting an excessive number of cases for decisions on cases, many of which could have been adjusted by agreements between unions at the local level,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department is hereby instructed to proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Plan for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes and serve notice of changes desired on the employers associations parties to the Plan, and

Be It Further Resolved, The President of the Department is directed to call a meeting of the General Presidents of the organizations affiliated with the Department at the earliest possible date after conferences have been held with employers' representatives, such meeting of the General Presidents to be held for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the changed plan, and

Be It Further Resolved, The Executive Council is hereby authorized and empowered to make the necessary changes in the constitution after action has been taken by the General Presidents as provided for herein.

Richard J. Gray, President.
L. P. Lindelof, Vice-President.
Wm. J. McSorley, Vice-President.
Daniel J. Tobin, Vice-President.
Wm. L. Hutcheson, Vice-President.
Robert Byron, Vice-President.
Wm. E. Maloney, Vice-President.
Daniel W. Tracy, Vice-President.
Martin P. Durkin, Vice-President.
Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

### Resolution No. 2

Whereas, When the Social Security Act was passed by Congress in 1936, it was the opinion of those who would in the future be entitled to benefits under the Act, that they would receive a reasonable amount of monthly payments to take care of their needs, and

Whereas, We find today that the average monthly payment is only about $27 per month, and those who have paid in 40 quarters at the maximum deduction of $3,000 per year can only receive approximately $44 per month. Therefore be it

Resolved, That because of the miserly payments that are being paid under the Social Security Act today, and due to the Social Security Act today, and due to the high cost of living, that this Convention go on record to increase the monthly payments under this Act. That those who pay in 40 quarters at a deduction of $3,000 per year shall be paid not less than $100 per month, and that the deduction from the employers' payroll to be increased to take care of this increase in payments, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to the Convention of the A. F. of L. be instructed to present this resolution to the Convention for consideration and favorable action.

Harry C. Bates
Richard J. Gray
John J. Murphy
Thomas O'Donnell
Fraser L. Holzlohner
John W. Jockel

### Resolution No. 3

Whereas, This body has previously recorded its conviction that more adequate information is needed regarding housing and other types of construction, and

Whereas, The last Congress of the United States disregarded our request and recommendation and neglected to take action to meet this need, and

Whereas, Constantly rising costs of construction make it imperative that the full facts regarding construction and housing costs be made available, now therefore be it.

Resolved, by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that further and more vigorous efforts be made to obtain from the Congress of the United States the legislation previously recommended: namely, legislation authorizing and directing the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor to

1. Conduct and report the results of monthly surveys of the number and types of new dwelling units started and completed in each of the important metropolitan centers of the United States;

2. Prepare periodic estimates of the number of workers in each occupation required to carry out the construction program in each important metropolitan center, and

3. Survey and report at least semi-annually on housing sales prices and costs, showing the proportions of the selling prices of houses due to labor costs, material costs, actual land values, overhead, and profits.

Richard J. Gray.

The salary of the Secretary-Treasurer was increased to $15,000 per year and the salary of the President was increased to $20,000 per year.

All the old officers were unanimously re-elected: First Vice-President, L. P. Lindelof; Second Vice-President, William J. McSorley; Third Vice-President, Daniel J. Tobin; Fourth Vice-President, William L. Hutcheson; Fifth Vice-President, Robert Byron; Sixth Vice-President, William E. Maloney; Seventh Vice-President, Daniel W. Tracy; Eighth Vice-President, Martin P. Durkin.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson
M. A. Hutcheson
Frank Duffy
Daniel J. Butler
Robt. M. Johnson
Harry L. Carr
John E. Gatlin
J. O. Mack
Delegates.

# Report of the Delegate to the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The 63rd Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held in the city of Victoria, British Columbia during the week of October 11, 1948 and the undersigned represented the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The President of Victoria and District Trades and Labor Council, namely, Brother A. Rayment called the Delegates to order and gave an address of welcome. The invocations were given by Canon Michael Coleman and Father Daniel Williamson.

His Worship, Mayor Percy George of Victoria extended hearty welcome to the Delegates assembled and included in address, "You are a tower of strength if you weld yourselves together with a unity of purpose. You have to put your weight to the National well-being as well as look after yourselves."

Also, the Honorable Gordon S. Wismer, Attorney General and Minister of Labor for British Columbia extended his greetings to the Delegates. In his remarks he made reference to the Provincial Governments Industrial and Arbitration Act.

President Bengough pointed out that a convention had been held in the city of Victoria in the year of 1906 and gave a comparison of membership of that year compared with today. He made timely remarks. In closing he stated he was still convinced that the vast majority of the membership are sound in their thinking and in their loyalty to this country and their Trade Union Principles.

The Credential Committee reported that 861 Delegates had presented their credentials and were seated in the Convention. At this convention 262 resolutions were discussed and acted on, dealing with:

Citizenship, Conciliation and Arbitration, Cost of Living and Price Control, Franchise, Housing, Income Tax, Racial Discrimination, Unity, Labor Code, Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation, Communism.

The Committee on Officers' Report presented a resolution to the Convention in reference to the Officers' reports and recommended that the action of the Executive Council of the Congress in suspending the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks for violation of the Constitution be sustained. After considerable discussion and after a roll call vote, 510 voted in favor and 184 against the recommendation of the Officers' report. Following this the Committee then recommended that the suspension of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks be lifted and the Delegates seated.

During the week several fraternal delegates addressed the Convention, namely, Richard Walsh from the American Federation of Labor, William Pearson from the British Trades Union Congress and Bernado Ibanery from the Latin American Republics.

Percy R. Bengough was re-elected President and J. W. Buckley as Secretary-Treasurer and Brothers Whitebone, Boudon, Jenoves, Berg and Showler were elected Vice-Presidents.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the honor bestowed upon me in being delegated to represent the United Brotherhood at this important Convention.

Farternally yours, ANDY COOPER, Delegate.

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Today vicious influences are at work seeking to undermine the American principles of freedom which were untold centuries in the making. Nowhere are they concentrating harder than in the field of Organized Labor.

Neither Organized Labor nor America will last longer than the will of the workers to remain free. Today we pay homage to those who have gone before. Let us make it also a time to purge unionism of any influences that are seeking to destroy all that has been accomplished in the days that are gone. Those who established our Brotherhood laid the foundation for an organization which has withstood all opposition across the years. They made a wonderful contribution to the cause of Organized Labor and it behooves us to carry on, so when the time comes for us to pass on, it will be said of us, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

S. P. MEADOWS, General Treasurer.

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

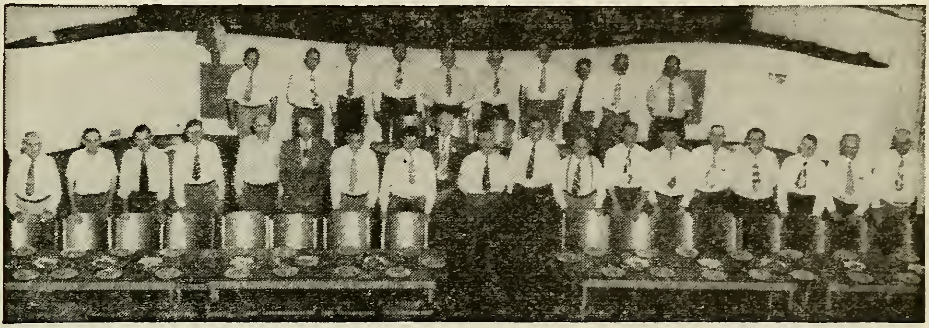
Brother CHARLES H. ANDERSON, Local No. 487, Linton, Ind.
Brother JAMES ALLARD, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother CHAS. BERNAUER, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother FRANK BLAU, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother JOHN BOLDISH, Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother W. E. BROWN, Local No. 44, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.
Brother EVERETT S. BURDICK, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother AUGUST CALAME, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother ORRIE R. CALLBECK, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother WILLIAM CERVENY, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Brother CARL CHAPMAN, Local No. 311, Joplin, Mo.
Brother WM. DICKERSON, Local No. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
Brother CLARENCE DIEMER, Local No. 1154, Algonac, Mich.
Brother HJALMER ENGSTROM, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother MICHAEL FECHO, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother LOUIS G. FLESCH, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother VERNON FLETCHER, Local No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother ROBERT GILCHRIST, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother MICHAEL J. GREEN, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother PAUL E. GUNTHER, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother BENNEWELL W. HEIM, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother JOHN EDWARD HOFSTETTER, Local No. 311, Joplin, Mo.
Brother HENRY S. HUFFMAN, Local No. 64, Louisville, Ky.
Brother ARTHUR JACKSON, Local No. 207, Chester, Pa.
Brother HARRY S. KENDALL, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother RICHARD A. KING, Local No. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
Brother JAMES KINLOCH, Local No. 306, Newark, N. J.
Brother LLOYD F. KNIGHTEN, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother RICHARD KNOWLES, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother VICTOR KRUTER, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOSEPH W. LORENTZ, Local No. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
Brother GEORGE H. MABRY, Local No. 51, Boston, Mass.
Brother ADOLPH MAC HURA, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Brother BERNT MAGNUSSN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother DENNIS MARLATT, Local No. 306, Newark, N. J.
Brother ALLEN W. MARSH, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother FRANK MATUSKA, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Brother G. A. McINTOSH, Local No. 764, Shreveport, La.
Brother EDGAR R. McINTYRE, Local No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
Brother JOHN J. McKINNON, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother JOHN McLEOD, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother JOE MERSKY, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother CHARLES PADGET, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother JOSEPH POPLAWSKI, Local No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Brother JOHN E. ROSS, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother VICTOR ROSSE, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother GEORGE B. SILL, Local No. 207, Chester, Pa.
Brother AMOS SPENCE, Local No. 207, Chester, Pa.
Brother HUGH SPENCE, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother LEO TURMELLE, Local No. 1324, Rochester, N. H.
Brother WILLIAM C. VIELEE, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother Wm. WATERHOUSE, Local No. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
Brother EMIL WIRGAU, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

# Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL ENTERTAINS DELEGATES

On Sunday, October 10, 1948, The Carpenters District Council of New Orleans and Vicinity had as their guests at a sea food banquet in the Colonial Auditorium which is a part of the home of Carpenters Local Union No. 1846, the Carpenter delegates who attended the Building Trades Southeastern Conference, held in New Orleans on October 9th and 10th.



International Representative John Howat was master of ceremonies and did a swell job. The Carpenter problems were discussed in detail and it was decided to call a conference of all Carpenters from the fourth district at Chattanooga, Tenn., on December 4th and 5th for the purpose of forming a fourth district council of Carpenters. Pictures of the delegates were taken and every one attending the banquet was sent a picture by the District Council. After a swell feed and a good time, pleasant good-byes were exchanged and all agreed to meet again in Chattanooga, Tenn.

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## NEW YORK STATE COUNCIL HOLDS LARGEST CONCLAVE

To Local Union 278 of Watertown goes the honor of being host to the largest convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

President Charles W. Hanson opened the three-day convention on Thursday, July 22nd, to a most enthusiastic group of delegates. The necessity of active participation in the defeat of those who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law was the foremost subject discussed.

First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson addressed the gathering on the effects of eleven months of the Taft-Hartley Law on our Brotherhood. Another enthusiastically welcomed speaker was Charles Johnson, Jr., Executive Board Member of the First District. Charles H. Tuttle, General Counsel of the Brotherhood gave a very constructive address as did Lewis G. Hines, National Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor. President Murray and Secretary Hanover of the New York State Federation of Labor also spoke to the assembled delegates on legislative matters.

Resolutions calling for amendments to the Unemployment Insurance and Compensation Laws were approved by the convention along with others which affect the lives of our members.

The delegates were escorted on a boat trip through the Thousand Islands as guests of the Watertown Local and it was a trip that will be remembered.

Niagara Falls was chosen as the 1949 convention city.

## LOCAL UNION No. 493 HONORS VETERAN OFFICER

Honoring its treasurer for 27 years of service, Local 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., presented Nils Larson with a custom-built kneehole desk and a 27-year service badge at a testimonial dinner Saturday night, November 13th at Turn Hall.

About 450 persons, including 49 delegates from the affiliated carpenters' locals throughout the county, were on hand to pay tribute to Mr. Larson.

Mrs. Larson also was honored, receiving a bouquet from Robert Bowker, president of the Westchester District Council of Carpenters.

John S. Sinclair was master of ceremonies and introduced Louis Rorsch, president of Local 493, and visiting guests and delegates. He also gave a brief outline of Mr. Larson's service. John A. Reinhardt, chairman of arrangements thanked the committee for making the affair a success.

Others attending included Bert Bloomquist of Jamestown, N. Y., of District Lodge 4, Order of Vasa, and Miss Anna Jorgensen, representing the Swedish newspaper, "North Star," of New York.

Telegrams of congratulations were read from John Stewart, Lodge 871, F. and A. M., and the New York District Council of Carpenters. Mr. Larson is a member of the Masonic group.

Delegates from the following locals were present Local 53 of White Plains, 77 of Port Chester, 149 of Irvington, 163 of Peekskill, 188 of Yonkers, 350 of New Rochelle, 447 of Ossining, 543 of Mamaroneck, 895 of Tarrytown, 1115 of Pleasantville, 1134 of Mount Kisco, 1087 of County Insulators, 456 of Teamsters, 488 of New York, and 1657, also of New York.

A program of music and community singing was enjoyed during the dinner. Dancing concluded the evening.

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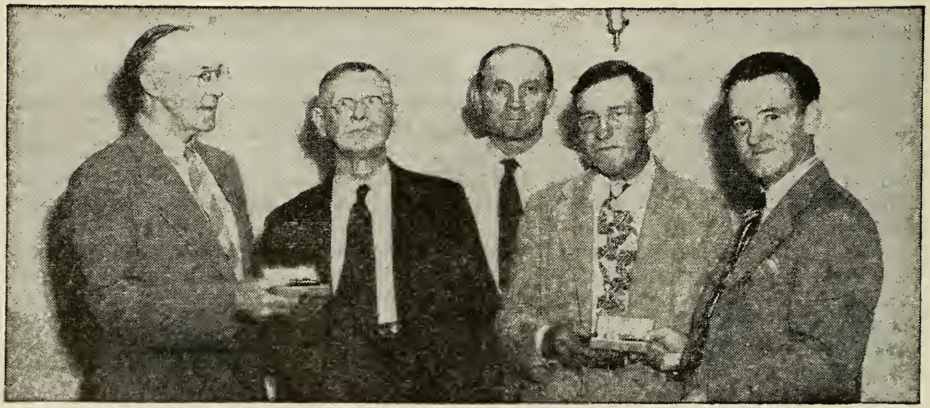
## LOCAL UNION No. 838, SUNBURY, PAYS TRIBUTE TO OLD OFFICERS

At a special and well attended meeting held on the night of August 11, 1948, Local Union No. 838, Sunbury, Pa. paid tribute to two retiring officers with an envious record as officers of the Local Union.

The brothers honored were S. G. Wolf, Treasurer for 28 years and R. P. Culp, Financial Secretary for 24 years. Both members were presented with an engraved gold wrist watch by their Local Union in appreciation of their long and faithful service. Brother William A. Kendrick, Vice-President and Organizer for the Pennsylvania State Council, and Eugene J. Considine, Secretary-Treasurer of the Keystone District Council, of which Local Union No. 838 is an affiliate, made the presentations by praising the services rendered by both brothers.



The committee on arrangements was the Executive Board of Local 838.

## LOCAL UNION No. 16 HONORS OLD TIMERS

Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Illinois, celebrated its 60th Anniversary on Sunday, November 14, 1948, by presenting 50-year jewels of the Brotherhood to William Rothermel, a member for 54 years, and Charles Hatch, a member for 52 years.

Ninety-three members were presented twenty-five year jewels for membership varying from twenty-five to fifty years. General Representative Harold Cheesman made the presentation.

General Representative, George C. Ottens, spoke to the members of Local No. 16 and their wives. He directed a plea to the ladies that they might encourage their husbands to take a more active part in their Local Union, stating that payment of dues and just carrying a card was not enough. He further stated we had a sample of labor's teamwork on November 2nd but that there was plenty more to do and we must keep the ball rolling.

The program was concluded with an enthusiastically received showing of the films of the activities of our Brotherhood.

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## BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS GET VISIT FROM PRESIDENT

In his successful battle for re-election, President Harry S. Truman paid a signal honor to the Brotherhood members of Jersey City and vicinity, N. J., when he stopped in to pay the Hudson County District Council a visit. With him was a distinguished list of political dignitaries. As far as is known, this was the only actual visit President Truman paid a union group in his extremely busy campaign tour.

**In the group which accompanied President Truman on his visit to Jersey City Carpenters were, from left to right: Archibald Alexander, candidate for United States Senator; Congressman Edward J. Hart; ex-governor A. Harry Moore; ex-mayor and vice chairman of the National Democratic Committee Frank Hague; Harry S. Truman, President of the United States; and Elmar M. Wene, State Senator.**

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## LOCAL UNION No. 359 HONORS 22 GRADUATE APPRENTICES

On Wednesday, September 22, at a special called meeting, Local Union 359, Philadelphia, made presentations of Official Journeymans' Certificates to 22 graduate apprentices. For this occasion a request was granted from the General Office to assign General Executive Board Member O. Wm. Blaier to attend and make the presentations. Local President Benj. T. Gray, welcomed G. E. B. Member Blaier who is a member of this Local. He gave a very inspiring address to the new Journeymen, and advised them to follow the Union standards of their fathers, many of whom are members of Local 359. General Executive Board Member O. Wm. Blaier's remarks were well taken by the attending membership which numbered over 500.

All of the 22 graduates, who were members before entering the Armed Forces, saw service in battle. Several were taken prisoners of war and suffered severe injuries. On this occasion also there were four brothers in the group, sons of a member of Local 359.

Journeymans' Certificates were issued to the following Brothers:

Carl Kopp
Geoffery Crowder
Joseph N. Maertzig, Jr.
Michael J. Cavalieri
Joseph P. Voros
Joseph Knable
Francis Connor
Matthew Patyk
David J. McAllister
Wiliam P. Morrison
Ludwig Wertheimer
Peter N. Reuter, Jr.
Edward Cronin
Wesley Schlegel
Albert G. Edelman
Frank Pinchick
Danny Bucci
Edward H. Christian
Joseph D. Christian
William J. Christian
Eugene C. Christian
Joseph N. Laming

## LOCAL UNION No. 643 MARKS 90th BIRTHDAY

On August 18, 1948, Local Union No. 643, Chicago, celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the issuance of its original charter by the National Union, Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America. This Local was then known as Local Union 17 and the charter was issued on August 23, 1858.

NATIONAL UNION
OF
AMERICA
LOCAL UNION
No 17

To commemorate this occasion the Union held a special regular meeting night. A splendid program was arranged by the Committee under the able direction of our Business Agent Brother Carl Romano.

Refreshments were served, and the moving pictures of the Home and General Office were shown, which were well received by the 376 members and invited guests present. The Chinese proverb that "one picture is worth a thousand words" was definitely confirmed by the showing of these fine pictures. Our members felt that they had some concept of the wonders of the Home and its surroundings but countless numbers of our members said they really did not fully understand and appreciate how grand the Home is, nor how efficient and well managed the General Office is until they had seen these pictures. Our General Officers are to be congratulated not only for their judgment and efficiency in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities to our members but also for their wisdom in the production of this first-class film so that our members new and old have a renewed and justifiable pride in their membership in our Organization.

Brother Ted Kenney, Business Agent of the District Council, graciously acted as toastmaster and kept the activities and speaking program progressing in an enjoyable manner.

Among the guests present on this evening were: General Representative Geo. C. Ottens; Secretary Stanley L. Johnson; Vice-President Asgar Andrup; Business Agents Daniel J. Butler and Chas. A. Thompson, and Daniel O'Connell of the

Chicago District Council, as well as business agents, officers and members of the various Local Unions affiliated with the Chicago District Council.

We were pleased and happy to receive the following telegram from our General President: "Accept the heartiest congratulations of all General Officers on your ninetieth anniversary as a local union. It is the hope of all of us that your local union will continue into the future as a local union of the United Brotherhood upholding the splendid record of the members of your local union who have boarded the ship held fast at the dock in the Great Beyond."

Local Union No. 643 received its present charter from the United Brotherhood on May 7, 1909 when 132 members then affiliated with Local 17 became charter members.

We are enclosing a picture of the banner which is one of the prized possessions of our Local Union.

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## SAN LUIS OBISPO DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Recently Local Union No. 1632, San Luis Obispo, California, fulfilled a long cherished hope when the officers and members officially opened their new home with appropriate dedicatory ceremonies.

Present at the dedicatory program, held in the auditorium of the new building, were civic officials, business leaders and labor union representatives from throughout southern and central California.

Mayor Tim O'Reilly, in giving the address of welcome to the carpenters and their guests, congratulated the group on its modern new building which he described at a tribute to members of the Local, and architecturally an outstanding addition to the city's business structures.

Following the invocation by Father Patrick Daly, pastor of the Old Mission, a short review of Local 1632's history was given by President Roy J. Wilson, who was master of ceremonies for the evening.

Recalling that the organization's charter was issued on July 3, 1905, and that the charter had never been surrendered due to inactivity, Wilson said that very few labor locals in the state could match this record.

Pioneer Carpenter Union members were introduced, including those whose union cards dated back before the San Luis Obispo local was organized.

Appearing briefly on the program was William Turner, whose membership dates back to 1901; Wilbur Daniels, who has been a Carpenter's union member continuously since 1902; and Oliver Wilson, father of the union president, who has been a member of this local since 1920. Also introduced was L. L. Hill, former business agent of the local.

Daniels recalled that the local had survived some trying days including the years, 1934 and 1935, when its membership had shrunk to seven, and the meeting place was a garage in the rear of the Daniel's residence.

Present membership of Local No. 1632, which includes all union carpenters in San Luis Obispo county, is 380, it was reported.

Principal speakers of the evening were Curtis J. Hyans of Los Angeles, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, who reviewed the history of the labor movement and current activities of the California State Federation of Labor; and Cecil Johnson, president of the Los Angeles County Council of Carpenters.

Johnson gave the dedicatory address and presented the building's key to Roy J. Wilson, local president.

The new building, of Spanish type architecture conforming with the Old Mission in the adjoining block, is one of the city's most modern and imposing structures.

Containing more than 5,500 square feet of floor space on the two floors, it is constructed of concrete and brick with a tile roof.

The upper floor houses local Carpenters union offices, and the offices of Culinary and Bartenders Local No. 703, in addition to a modern, sound-proofed auditorium seating more than 350 people. The street floor contains space for two large stores.

## ESSEX COUNTY CARPENTERS DO REAL JOB

Among the areas where members of our Brotherhood did a bang-up political job is Essex County, New Jersey. Working closely with the Political Educational League of Essex County, Brotherhood members in the district played an important part in a very successful registration drive. Brotherhood members also carried through in various drives to educate people as to issues of the day and to get citizens out to vote. That their combined efforts paid off is attested to by Essex County official records.

"DON'T BE A SUCKER!
REGISTER NOW
VOTE NOVEMBER 2nd
A.F. OF L.

Left to right—First Row: Michael Cantwell, Local Union 715; William Purcell, Local Union 306: Alex Bruce, Local Union 306; George Dodd, Local Union 429; John J. Walsack, Local Union 1209; George Zickgraf, Local Union 119; Emil Linser, Local Union 349.

Second Row: Louis Tarchis, Local Union 1782; Philip Israel, Local Union 1782; Walter Sculthorpe, Local Union 2212; Stephen Olmsted, Local Union 119.

Third Row: Robert Geddis, Local Union 306; John Carberry, Local Union 306; Thomas Zappo, Local Union 349; John Richter, Local Union 349; Carl Hanson, Local Union 306.

Fourth Row: Arthur Emerson, Local Union 306; George Stritter, Local Union 429; Neil Vaughn, Local Union 119; John Erfurt, Local Union 1209; Anthony Rocco, Local Union 1209; Paul Blair, Local Union 1209.

In a letter to the General Office, the Political Educational League of Essex County pays lavish tribute to the active cooperation put forth by Brotherhood Locals in the territory. Enclosed with the letter was the picture herewith reprinted. In part the letter said:

"To these men, in no small measure, is due much of the credit for the 61,478 new names added to the county registration records above this year's primary, and the fact that we now have more than 45,000 new voters above the 1944 presidential figures.

"None of this should be surprising to you because when our national director, Joseph D. Keenan was in Newark in September, I told him what the Carpenters were doing in this area and he said they were doing a fine job all over the country.

# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## CONTINUED COOPERATION OF LADIES ESSENTIAL

Investigators are finding out that a good portion of the credit for the great showing made by labor in last month's election must go to the ladies. The wives, mothers, and daughters of organized workers participated more actively in this election than in any other election in history. Through their Auxiliaries, the women acquainted themselves with the vital issues involved. Then they actively campaigned for labor's friends and against labor's enemies. Their great effort has earned them the thanks of all organized labor.

In the uncertain days ahead their continued support will be vital. The threat of anti-labor legislation and eventual depression are not eliminated. The fight must go on and the ladies must continue taking an active interest in all problems affecting organized labor.

## HOBBS AUXILIARY NEW BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Friendly greetings from Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 497, Hobbs, New Mexico.

We are a new organization—got our charter with twenty charter members, the first of the year. We have two meetings monthly, 1st and 3rd Fridays. The first is our business meeting and the other our social. Our next social is to be a bingo party in order to raise funds for the Auxiliary.

We have thirty-five members at the present time. We have a dance on the 3rd Saturday of every month. We have secret pals and plan on having a big Christmas party to reveal who our secret pals were throughout the year. We meet at the Carpenters Hall, 122 E. Taylor Street.

Our officers are Buriel Berset, President; Eula Branum, Vice-President; Hattie Ward, Financial Secretary; Margaret Moffett, Conductress; Idell Austin, Warden; Trustees, Pearl Halliburton, Leona Hodge, Alice Walker; and Mary Lyke, Secretary.

If any of you ladies are ever in our city we would like to welcome you to visit us. We would also welcome any letters and ideas from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally, Mary Lyke, Secretary.

## LADIES AUXILIARY No. 301 HAS GOOD TIMES

The Editor:

Hello from the Ladies Auxiliary 361 of Pittsburgh, Pa.

We have a very fine group of ladies in our Auxiliary. We meet the second Friday of each month at 8:00 o'clock at the Unitarian Church parish house, corner of North Ave. and Resaca Place.

We play bingo after our meetings, prizes being given to the winners. We often have little get-togethers, and have many good times together.

We would like to know of any wives, mothers, sisters or daughters of union carpenters who would like to join our organization. Just let us know or come to our meeting or contact Rita Spilichi, Ce. 1153. We would be very happy to have you join us.

Rita Spilichi, Recording Secretary.

# Craft Problems

## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 243

In this lesson a number of problems will be treated in which both the square and the circle play important parts. Because these lessons deal with the steel square, the parts that belong to the square will be emphasized, while the parts concerning the circle will be treated as a secondary matter.

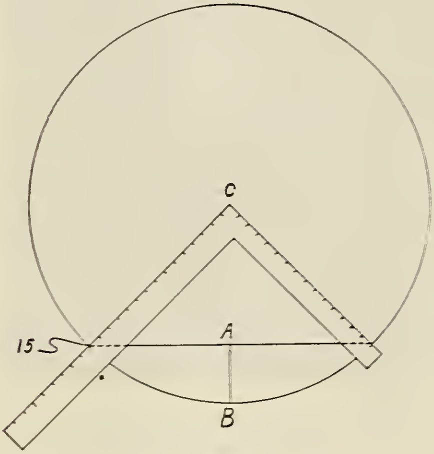

Fig. 1

Obtaining Circumference.—A simple way to obtain the circumference of a circular layout, as a tank, a building, or a plot of ground, is illustrated by Fig. 1. If the diameter or radius is known, then the circumference can be obtained with the steel square. Using a convenient scale, draw a circle representing the layout. Then place the heel of the square at the center of the circle, point C. From the point where the outside edge of the blade crosses the circumference draw a line to the point where the outside edge of the tongue crosses it, as shown. At the center of this line and at a right angle to it, draw A-B. Now multiply the radius by 6 and add the distance A-B, which will give you the circumference. If instead of multiplying the radius by 6, you multiply the diameter by 3 and add A-B, the answer will be the same. The same results can be obtained by mathematics, in which case you multiply the diameter by pi, or 3.1416.

Bell-Shaped Roof.—Fig. 2 shows a cross section of a bell-shaped roof. The pitch of such a roof is determined by what could be called regular rafters, onto which the bell-shaped forms are fastened, or if the material will permit it, the shape of the roof can be cut on the upper edge of the rafters. In cases where the shape of such roofs are cut on the rafters, a measuring line should be used for marking the cuts and for stepping off the length. This measuring line could correspond with the upper edge of the rafters shown on the drawing. These rafters are distinguished from the curved forms by the shading. The pitch of the roof as shown by the drawing is a half pitch, and in this case the bottom edge of the rafter is taken as the measuring line. The five applications of the square indicate that the run

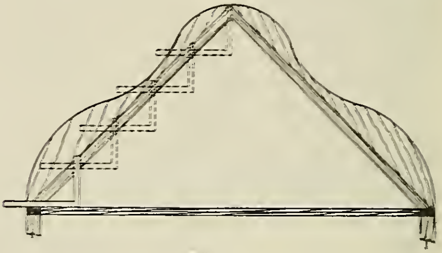

Fig. 2

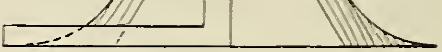

Fig. 3

is 5 feet, plus the length of the foot cut. Other roofs in which the rafters have curved upper edges are framed in the same way. A good example of this is shown by Fig. 3, where the bottom edges of the rafters are set at full pitch. The curves of these rafters are drawn with a radius pole. The upper half circle is made by pivoting the radius pole on the X shown at the center, while the quarter circles to the right and left are made by pivoting the same radius pole on the X's to the left and to the right.

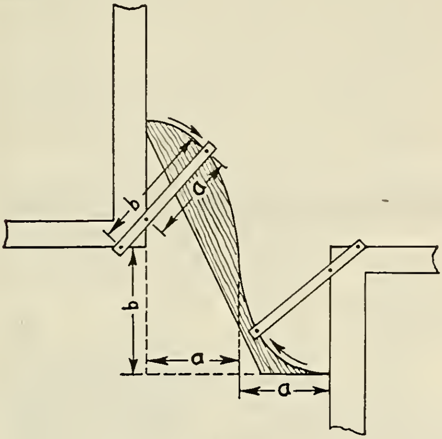

Fig. 4

Marking Curve with Trammel.—Fig. 4 shows two squares in part, in positions for marking the curvatures of a rafter pattern with the trammel. Here the rise is longer than the run, but each is divided into two parts in order to obtain the ogee curvature. The distances a and b, shown by the upper trammel, are the same as the respective distances marked a and b in the run and rise. The marking is done by moving the trammel in the direction of the arrow, keeping the two points constantly in contact with the square. The pencil is fastened to the trammel by means of a small hole, into which it is wedged.

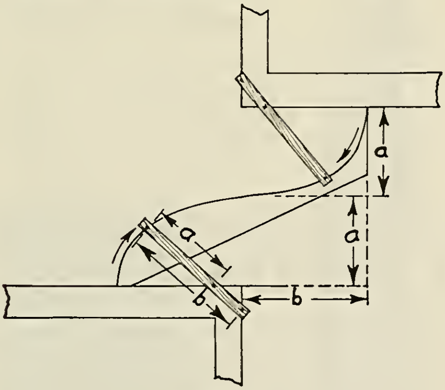

Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows the same kind of rafter, but its position in the roof will be in reverse order. The run here is divided into two equal parts, just as the rise is divided into two equal parts. The only difference between Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 is the reversal of the order. The reference letters are the same, and the explanation of Fig. 4 will apply to Fig. 5, but in reverse.

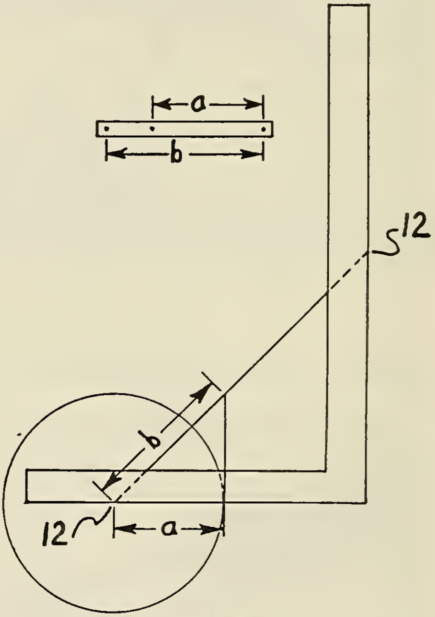

Fig. 6

Another Trammel Problem. Fig. 6 shows how to determine the different points of a trammel that is to be used for describing an oblong hole on a pitch roof for a ventilating duct to pass through in a vertical direction. The square in the position shown has a diagonal line drawn from 12 to 12, which means that the roof is half pitch. Now set the compass at point 12 on the tongue, and with a radius one-half the diameter of the duct, describe a circle, as shown. Where the circle crosses the outside edge of the tongue, raise a line parallel with the blade of the square.

The distance a gives the short part of the trammel, as shown by the detail to the upper left, while the distance b gives the long part, as also shown by the detail.

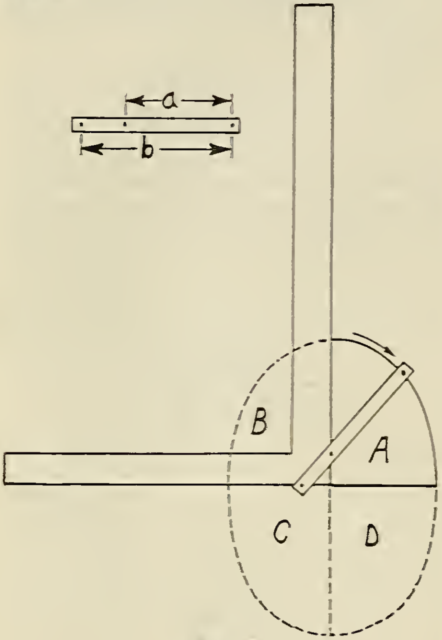

Fig. 7

Fig. 7 shows the same square with the trammel in position for marking one-quarter of the oblong at A. When this quarter is marked on stiff building paper, cut it out for a pattern with which whole oblong can be marked, as indicated by dotted lines at B, C, and D. The points of the trammel that contact the square have two short metal pegs, while the marking is done with a pencil fastened to the trammel by means of a hole, into which the pencil is wedged.

Describing an Oblong.—Another method for marking a hole in a pitch roof for a duct that is to pass through it in a vertical direction is shown by Figs. 8 and 9. Fig. 8 shows the square in such a position that the edge of the blade holds the same pitch as the roof, in this case a half pitch. At a convenient point on the tongue, set the compass, and with a radius one-half the diameter of the duct, describe a circle,

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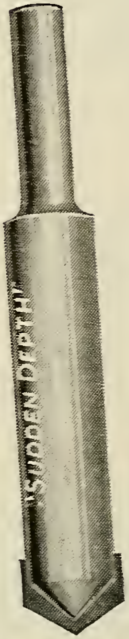

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as shown. Now draw a vertical line through the center of the circle, and divide it into any number of spaces, somewhat as shown. From these points draw

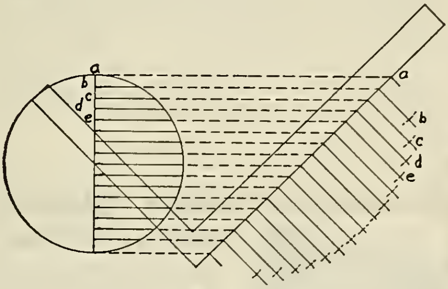

Fig. 8

horizontal lines to the outside edge of the blade, as shown by the straight-and-dotted lines. Where these lines contact the edge of the blade, draw indefinite

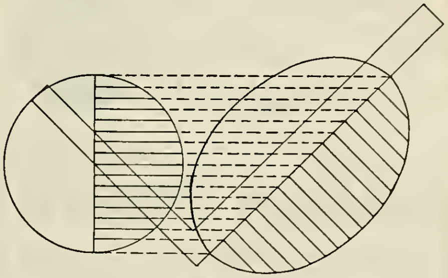

Fig. 9

lines at a right angle to it, as shown. This done, transfer the lengths of the lines, b, c, d, e, etc., from the circle to the respective right-angle lines, b, c, d, e, etc., on the blade. When these distances are all transferred, starting at point a, draw a curved line through these points, which will give you one-half of the oblong, as shown to the right of the blade in Fig. 9. This marking should be done on stiff building paper, and when one half is marked, use it as a pattern to mark the hole in the roof for the duct.

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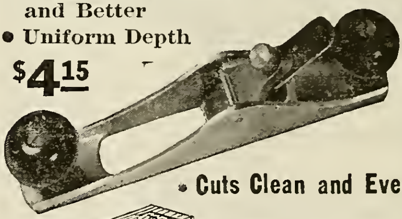

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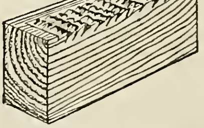

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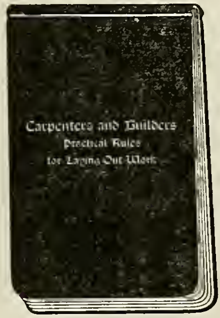

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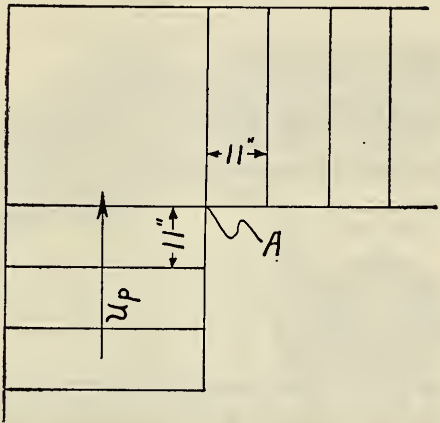

Fig. 1

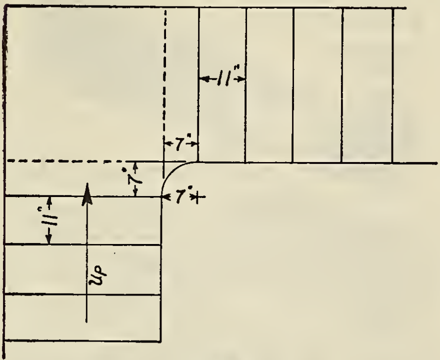

Fig. 2

How the 7-inch offset for the two flights is arrived at is also simple. In order to make the balusters work out right on the curve at the angle, the curve will have to be as long as the width of a step, or 11 inches. If the quarter circle will have to be 11 inches long, then the circumference of the whole circle will have to be four times 11 inches long, or 44 inches. To get the radius of a circle whose circumfernce is 44 inches we divide 44 by 3.1416 and divide the quotient by 2. This gives us approximately 7 inches for the radius, which at the same time is the distance of the offsets indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

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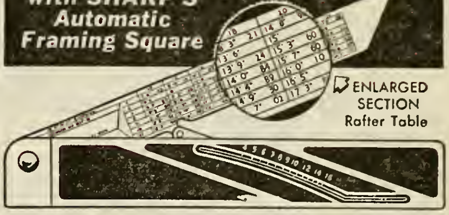

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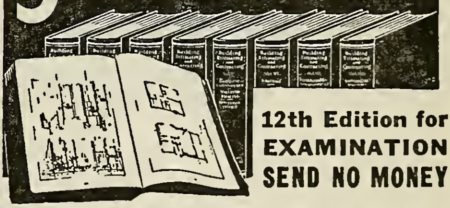

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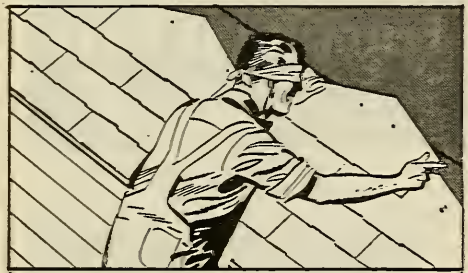

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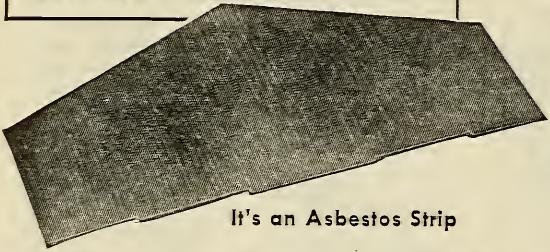

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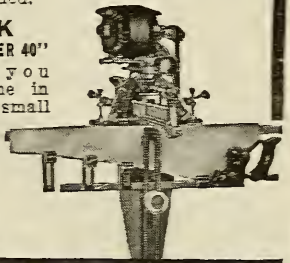

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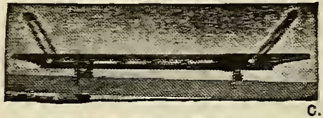

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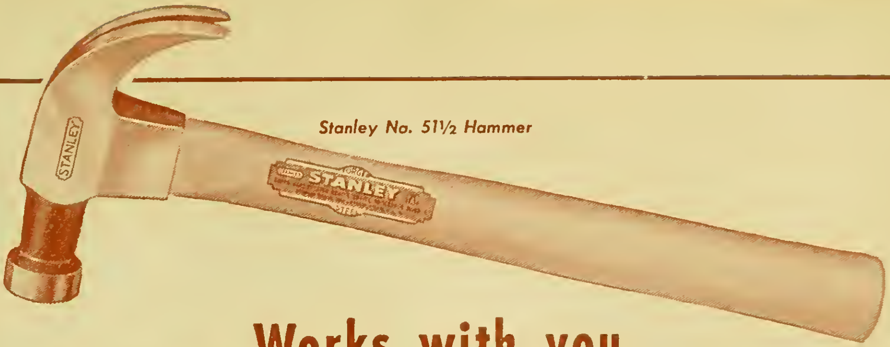
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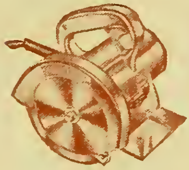

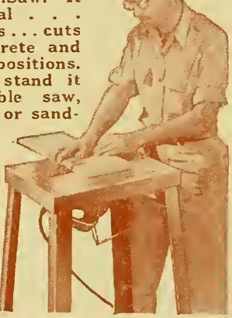

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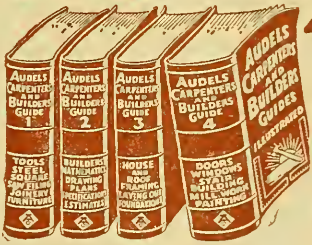
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